

art, the only person in the audience who seemed to comprehend the deed he had committed, climbed from his seat near the orchestra to the stage, and followed close behind. The assassin was too fleet and too desperate. Meeting Mr. Withers, the leader of the orchestra, just behind the scenes, he struck him aside with a blow that fortunately was not a wound; overturning Miss Jenny Gouley, an actress, who came next in his path, he gained, without further hindrance, the back door previously left open at the rear of the theatre; rushed through it; leaped upon the horse held by Mr. Spangler, and without vouchsafing that person a word of information, rode out through the alley leading into F street, and thence rapidly away. His horse's hoofs might almost have heard amid the silence that for a few seconds dwelt in the interior of the theatre.

THE SCENE IN THE THEATRE.
Then Mrs. Lincoln screamed, Miss Harris cried for water, and the full ghastly truth broke upon all—"The President is murdered!" The scene that ensued was as tumultuous and terrible as one of Dante's pictures of hell. Some women fainted, others uttered piercing shrieks, and cries for vengeance and unmeaning shouts for help burst from the mouths of men. Miss Laura Keane, the actress, proved herself in this awful time as equal to sustain a part in real tragedy. Pausing one moment before the footlights to entreat the audience to be calm, she ascended the stairs in the rear of Mr. Lincoln's box, entered it, took the dying President's head in her lap, bathed it with the water she had brought, and endeavored to force some of the liquid through the insensible lips. The locality of the wound was at first supposed to be in the breast. It was not until after the neck and shoulders had been bared and no mark discovered, that the blood, revealed where the ball had penetrated.

THE INSENSIBLE PRESIDENT CARRIED OUT.
As soon as the confusion and crowd were partially overcome, the form of the President was conveyed from the theatre to the residence of Mr. Peterson, on the opposite side of Tenth street. Here upon a bed, in a little hastily prepared chamber, it was laid and attended by Surgeon General Barnes and other physicians, who were speedily summoned.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITAL.
In the meanwhile the news spread through the capital as if borne on tongues of flame. Senator Sumner, hearing of the affair at his residence, took a carriage and drove at a gallop to the White House, where he heard where it had taken place, to find Robert Lincoln and other members of the household still unaware of it. Both drove to Ford's Theatre, and were soon at the President's bedside. Secretary Stanton and the other members of the Cabinet were at hand almost as soon. A vast crowd, surging up Pennsylvania avenue toward Willard's Hotel, cried, "The President is murdered!" Another crowd sweeping down the avenue met the first with the tidings, "Secretary Seward has been assassinated in bed!" Instantly a wild apprehension of an organized conspiracy and of other murders took possession of the people. The shout "To arms!" was mingled with the expressions of sorrow and rage that everywhere filled the air. "Where is General Grant?" or "Where is Secretary Stanton?" or "Where are the rest of the Cabinet?" broke from thousands of lips. A conflagration of fire is not half so terrible as was the conflagration of passion that rolled through the streets and houses of Washington on that awful night.

J. WILKES BOOTH.
Thursday week the assassin was in Boston, and was moody and misanthropic. He made over all his property to his mother some two weeks since, and announced his intention of joining the Confederate cause. Indeed, those who know him best feel confident that he has committed suicide. One of the most frequent quotations of J. Wilkes Booth in conversation was the following from his favorite play of Richard III: "The daring youth that fired the Evesham dome outlives in fame the pious fool that reared it."

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, United States Senator from Connecticut, having been elected President pro tem of the Senate on March 7th, is now the acting Vice President. The Constitution, article 2, section 6, provides as follows:
"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of the removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

In pursuance of this constitutional provision, the act of Congress of March 1st, 1792, section 9, declared that in case of a vacancy in the office both of President and Vice President, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there should be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, should act as President, until the vacancy was supplied, which must be by an election to be held on the first Wednesday of the ensuing December.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, was captured by our cavalry between Hillsborough and Raleigh on the 13th inst. He had been sent by Johnston to Sherman to surrender the State of North Carolina, but some how lost his way, and was captured before he had time to accomplish his mission. Instead of a plenipotentiary he is now a prisoner of war.

The Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW.
WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.
LEBANON, PA.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

Every true loyal heart rejoices at the feeling of unity which now prevails throughout the entire community. The untimely and lamented death of our late President has hushed the voice of dissonance and strife, and by the overruling of a kind Providence has been like oil poured upon the troubled waters. Men of all political creeds have sincerely mourned his sad fate, and have turned to his successor with assurances of confidence and support. The nation at this time, especially asserts practically her high claims to be ranked prominently as the Christian nation of the world. The whole earth will look on with admiration, and be forced to acknowledge the power of christian principle. The spirit which now prevails, if properly fostered will do more to commend the christian religion, as the only foundation and cement of society to the favorable consideration of our race, than all the missionary efforts we have hitherto made to evangelize the world. Ought not this state of things commend itself to every genuine patriot and lover of his country? Does it not find a responsive chord in every christian heart? Are we not heart sick at the horrible scenes of rapine, carnage and wholesale slaughter which have stamped the last four years as the bloody Era of our nation's history? Do we not rejoice at the prospect of speedy peace, and returning union and prosperity, which now excites our hopes, and gives new life to our energies and ardor to our prayers? Can there be a soul so dead to the higher feelings of humanity, as to endeavor to arrest the blessed tide which now flows over the land? None but a disunionist—a real secessionist, a black hearted traitor would do it! One who would drive the ploughshare of ruin through his native land, as his sordid interests might dictate so that his narrow hearted prejudices, might be gratified with that which would gladden the soul of a fiend, and fill hell with shouts of joy. Any partizan insinuations, or false accusations, or assertions which will be as fire brands in a community at such a time as this, are certainly an evidence of disloyalty and treason, and are a wicked reflection upon the character and nobility of the man who has received a nation's tears. The community should frown upon an editor who can possibly stoop so low as to be guilty of such a heinous act. Fortunately for the country such men are few—the gall of ill concealed disappointment ekes out but from a very small number, and is so insignificant that it attracts no more attention or consideration, than the attempt of an insane man to turn the ocean with a feather. The time has come to fasten the guilt upon the true culprit. The voice of the people will render the verdict fearfully and justly. We repeat that the man who would change the present state of harmonized feeling and action, either by his precept or example is the true secessionist—the execrable traitor, and deserves the ban of the entire community.

Gold ranged from 147 to 150 last week.
Our forces occupied Mobile on the 12th inst., and at 2.20 P. M., the stars and stripes were planted on Big Church Steeps in that city. Our soldiers had previous captured the forts defending the city, together with about 3,000 prisoners, near fifty guns and mortars, a large quantity of ammunition, and other material.

Gen. Sherman has entered into an armistice with the rebel Gen. Johnston, the particulars of which are given below. This action of Gen. Sherman is said to be disapproved of by Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant and the Cabinet. The reasons of the disapproval are also given, as also Gen. Sherman's order suspending hostilities.

Gen. Grant is said to be on the way to take command of Sherman's army; to push forward the war, and grant no terms except, an unconditional surrender.
Mosby's command has surrendered, but Mosby himself escaped.
Jeff Davis is said to be making his way to Texas, where he will endeavor to rally an army around himself and make another stand.

It is said that the Government has information that Booth's horse, on the night of the murder fell and broke one of Booth's legs. He is now supposed to be lying concealed and wounded.
Mrs. Lincoln has not sufficiently recovered to remove from the White House. She is undecided whether to remove to Illinois or not.

The National Intelligencer is of the opinion that President Johnson's policy will be in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's main theory.
Gov. Curtin has added an additional \$10,000 to the already large reward offered for the apprehension of the assassin Booth.

Advices from Newbern state that a large number of the members of the North Carolina Legislature arrived there on the 19th inst., for the purpose of negotiating with General Sherman, with a view to restoring that State to the Union.

The Lebanon Courier, in its issue of last Thursday, caps the climax of vindictiveness. It has been striving for four years past to inaugurate hatred and bitterness, if not violence and mob law, in our midst. It is not satisfied with the already unfortunate condition of our country, but would also plunge the north into the same vortex. We do not envy the head and heart of the editor of that paper, who is thus striving to set neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend, to imbue each other's hands in blood, and we say it understandingly, that if his intention is not thus, the spirit of his malicious editorials are calculated to produce such a result, just as the New York Tribune instigated John Brown to his treason. And all, simply because we differ from him in politics. When the whole country was plunged in mourning last week, because of the assassination of President Lincoln; when Democrats, as well as others, denounced the act and were heart-sore because of it, this unprincipled villain had the bitterness to indict and publish the following:

"The Copperhead editors after four years of industrious work at instigating the assassination of President Lincoln, now pretend to be appalled at the result of their teachings. Such persons will please spare Mr. Lincoln's friends the insult of their hypocritical sympathies."
His followers know very well whom he meant when he made the above astounding charge. The cowardly way he has of talking of "Copperheads," and then, hypocritically pretending that he does not mean Democrats, is as mendacious as his foul charges are. When he talks of "Copperheads" he means all Democrats who do not vote with him.
We had a right to differ from the policy of the administration of President Lincoln, and when he says that we instigated his murder thereby, T. T. Worth lies—foully lies. We speak plainly, and as we feel, for he has carried his blood-thirstiness beyond bearing; and we say now that if any evil consequences result in this section to persons or property from political hatred, it will be the result of his teachings, and to him belongs the responsibility. In the present excited state of feeling there is no telling what outrages his dupes may commit. We see outrages all over the country, have seen them before, here and elsewhere, but nowhere have we seen such devilish charges and incitements put forth as are thrown out to the populace by this man.
We saw many republican members of the legislature, and all, with but a single exception exclusive of Worth's, have laid aside their political animosity and hatred, and received the condolences of sympathy, so heartily expressed by the Democracy, in a spirit of kindness. In fact, it seemed as though party was entirely forgotten in the grief exhibited by all on account of the national calamity, and that good feeling and charity forboreance would once again be inaugurated. Here, however, the reverse is desired by this man, and we are told in addition "not to offend the loyal people with hypocritical sympathies." Does he suppose that because he has no heart that other people are constituted the same. God forbid!

Who pursued him with anything like the rancor that Worth has exhibited towards leading Democrats, or where is there anything that can exceed the "vindictiveness" of implacably charging those opposed politically to Mr. Lincoln with "instigating" his murder. He is not also such a fool that he can possibly suppose that his insinuations are not understood by the Democracy of this country, and that he means "nobody" when he talks thus.

He means the Democracy when he talks of "Copperheads," and when he charges, in a local item, speaking of the reception of the news of the murder in this place, of those who "instigated it," everybody again knows whom he means.

The Democracy of Lebanon county sincerely regret the death of Mr. Lincoln, and participated cheerfully in the ceremonies of respect. They denounced the murder as heartily as any one of his friends could, and are as anxious for the detection and punishment of the assassins as any one. Because they were politically opposed to the President that is no reason that they should "instigate" his murder, not even that they should wish him dead, and it is a slanderous brain and callous heart that thus charges. We advocate, through the Advertiser, the principles which we, as well as hundreds of thousands of others, believe to be for the best interests of

the country, and if Mr. Lincoln's policy was canvassed, and denounced in some particulars, and our party also stood by him whenever we thought he done right, and most eminently did we do so during the last week of his life, when many of his own political friends differed from and denounced him. We imagined that the spirit of our institutions allowed the canvassing of the acts of the public servants. The President's political friends have done so repeatedly and bitterly when the Democrats were in power, and no one ever thought of mob-law or violence to those who opposed and denounced Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Polk, Gen. Jackson, or any other Democratic president; nor, when President Jackson's life was attempted did any one think of charging the act upon Whig editors or members of the Whig party; nor did any one have the remotest idea of holding responsible the same party for the poisoning of President Buchanan and his friends at the commencement of his administration.

For ourselves, we have always endeavored to live quietly and peaceably, making an honest living by following our lawful occupation, under the protection of the Constitution and the laws. We have been trying to do so in the home of our childhood, youth and manhood. Four paper is objectionable to those opposed to us politically it shares the fate of all political papers, and no more so than Worth's paper. In our private walk of life we offend no one knowingly, we obtrude upon no one, speak ill of no one, treat all kindly, and always endeavor to get along as a good citizen should.

In justice to ourselves and the Democracy of this county we have felt compelled to throw off the foul charges that this man puts forth. We have felt for some time his irritable and vindictive disposition, and as he grows older is becoming worse, but charitably supposed that they were only the excitements of the moment. We did not think that he could deliberately pen and put forth such a falsehood. We did not think that his heart was black enough, notwithstanding the experience of the last few years, to publish such slanderous and inciting words against neighbors who would rather be on terms of amity and friendship with him, as well as everybody else, than otherwise. But we now fully see his intentions, and henceforth shall avoid him as we would the poisonous reptile. He may pursue his dignified course, and God willing, we shall follow our humble one. We are done with him!

THE SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnston and Sherman, the following memorandum, which was agreed upon between the Generals, and the result is published.
Memorandum of understanding made this the 18th of April, 1865, near Durham Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, both present.

First.—The confederate army now in the field to maintain the status quo until notice is given by the commanding general of any one of its opponents, on a reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.
Second.—The confederate army now in existence to be disbanded, and the arms and public property, to be deposited with each other and to be executed and to be used for the maintenance of the peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third.—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.
Fourth.—The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.
Fifth.—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their right of person and property, as defined by the Constitution and the laws of the United States respectively.

Sixth.—The Executive authority or Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by means of the army, or as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.
Seventh.—It is announced that the war is to cease, general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the army, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Each of the above being fully empowered by our respective principals to fill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain authority and will endeavor to carry out the above programme. W. T. Sherman, Major-General, Commanding Army U. S. in N. C. J. E. Johnston, General Commanding C. S. Army in N. C.
It is reported that this proceeding of General Sherman was disapproved for the following reasons:
First. It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and on his face it was a violation of the laws of the United States. Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrangements.
Second. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel status of the States.
Third. It undertook to re-establish Rebel State Governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and the blood of the innocent and peaceful citizens of the United States.
Fourth. By the restoration of Rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.
Fifth. It might furnish ground for responsibility on the part of the Federal Government to pay the Rebel debt, and thereby subject loyal citizens of the United States to debt contracted by the Rebel States in debt contracted by the Rebel States.
Sixth. It put in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the Government.
Seventh. It practically abolished confiscation laws, and relieved Rebels of every degree, who had committed crimes against all pains and penalties for the same.
Eighth. It gave terms, that had been deliber-

ated repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and, better terms than Rebels had ever asked, in their most prosperous condition.
Ninth. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but invited Rebels from the present terms of their victory, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and subvert the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited by any opportunity should offer.
Order from General Sherman—Suspension of Hostilities—Grant on his way to Sherman's Army.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22.—The following important order of General Sherman was received here this morning:
HEAD QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC, IN CAMP, FALLS CHURCH, VA., April 22, 1865.—Special Field Order No. 53: The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities, and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and his officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Grande. Until the above terms are arranged, a line passing through Yorkville, Mount Charles University, Durham Station, and West Point, on the Neuse River, will separate the two armies.

Each army commander will group his camps and bivouacs to the right, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes. The same of this army for courage, industry and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not obtained by any act of vulgarity, rowdiness and petty crime.
The cavalry will patrol the front of the line, General Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the Potomac, and the Cavalry to the left of Raleigh, and General Schofield, Raleigh, the right rear, Quartermasters and Commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for the wagons, and the railroad Superintendent will arrange depot for convenience of each separate army.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN. Q. M. DARTON, A. A. G.
This negotiation has created a tremendous furor of condemnation of Gen. Sherman on the part of the administration journals. We do not as yet see the great difference in the terms granted by Sherman to Johnston from those of Grant to Lee. Only this, that Grant made terms with a defeated, scattered and flying foe, while Sherman has an organized army before him, whom he might have thought it best not to drive to the wall.

The Republican papers and orators have been in the habit of saying that the Democratic party is pro-slavery. This is an unfounded assertion. The Democratic party occupies the same position now on the slavery question that it ever did, viz:—that slavery is a local institution, and therefore not a fit subject for national discussion. The New York Tribune, a few weeks ago, only done justice to the Democratic party, when it said—"The Northern Democracy is not really pro-slavery but anti-intervention; maintaining not that slavery is right, but that we of the free States should mind our own business and let alone another people's."

Just so. Why should we be more favorable to slavery than anybody else, on the merits or demerits of the institution itself? The masses of the Democracy know just a little of the institution as the masses of any other party. Why then should they trouble their heads about it? All the interest they have in it, is the same that they would have in any other question, not directly interesting them, viz: the question of principle, and the paramount one presents itself,—"we are for minding our own business and let alone another people's."

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE PREDICTED.—It is affirmed, and almost universally believed in Europe, that the Plague, or a dreadful epidemic resembling it, rages in St. Petersburg, and has extended along the valley of the Vistula, between Poland and East Prussia. The deaths had been 2,000 out of 10,000 cases, and there was an average of 100 new cases a day. It is feared that this terrible scourge is extending westward, and may probably reach England and America. Precautions are being taken to avert this.

A plague has broken out in St. Petersburg, Russia, and has swept off many victims. It is a contagious fever, characterized by an eruption of carbuncles and buboes. Those taken with it die in from twenty-four hours to two weeks. Medical commissions from the South of Europe have been sent to Russia to gather information in regard to it. This plague is of oriental origin, and in former times swept its way over Europe, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries visited as far West as England once in every generation. The free intercourse between European countries and the Western Hemisphere, may eventually bring this scourge to our own shores. Our already large catalogue of diseases. Early precautions should be taken to avert so dreadful a calamity.

The following from Forney's Press of Friday last, commends itself to all good and law-abiding citizens. We are glad to find in the Press, a paper where matter of a similar spirit was hard to find the last few years:
"AN ENDORSEMENT BY 'THE PRESS.'—On Tuesday last, at an informal meeting of the Press Club, several resolutions were passed which we published in yesterday's issue. The patriotic and noble sentiments expressed in them from us at a time when the country feels so deeply the cruel and heavy blow which has fallen on it. One resolution, however, we call attention to, which was introduced by E. C. WALLACE, and which demands from every honest journalist an unexceptional and clear endorsement.
Resolved, That the members of the Press Club of Philadelphia, in view of the solemnity of the present and of the feeling that while treason is in its execution and punished by swift legal means, peace and legal measures are to be deprecated when aimed against public journals and orators, even when these are not accord with temporary political majorities.

This resolution collaterally stigmatizes the action of the populace with reference to a journal published in the streets as that action justly deserves. Had that journal vindicated the late President's atrocious assassination, we should have justified the popular excitement, and the indignation of the honest and patriotic press and of the people, and denounce the irrational violence of the populace—exercised without any regard for the State, in the Chamberland street, on the 14th inst. JOHN MATTHEWS.

The remains of President Lincoln will lie in state to receive public honors, at the following places, and will reach his home at Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, May 3, viz:—Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago. The railroads over which it is being transported have been taken possession of by the government and declared military roads for the time being. A guard of honor of distinguished citizens, civil and military, accompanies the remains.

Gen. Lee, under the articles of capitulation, turned over to Gen. Grant, 35,000 men, 160 pieces of artillery, and 10,000 stand of arms.
After all the boastsings that negro troops were the first to march into Richmond, after its capture, it seems that such is not the fact after all. The cavalry division of Gen. Koutz were the first to march in, and planted their standard on the dome of the Capitol, at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the evacuation, (April 3.) The glorious old army of the Potomac thus retains the honor of "taking Richmond."

It is said that the discontinuance of drafting, recruiting, and other semi-military operations, will relieve from duty about 70,000 persons. Quite an army.
A large lot of Savannah cotton was sold by Government officials in New York, a short time since, and the terms required payment in gold. This should not be. If Greenbacks are to be a legal tender for all government dues, except duties on imports, the agents of the treasury Department should not act in opposition to its own financial policy thereby depreciating the value of Government currency.
Dr. H. Hollister, of Providence, Luzerne county, was arrested, a week ago, and taken to New Hampshire, on a requisition from the Governor of that State, on a charge of breaking open and robbing a Bank in December last. It appears that soon after the robbery a fellow came round the neighborhood of Dr. H. and offered some U. S. Bonds, for sale Dr. H. purchased one, and upon transmitting it to the Department at Washington it was ascertained to be one of the stolen ones. Hence his arrest. This should be a warning to persons making purchases from irresponsible parties. Of course Dr. H. will speedily be released, still he will have to submit to annoyance, expense and trouble, and also the loss of what he paid for the Bond.
The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a Republican paper, we were glad to see, expresses the following opinions as to the duty of the American people at this sad hour:
LET US BE WISE.
"Confusion now hath made his masterpiece! Most sacrilegious murder hath broke open The Lord's anointed temple and stole thence The life of the building."
But while we mourn for the illustrious dead, and feel all that man should feel of detestation for the man who would stain the earth with blood, let us remember that we owe a solemn duty to the nation. It may be urged that it is difficult to be wise amidst tempests and furious passions, and that we must be loyal and neutral in a moment.
But we must act with wisdom as well as with feeling. There must be no seeking for victims for the honest indignation of the people; there must be no mobbing, no rioting, no anarchy. The law must reign supreme, or in this great crisis chaos will overwhelm us, and our maddest feelings bring ruin upon us. Let us be calm and sobering men. Let us be faithful to our duty, and let us be true to the principles of the constitution, and we will foil the portion of the wicked scheme by acting like sensible and forbearing citizens, as well as like loyal and patriotic men. Let us have good order in the loyal and patriotic North, and let our blows fall where they are merited.
The New York Tribune says that General Grant, when on his way up the river to Washington, stated that he should demonstrate that our military expenses may be reduced one million dollars per day, without infringing at all upon necessary efficiency.

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This resolution collaterally stigmatizes the action of the populace with reference to a journal published in the streets as that action justly deserves. Had that journal vindicated the late President's atrocious assassination, we should have justified the popular excitement, and the indignation of the honest and patriotic press and of the people, and denounce the irrational violence of the populace—exercised without any regard for the State, in the Chamberland street, on the 14th inst. JOHN MATTHEWS.

The remains of President Lincoln will lie in state to receive public honors, at the following places, and will reach his home at Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday, May 3, viz:—Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago. The railroads over which it is being transported have been taken possession of by the government and declared military roads for the time being. A guard of honor of distinguished citizens, civil and military, accompanies the remains.

Gen. Lee, under the articles of capitulation, turned over to Gen. Grant, 35,000 men, 160 pieces of artillery, and 10,000 stand of arms.
After all the boastsings that negro troops were the first to march into Richmond, after its capture, it seems that such is not the fact after all. The cavalry division of Gen. Koutz were the first to march in, and planted their standard on the dome of the Capitol, at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the evacuation, (April 3.) The glorious old army of the Potomac thus retains the honor of "taking Richmond."

It is said that the discontinuance of drafting, recruiting, and other semi-military operations, will relieve from duty about 70,000 persons. Quite an army.
A large lot of Savannah cotton was sold by Government officials in New York, a short time since, and the terms required payment in gold. This should not be. If Greenbacks are to be a legal tender for all government dues, except duties on imports, the agents of the treasury Department should not act in opposition to its own financial policy thereby depreciating the value of Government currency.
Dr. H. Hollister, of Providence, Luzerne county, was arrested, a week ago, and taken to New Hampshire, on a requisition from the Governor of that State, on a charge of breaking open and robbing a Bank in December last. It appears that soon after the robbery a fellow came round the neighborhood of Dr. H. and offered some U. S. Bonds, for sale Dr. H. purchased one, and upon transmitting it to the Department at Washington it was ascertained to be one of the stolen ones. Hence his arrest. This should be a warning to persons making purchases from irresponsible parties. Of course Dr. H. will speedily be released, still he will have to submit to annoyance, expense and trouble, and also the loss of what he paid for the Bond.
The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a Republican paper, we were glad to see, expresses the following opinions as to the duty of the American people at this sad hour:
LET US BE WISE.
"Confusion now hath made his masterpiece! Most sacrilegious murder hath broke open The Lord's anointed temple and stole thence The life of the building."
But while we mourn for the illustrious dead, and feel all that man should feel of detestation for the man who would stain the earth with blood, let us remember that we owe a solemn duty to the nation. It may be urged that it is difficult to be wise amidst tempests and furious passions, and that we must be loyal and neutral in a moment.
But we must act with wisdom as well as with feeling. There must be no seeking for victims for the honest indignation of the people; there must be no mobbing, no rioting, no anarchy. The law must reign supreme, or in this great crisis chaos will overwhelm us, and our maddest feelings bring ruin upon us. Let us be calm and sobering men. Let us be faithful to our duty, and let us be true to the principles of the constitution, and we will foil the portion of the wicked scheme by acting like sensible and forbearing citizens, as well as like loyal and patriotic men. Let us have good order in the loyal and patriotic North, and let our blows fall where they are merited.
The New York Tribune says that General Grant, when on his way up the river to Washington, stated that he should demonstrate that our military expenses may be reduced one million dollars per day, without infringing at all upon necessary efficiency.

The following from Forney's Press of Friday last, commends itself to all good and law-abiding citizens. We are glad to find in the Press, a paper where matter of a similar spirit was hard to find the last few years:
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