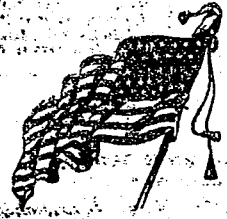


HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, April 19, 1865. W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor. Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor. Our Country mourns its greatest Loss



The Patriot of the Nation is Dead. I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad.

The Death of President Lincoln. THE NATION MOURNS. It was left for the people of the beginning of the Nineteenth century to witness, and the historian of the present struggle to picture the gloom occasioned by the melancholy intelligence that Abraham Lincoln was murdered by a traitor.

Only Two Classes. The words of the immortal Douglas never sounded with as much force or truth as at the present time. He declared at the commencement of the present rebellion that "there were but two classes in the present struggle—patriots or traitors—the one for, the other against, the Government. Looking upon the event of the murder of President Lincoln we are led to ask, who committed the damnable deed? We are met with the response—"A Northern rebel sympathizer." Too true. A deed of such terrible grossness and daring was to be perpetrated by a traitor in the North. The Southern rebels in the Capital of the Confederacy—though taught to hate him with a bitter hatred—from whom the worst might be expected, did not offer to injure a hair of his head while in their midst, but, on the other hand, received him with loud acclamations and hailed him as their liberator.

President Johnson. A few hours after the President had expired from the effect of the assassin's wound, Vice President Johnson was inaugurated President of the United States, and at once assumed the duties of his position. Thus, what so many dreaded a short time ago, has taken place—Andy Johnson has been made President. While we deeply deplore the untimely loss of Mr. Lincoln, we cannot entertain fear as to the proper guidance of the Ship of State in his successor's hands. Andrew Johnson, it will be remembered, lived in a State bordering Secession, and witnessed, from the first, the deeds of open treason, plunder and murder committed by the Southerners. His own State, deciding to be neutral with regard to the war, was one of the first to be overrun by the armed forces of the South, and as a consequence of this invasion he witnessed the desolation that followed in the rebels' train, and even beheld his wife and family chased from their habitation, and his home burned. These incidents will remind him of the rebel atrocity, and the numerous acts of treachery, treason and slaughter that they have produced during the present struggle, will constrain him to mete out full justice to them.

No MORE DRAFTING. Recruiting Discontinued.—Expenses of the Army to be Reduced.—Removal of Restrictions on Trade. OFFICIAL. War Department. Washington, April 13, 1865. Major General Dix, New York. The Department, after consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued: First, To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States. Second, To curtail purchases for arms and ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the establishment in its several branches. Third, To reduce the number of Generals and Staff officers to the actual necessities of the service. Fourth, To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with public safety.

Teachings and their Fruit.

Any one who has been observing and remembering the course of events can recall the fact that partisan newspapers have covertly hinted at assassination as a means of ridding the nation of its Chief Magistrate; have called him a Tyrant and Usurper. One who in this Congressional District inquired at one time for a Charlotte Corday, and at another published a burlesque picture of the President, styling him "The Iron King of the Ebony Crown." Some of our citizens may recollect to have seen this burlesque re-produced and carried in procession through our streets. A leading paper is said to have called recently for a Brutus.—Such sentiments have had their effect. The President has been murdered by a man who leaped from the scene of the bloody deed into the presence of two thousand people, and, with his gleaming dagger in his hand, exultingly exclaimed, "Thus always with Tyrants."

Is there any consolation in this fruit to the authors of such teachings?—Have you not gone far enough? Do you not wish you had not gone so far, or can it be possible there is one man left who is willing to continue it? There are lessons in the events of the past few days for all classes of men. We hope they will be heeded.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Good Man Passes from Earth.

Official Announcement of his Death. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865. A. M. This evening, at 9:30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, President Lincoln, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at six o'clock this evening. At a Cabinet meeting, to day, at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the country and the prospects of a speedy peace were discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful. He spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and the establishment of the Government in Virginia.

His Inaugural Address. MEETING OF THE CABINET. WASHINGTON, April 16.—Yesterday morning Attorney General Speed walked upon the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and officially informed him of the sudden and unexpected decease of President Lincoln, and requested that an early hour might be appointed for the inauguration of his successor.

The President's Speech. We met this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of Lee's army, gave hope of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a national Thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose hands part give us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. The honors must not be parcelled out with others. I myself was at the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you; but no part of the honor, for plan or execution, is mine. To General Grant, his skillful officers and brave men, all belongs. The gallant navy stood ready to receive the news, and to take active part in it.

By these recent successes the re-inauguration of the national authority—reconstruction—which has had a large share of thought from the first, is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike the case of a war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has the authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with, and mould from, disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small ad-

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tion's embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner, and measure of reconstruction. As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, comes to my knowledge that I am much censured from some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State Government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much, and no more than the public knows.

In the annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, (as the phraseology which I promised, if adopted by any State, should be acceptable and sustained by the Executive Government of the nation.) I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might possibly be acceptable; and I also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance, submitted to the then Cabinet, and distinctly approved by every member of it. One of them suggested that I should then, and in that connection, apply the Emancipation Proclamation to the theretofore excepted parts of Virginia and Louisiana; that I should drop the suggestion about apprenticeship for freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress; but even he approved every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana.

The new Constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, and that I should make a proclamation to the part previously excepted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and it is silent, as to the admission of members of Congress. So that, as it applies to Louisiana, every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan. The message went to Congress, and I received many commendations of the plan, written and verbal, and a single objection to it from any professed Emancipationist came to my knowledge only after the news reached Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it. From about July, 1863, I had corresponded with dissenting persons supposed to be interested in looking a reconstruction of a State Government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me he was confident that the people, with his military co-operation, would reconstruct, substantially on that plan. I wrote him and some of them to try it. They tried it, and the result is known.

Such one has been my agency in getting up the Louisiana government. As to sustaining it, my promise is out, as before stated. But, as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest; but I have not yet been so convinced. I have been shown a letter on this subject, supposed to be an able one, in which the writer expresses regret that my mind does not seem to be definitely fixed on the question whether the seceded States, so called, are in the Union or out of it. I would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret were he to learn that since I have found professed Union men endeavoring to make that question, I have purposely forbore any public expression upon it. As appears to me, that question has not been, nor yet is, a practically material one, and that any discussion of it, while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than a mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever it may hereafter become, that question is bad as the basis of a controversy, and good for nothing at all—a merely pernicious abstraction. We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union; and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe it is not only possible, but, in fact, easier to do this, without deciding or even considering whether these States have ever been out of the Union, than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these States and the Union; and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it.

The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the new Louisiana government rests, would be more satisfactory to all, if it contained fifty, thirty or even twenty thousand, instead of only about five thousand. It is really easy. It is also unsatisfactory to some, that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were not conferred on the very intelligent, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The question is, "Will it be wiser to take it as it is, and help to improve it; or to reject and disperse it?" Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining, or by discarding her new State government? Some twelve thousand voters in the heretofore State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union; assuming to the rightful political power of the State; and elections have organized a free government, adopted a free State constitution, giving the benefit of public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. Their Legislature has already voted to ratify the constitutional amendments, recently passed by the national Congress. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union, and to perpetual freedom in the States—committed to the very things, and nearly all the things, the nation wants—and they ask the na-

WAR FOR THE UNION.

GOOD NEWS.

SELMA, ALABAMA, CAPTURED.

Surrender of Forrest's and Roddy's Commands.—Montgomery, Alabama, also Reported Captured.—Lynchburg, Virginia, Surrendered. Official War Bulletin. Major General Dix: WASHINGTON, April 12.—The capture of Selma, Alabama, is reported by Major General Thomas. The surrender of Lynchburg is also officially reported. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Nashville, April 11.—To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff: I send the following, just received from Huntsville, Alabama, for the information of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to believe it, although I have received no report direct from General Wilson. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11. Maj. Gen. Thomas: The following is just received from Col. Hoover at Somerville: Men directly through from Selma reports that place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 2nd inst. Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, were captured. Our men dismounted and charged the entrenchments and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured. R. J. GRANGER, G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

HON. E. M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR.

CITY POINT, April 12.—Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a lot of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. Gen. Grant has ordered a brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of the public property. [Signed.] C. A. DAN, Assistant Secretary of War.

LATEST NEWS.

MOBILE CAPTURED.

Over 5,000 Prisoners Captured. Ordinance Stores and Gunboats Taken. NEW ORLEANS, April 16, via Cairo, April 16. The Times publishes official dispatches announcing the capture of the Spanish Fort and Blakeley. The former at 10:30 A. M. on the 9th, with 700 prisoners, and the latter on the same day by assault, and over 5,000 prisoners, with a large amount of ordinance stores. Gunboats and the troops proceeded unresisted towards Mobile, which was captured last evening, by a portion of General Smith's command, assisted by the light draught boats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

The names of the assassins of President Lincoln are known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published the public will be astounded at the development.

Interesting Questions and Answers Relative to the 7.30 U. S. Loans.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 600 million 6.20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the "SEVEN-THIRTY." In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, as that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan? Answer. It bears interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows: One cent per day on each \$ 50 note. Two cents " " 100 " Ten " " 500 " Twenty " " 1,000 " One dollar " 5,000

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained? Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasurers, National and other Banks, all Bankers and Brokers. 3d Question. When is the interest payable and can it be collected? Answer. The Coupons or Interest Certificates are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be got off from the notes, and cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30's? Answer. They are due in two years on a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867. 5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867? Answer. No; not unless you prefer to do so—the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at par of the famous and popular 6.20 Gold bearing 6 per cent Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 6.20 Loan to be worth? Answer. 6.20's bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than the 6.20's, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan? Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure? Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, full three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off all its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm; and pays a better interest. It is in fact, a First Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

9th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance? Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks; and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the whole? Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden, who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable investment.

Let none delay, but subscribe at once, through the nearest responsible Bank or Banker.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.