Wednesday morning, April 19, 1865. W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor. Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor. him a Tyrant and Usurper. Oneshoet Our Country Mourns its greatest Loss



The Patriot of the Nation is Dead

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citisen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Fing the two thousand people, and, with his Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration ingly exclaimed, "Thus always with REGARDLESS OF PARST POLITICS, AGAINST ALL TYPANTS." ASSAILANTS. AT MORE AND ABROAD."-STEPHEN L. Douglas.

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. It is the first instance in the history of our Nation, and in the long line of Presidents and public officors, in which the blindness and wickedness of a subject, led him to take the life of our Chief Magistrate. And can it be said by any one, who has reasoning faculties, unless he is a traitor. that President Lincoln deserved to die such a death. Every honest man knows he did-not. Where was the part of the tyrant ever performed by that good man? Ever since his promotion to the position of highest eminence, his terms and acts baye always. been lenient and conciliatory; and, unmindful of the scorns of some countrymen, he grappled with the storn realities and necessities of his time, and moulded them to operate for his country's good. Like Washington, true, brave and noble, he strove for his country, and like the Revolutionary. patriot, he lived to see his Nation com.

the fabric of a restored Union. All over the country where the news has spread, the people are saddened, bells [tolled the knell of a departed and have punished the sympathizors statesman, cities were draped in colors, wherever they may be. of mourning, and the whole Nation Now is the time for honest men who will soon lament the loss of that tried have been led blindfolded into the and good man. The joy and mirth, ranks of treason to pause and consider. eccasioned by the recent victories has They will acknowledge that there can Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the given place to gloom and sorrow, and be but two sides, and no neutrals. A President. Whether it was the same,

victorious and triumphant. The blood

President Johnson.

'expired from the effect of the assassin's class or party upholds. Let us not be escape of the murderer. His horse has wound, Vice President Johnson was divided any longer, but come out on States, and at once assumed the duties Let the fearful occurrence we have President. While we deeply deplore executions follow, one thing keep in at twenty-two minutes past seven the war, was one of the first to be imperative duty. overrun by the armed forces of the . The very way to discover a sympa-South, and as a consequence of this in- thizer or traitor is when you find a man den and unexpected decease of Presivasion he witnessed the desolation that opposing stringent measures exercised dent Lincoln, and requested that an followed in the rebels' train, and even to rid the community of lurking eneboheld his wife and family chased from miss. No man, after what has occurtheir habitation, and his home burned. red at Washington, can say that a These incidents will remind him of traitor should go unpunished, the exthe rebel strocity, and the numerous ercise of free treason speech to the conacts of treachery, treason and slaugh- trary notwithstanding. Let us, then, ter that they have produced during recognize but two classes-patriots the present struggle, will constrain him to mete out full justice to them .-And can it be said that the melancholy occurrence which made him the ruler of the Nation will remain unnoticed and forgotten? No. Mr. Johnson feels as the people feel, and their demands will be gratified.

No apprehension need be entertained by the good people of the land. Mr. Johnson will do his duty, and do it well, "trusting in God." An insight Major General Dix, New York: as to the mode he will adopt may be elicited by reading his speech in today's columns, and re-reading the ore day's columns, and re-reading the one come to the following determination, which we published last week, where which will be carried into effect by in he talks plain, and indicates a plain and practical course. The traitors at home will not be neglected by him, but they will be compelled to undergo the penalty their actions or expressions and ammunition, Quartermaster and may morit. We say, then, put your Commissary supplies, and reduce the confidence in the new President, and expenses of the establishment in its pray for his preservation.

QUERY.-If slavery is a Divine institution, as was represented, why has tual necessities of the service. God permitted the "Yankee mudsills" strictions upon trade and commerce se and "grassy mechanics" to so effectu- far as may be consistent with public ally blot it from existence by the prosont struggle?

for the capture of the assassins of President Linceln and Sec Seward

Teachings and their Fruit.

Any one who has been observing and remembering the course of events an recall the fact that partisan newspapors have covertly hinted at assassination as a means of ridding the nation of its Chief. Magistrate; have called 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 .--The President has been murdered by a man who leaped from the scene of the bloody deed into the presence of gleaming dagger in his hand, exult-

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.

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 strugglopatriots or traitors,—the one for, the Northern rebel sympathizer." Too true. A deed of such terrible grossness and daring was to be perpetrated by a traitor in the North. The South orn 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. A traitorous sympathizer has dared to do ing out of the bloody and fiery ordeal what the vilest rebel in arms left undone. It proves that there are traitors of Abraham Lincoln, with that of at home as well as in arms, for no one thousands of buried heroes, cements but a traitor would commit such an outrage. The people will see this, and it will be their aim in the future, as it

man who is not for his country and or a different person, that attempted covernment is against, and, viewing it | doubt. in this light, he will not take long to ged in taking the evidence. Every A few hours after the President had discover where treason is and what exertion has been made to prevent the inaugurated President of the United the side of truth, order and Union .of his position. Thus, what so many witnessed be a beacon to guard us. dreaded a short time ago, has taken from the shoals of treason and ruin:place-Andy Johnson has been made Let trials come, let persecutions and the untimely loss of Mr. Lincoln, we view-Never yield to the mandates of o'clock. cannot entertain fear as to the proper Treason. "In union there is strength," guidance of the Ship of State in his is a motto that should be ours in unisuccessor's hands. Andrew Johnson, ting in our efforts to crush treason evit will be remembered lived in a State erywhere. Our new President may bordering Secessia, and witnessed, seek to punish home traitors, to profrom the first, the deeds of open trea. vent a repetition of such cold-blooded son, plunder and murder committed and black hearted murders, and let it by the Southerners. His own State, be our part, as men seeking to predeciding to be neutral with regard to serve the Union, to assist him in this

and traitors-and uphold the patriot and punish the traitor.

NO MORE DRAFTING.

Recruiting Discontinued .- Expenses of the Army to be Reduced .- Removal of Restrictions on Trade.

OFFICIAL. War Department. Washington, April 13, 1865.

The Department, after consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the with the Lieutenant General upon the demands that you should be immediresults of the recent campaigns, has ately qualified according to the reappropriate orders to be immediately

First, To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.
Second, To curtail purchases for arms several branches. Third, To reduce the number of

Generals and Staff officers to the ac-Fourth, To remove all military re-

safety. As soon as these measures can be Immense rewards are offered by public order.

E. M. STANTON. put in operation it will be made known

Secretary of War.

SIDENT LINCOLN.

A Good Man Passes from Earth. THE NATION MOURNS.

Official Announcement of his Death.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 15, I 30 A. M. This evening, about 930 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin who suddonly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or have called recently for a Brutus.— knife, and made his escape in the rear Such sentiments have had their effect. of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, penetrating nearly through it. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now

dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or another, entered Mr. Seward's house, and, under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The Secretary was in bed, the Secrotary and Miss Seward with him. The assassin immediately rushed to

the bed and inflicted one or two stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The noise alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the President

will live through the night. General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at six other against, the Government. Looking upon the event of the murder of President Lincoln. President Lincoln we are led to ask, and the prospects of a speedy peace Who committed the damnable deed? were discussed. The President was We are met with the response—"A very cheerful and hopeful. He spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and the establish-

ment of the Government in Virginia. All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Spward, but he and Frederick were

both unconscious. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Condition of the President, Secretary Seward, and the other Sufferers-Wilkes Booth Believed to be the Murderer.

Washington, April 15-3 A. M. The President still breathes, but is quite insensible, as he has been ever since he was shot. He evidently did not see the person who shot him, but was looking on the stage, as he was approached behind.

Mr. Seward has rallied, and it is hoshould have been long ago, to seek out | ned he may live. Frederick Seward's ondition is very critical. The attendant who was present was stabbed through the lungs, and is not expected to live. The wounds of Maj. Seward are not serious.

Investigation strongly indicates J to murder Mr. Seward, remains in doubt. Chief Justice Cartter is engabeen found on the road, near Wash E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865. Major General Dix: Abraham Lincoln died this morning

Secretary of War.

THE INAUGURATION OF AN-DREW JOHNSON.

His Inaugural Address. MEETING OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Yesterday morning Attorney General Speed waited upon the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States and officially informed him of the sudearly hour might be appointed for the inauguration of his successor. The following is a copy of the com-

munication referred to: WASHINGTON CITY, April 15. Sin: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening, in this city, and died at the hour of twenty-two minu-

tes past seven o'clock this day. About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick c'amber of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and evacuation of Petersburg and Rich. as it really does. It is also unsatisfacstabbed him in several places, in the throat, neck and face, severely if not mortally, wounded him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin

while making his escape. By the death of President Lincoln. the office of President has devolved, under the Constitution, upon vou. The emergency of the Government quirements of the Constitution, and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangements as you doom proper will

> Your obodient servants. HUGH M'CULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. WM. DENNISON, Postmaster General. J. P. USHER,
> Secretary of the Interior.
> JAMES SPEED,

Attorney General. To Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRE. at the Kirkwood House in this city at | tional embarrassment that we, the | tion's recognition and its assistance to | Interesting Questions and Answers ton o'clock in the morning. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice

of the Supreme Court of the United reconstruction. States, was notified of the fact, and desired to be in attendance to administer the oath of office. At the above named hour the gentlemen assembled in the Vice President's room to participate in the ceremony. Chief Justice administered the following oath to Mr. Johnson:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best done just so much, and no more than of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United In the annual message of December. States.

is a reference to the past.

The course which I have taken in believe, upon a great principle of rights or touched by the action of Louisiana.

The new Constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole

been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free Government, and I believe that the

and an honest advocacy of the great to my knowledge until after the news sustaining or by discarding her new principles of free Government, have been my lot. Duties have been mine, of Louisiana had begun to move in ac. said of Louisiana will apply generally consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed 1862, I had corresponded with diffor and I feel that in the end the Government persons supposed to be interested, ment will triumph, and that these seeking a reconstruction of a State occur in the same State; and, withat great principles will be permanently Government for Louisiana. When the established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely up-the people, with his military co-opera. exclusive and inflexible plan would on you and others in carrying the Gov-tion, would reconstruct, substantially surely become a new entanglement. ernment through its present perils. I on that plan. I wrote him and some Important principles may, and must, feel in making this request, that it will of them to try it. They tried it, and be inflexible. be heartily responded to by you, and the result is known.
all other patriots and lovers of the Such only has be rights and interests of a free people. At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was

devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the cent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson is in fine health and has

an earnest sense of the important trust that has been confided to him. Wm. Hunter, Esq., the chief clerk in at 11 o'clock this morning.

LAST SPEECH PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

and in the hush of the crowd, the old tamiliar tones fell on the ear clear and

Appended we give an authorized re-

port of

The President's Speech. much of the good news to you; but no new State government?" part of the honor, for plan or execu-

loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of

As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon the white man, "You are worthless, myself wishing not to be properly offer that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge these, your old masters, hold to your that I am much account from some that I am much consured from some lips we will dash from you, and leave supposed agency in setting up and you to the chances of gathering the seeking to sustain the new State Gov-ernment of Louisiana. In this I have vague and undefined when, where and

In the annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, into proper practical relations with After receiving the oath and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

Gentlemen: I must be permitted to ay that I have been almost over cutive Government of the nation. I Louisiana, the converse of all this is whelmed by the announcement of the distinctly stated that this was not the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform coptable; and I also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no argue for it, and proselyte for it, and those which have been so unexpectedly right to say when or whether members fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, thrown upon me. As to an indication should be admitted to seats in Con- and ripen it to a complete success. of any policy that may be pursued by gress from such States. This plan was, me in the administration of the Govin advance, submitted to the then Cabin advance, submitted to the then Cabernment, I have to say that that must | inet, and distinctly approved by every be left for development as the adminimember of it. One of them suggested istration progresses. The message or that I should then, and in that connecdeclaration must be made by the acts tion, apply the Emancipation Procladeclaration must be made by the acts tion, apply the Emancipation Proclasit sooner by saving the already adas they transpire. The only assurmation to the theretofore excepted vanced steps toward it than by runance that I can now give of the future parts of Virginia and Louisiana; that ning backward over them? Concede I should drop the suggestion about ap-prenticeship for freed people, and that ana is only to what it should be as the past, in connection with this rebel. I should omit the protest against my the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience plan which has since been employed also reject our vote in favor of the plan which has since been employed

rinciples consonant with popular mission of members of Congress. So rights more permanent and enduring that, as it applies to Liouisiana, every member of the Cabinot fully approved I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate dations of the plan. The message went to Conderstand the feelings of my own heart, dations of the plan. written and vertical transfer of the capinot fully approved the plan. dations of the plan, written and verand elevate the condition of the great | bal, and a single objection to it from mass of the American people. Toil, any professed Emancipationist came relation with the Union sooner by cordance with it. From about July, to other States. And yet so great po-1862, I had corresponded with differ-cultarities pertain to each State; and ent persons supposed to be interested, Government for Louisiana. When the so now and unprecedented is the mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen.
Banks wrote me he was confident that

Such only has been my agency in surrounded, and a few minutes were convinced.

subject, supposed to be an able one, in argument by innumerable parenheses. 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 the State Department, has been ap Union or out of it. I would, perhaps, pointed acting Secretary of State.

A special meeting of the Cabinet he to learn that since I have found was held at the Treasury Department professed Union men endeavoring to professed Union men endeavoring to make that question, I have purposely forborne any public expression upon it. As appears to me, that question has not been, nor yet is, a practically materialone, and that any discussion of it, while it thus remains practically im-material, could have no effect other than a mischievous one of dividing our f the surrender of General Lee, and for nothing at all—a merely pernicious ported. the President, having proviously pro-mised to give his views on the recon-struction policy, complied with his appeared much improved in health regard to those States, is to again get from his late tour to Richmond, the air them into that proper practical rela-

of that city having agreed with him tion. I believe it is not only possible, better than with Mr. Davis, who left but, in fact, easier to do this, without to tick at heart, weary in mind, and sore in body. Grant's modicines, sent these States have ever been out of the General Wilson:

The botter than with at the series without have received no receive ment of Mr. Lincoln as the breezes of terly immaterial whether they had the James. Mr. Lincoln's appearance ever been abroad. Let us all join in Col. Hoover at Somerville: Men diwas the signal for "a cheer as was a doing the acts necessary to restoring rectly through from Selma reports that cheer" indeed, and it was a full minute the proper practical relations between place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces ere its echoes would allow the Presi- these States and the Union; and each on the 2nd inst. Forrest and Roddy dent to proceed with the remarks he had prepared. When he did speak, own opinion whether, in doing the acts, tured. Our men dismounted and charhis voice gave assurance as ample as be brought the States from without ged the entrenchments and carried all unsold. his looks of the return of his health, into the Union, or only gave them before them. They also report Mont. proper assistance, they never having been out of it.

The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the new Louisiana government rosts, would be more satisfactory to all, if it contained fifty, We meet this evening, not in sor, thirty or even twenty thousand, in-row, but in gladness of heart. The stead of only about twelve thousand, mond, and the surrender of the princi- tory to some, that the elective franpal insurgent army, gave hope of a chise is not given to the colored man. righteous and speedy peace, whose joy-ous expression cannot be restrained.— I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent, and In the midst of this however, He from on those who serve our cause as sol 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 harder part gives us the cause take it as it is, and help to improve it of rejoicing be overlooked. Their ho. or to reject and disperse it?" "Can nors must not be parcelled out with Louisiana be brought into proper others. I myself was at the front, and practical relation with the Union soonhad the high pleasure of transmitting er by sustaining, or by discarding her

Some twelve thousand voters in the tion, is mine. To General Grant, his heretofore State of Louisiana have skillful officers and brave men, all be sword allegiance to the Union; assumculty. Unlike the case of a war be tional amendment, recently passed by the light draught boats, after a short tween independent nations, there is no Congress, abolishing slavery through-authorized organ for us to treat with out the nation. These twelve thou-No one mun has the authority to give sand persons are thus fully committed up the rebellion for any other man—to the Union, and to perpetual freedom We simply must begin with, and in the States-committed to the very mould from, disorganized and discord things, and nearly all the things, the Mr. Johnson requested that the cermond from, disorganized and discord things, and nearly all the things, the emony should take place at his rooms ant elements. Nor is it a small addition wants—and they ask the un-

make good that committal.

Now, if we reject and spurn them we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in effect say to how." If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black

has any tendency to bring Louisiana the Union, I have, so far, been unable

If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of The colored man, too, seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring, to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise. Will he not attain have the fowl by hatching the egg. also reject our vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the national

Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been argued that no than three fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validly ratify the Government in passing through its freed people, and it is silent, as it could amendment. I do not commit myself present perils, will settle down upon not well be otherwise, about the adagainst this, further than to say that such a ratification would be questiona-blo, and sure to be persistently ques-tioned; while a ratification by threefourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

I repeat the question: "Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical such important and sudden changes message of 1863, with the plan before whole case, that no exclusive and

In the present situation, as the phrase goes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considergetting up the Louisiana government. make some new announcement to the As to sustaining it my promise is out, people of the South. I am considering before stated. But, as bad proming, and shall not fall to act, when sat-

ises are better broken than kept, I isfied that action will be proper.
shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced out by emphatic sentences and loud that keeping it is adverse to the pub. cheering. We have purposely omitted solemnity of the occasion, and the re- lie interest; but I have not yet been so each burst of approval as it occurred, to avoid marring, or, at all events, I have been shown a letter on this breaking the consequentialness of the

GOOD NEWS.

Surrender of Forrest's and Roddy's Commands.-Montgomery, Alabama, also Reported Captured .- Lynchburg, Vir-

Official War Bulletin.

Major General Dix: On Monday evening week last the friends. As yet, whatever it may here ture of Selma, Alabama, is reported by citizens of Washington had determined after become, that question is bad as Major General Thomas. The surrouupon another demonstration in honor the basis of a controversy, and good der of Lynchburg is also officially re-of the surrender of General Lee, and for nothing at all—a merely pernicious ported. E. M. STANTON,

Nashville, April 114 2 the Union; and that the sole object of To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

The Chronicle says: "The President the Government, civil and military, in I send the following, just received from Huntsville, Alabama, for the information of the Secretary of War. am inclined to believe it, although I

have received no report direct from

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 11. The following is just received from

gomery captured. R. J. GRANGER. G. H. THOMAS, Major General. [Signed,]

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: CITY POINT, April 12.—Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a lot of Grif fin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. Gen. Grant has ordered a bri of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of the public property.

ed,] C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War. [Signed,] LATEST NEWS.

MOBILE CAPTURED. Over 5,000 Prisoners Captured

Ordnance Stores and Gunboats Taken

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, via

CAIRO, April 16.
The Times publishes official dispatch skillful officers and brave men, all be sword allegiance to the Union; assumed a sannouncing the capture of the Spaned to the rightful political power of the State; held elections; organized a part.

By those recent and brave men, all be sword allegiance to the Union; assumed as announcing the capture of the Spaned to the rightful political power of the State; held elections; organized a free government, adopted a free State of the same day By these recent successes the roin constitution, giving the benefit of pubby assault, and over 5,000 prisoners, auguration of the national authority—lie schools equally to black and white, with a large amount of ordinance stores. reconstruction—which has had a large and empowering the Legislature to Gunboats and the troops proceeded share of thought from the first, is presconfer the elective franchise upon the unresisted towards Mobile, which was sed much more closely upon our at-colored man. Their Legislature has captured last evening by a portion of tention. It is fraught with great diffi-already voted to ratify the constituresistance 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.

Relative to the 7.30 U.S. Loan.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now of-fered for sale by the Government, viz: the "SEVEN-THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he de-sires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly pro-pounded to him, so that his fellowcountrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is-what are its peculiar merits,—how they can sub-scribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears Interest, in curreny, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as ollows:

One cent per day on each \$ 50 note. Two conts Twenty

One dollar 2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale, at parand accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers,

3d Question. When is the interest payable and can it be collected? Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30s?

Answer. They are due in two years nd a half from the 15th of February,

1865 ; viz : on the 15th of August, 1867. 5th Question. Must I receive back my noney so soon as 1867?. Answer. No! not unless yourself 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 5.20 Gold bearing 6 per cent.

6th Question. How much do you con ider this privilege of conversion, into

5.20 Loan to be worth? Answer 5.20s 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 they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 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 730 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 lo calities. 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 in-terest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the dobt. 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 Major General Dix:

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The capment in the world. It is as safe as a ture of Selma, Alabama, is reported by mortgage on a good farm; and pays a. better interest. It is in fact, a First Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railer road and canal bonds, and bank or

other stocks, mortgages, &c.
Nothing can be sater, for we are all bound for it, and call that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or pur-chase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 percent. interest, when these Seven Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five Twenties,) over ten per cent, and are so much safer and surer. re so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-

Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold? Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain

10th 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

leople.
11th Question. How long will it take 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 I wenties.

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 12 ... glad to answer all questions, and te furnish the Seven Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Pessonden, who ear, nestly 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 Bankers.

resh Garden & Flower Seeds, For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. Vf.