of popular suffrage by degrading it, and making it impracticable—for its foundation is the intelligence of the voters. The authors of this scheme do not want a government founded upon the intelligence of the people. They want a government founded on force, and propped up by bayonets. They want a government which, if it fail to elevate the negro, will at lesst drag the white man dewn to his level. Every effort has been made to draw from President Johnson a proclamation as unconstitutional, as impolitic, and as made to draw from Freehoust common a procla-mation as unconstitutional, as impolitic, and as revolutionary as that which I have, by way of illustration, ascribed to one of his predecessors. He has resisted the demand. I am not here to be He has resisted the demand. I am not here to be his enlogist, but let us recognize that since he was suddenly called to his high functions by the lamentable fall of Mr. Lincoln, his course has given encouragement to all who hope and pray, and strive for the maintenance of the Constitution of our country. One speech he made lately which merits your applause. I can repeat to you every word of it. A large body of politicians assembled at Washington to try upon him the efhis enlogist, but let us recognize that since he was suddenly called to his high functions by the lamentable fall of Mr. Lincoln, his course has given encouragement to all who hope and pray, and strive for the maintenance of the Constitution of our country. One speech he made lately which merits your applause. I can repeat to you every word of it. A large body of politicians assembled at Washington to try upon him the effect of what was known in Mr. Lincoln's time as "a pressure." They had determined to extort from President Johnson a proclamation in favor of negro suffrage. Mingling threats with porsuation that y told him, at last, that they would crush any man or any party who stood in their way. When they had finished their speeches, from President Johnson a proclamation in favor of negro suffrage. Mingling threats with persuasion they told him, at last, that they would crush any man or any party who stood in their way. When they had finished their speeches, the President made a reply so significant and appropriate that I think you will join me in applauding every word of it. He said to them: "Gentlemen, I wish you all a good morning."—
Then the Recorder spoke these words,—mark them, for they are the creed of him and all like him, and there are many like him alive this day.
The Recorder said, "Till now, I never understood the reason of the policy and prudence of the Spaniards in suffering the Inquisition among them; and certainly it never will be well with us, till something like the Spanish Inquisition be in England. "Gentlemen, I wish you all a good morning,"—
That was all he said, and they went on their way, by no means rejoicing. I give you this aneodote as I find it in the newspapers; but many official acts show that President Johnson has not joined hands with the men who are seeking to establish adifferent, a very different government from that which the men of the Revolution handed down to us. The cry of this party is 'down with the accuraced doctrine of Staterights.'
They aim as directly at the overthrow of the Constitution as the rebels did, before they laid down their arms. Many no doubt have joined in the cry who do not comprehend its meaning.—
Many who, talk of "accuraced State rights" mean only to curage secession. They may do that and ed, slain by the sword. The great mass of the Southern people regard it now as "the bloodiest blunder in the book of time." But let us never consent to bury in its grave the constitutional rights of Pennsylvania, or of any other State in the Union. Strike them down, and the whole beauty and fitness of our Government is gone.—States as their forefathers founded it; and that It would no more be the same Government than is the Union they wish to re establish and perthe British Government would be the same if you petuate. could strike out its Parliament, and leave the

mere wanton, useless, irritating usurpation of functions that the Constitution and the laws have wisely vested in the civil tribunals of our have wisely vested in the civil tribunals of our country. Do not charge it upon Congress; no act of Congress ever authorized a military court to try a citizen not connected with the military service. Every act passed during this war carefully sent all such cases to the civil courts.—
Even the Conscription act provided that those accused of resisting it, if arrested by the military should be "forthwith delivered over to the civil authorities," for trial. Yet here, in Pannayl.

Get ints very act, were, in open contempt of the law, imprisoned in the guard house at Camp Curtin, tried, and sentenced by "military commissions." Do not charge on the military power the base acts done in its name. The military of "military necessity" such as may leave a com-

"Man, proud man Brest in a little brief authority Plays such faultsic tricks before high heaven As makes the angels weep."

Your highest interests and the interests of your older than the Declaration of Independence.
The great founder of our Commonwealth, Wil-

The great founder of our Commonwealth, William Peon, in his first frame of government for Pennsylvania proclaimed this great truth:

"A government is free where the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws, and more than this is tyranny, oligarchy and confusion."

"Isy " He opened his office and

It was no tyranny, but the rule of law that he established here; and "trial by jury" was provided for so amply that our later Constitutions have found only this to say: "trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate." To this the Constitution of the United States has added: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an importial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have previously been ascertained by law; and to be informed of the cause of the accused this in the Constitution of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have previously been ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature of the cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnessers in his fewer of the cause of the lines could not be questioned.—

Of course the corps of 250 was soon filled up. against him; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." How this was specially added to the Constitution, by the facts that taught the founder of Pennsylva-nia the value of "trial by jury." I will relate them briefly; they will not seem inappropriate to the day dedicated to civil liberty. Nearly two hundred years ago, William Penn was tried in the Mayor's Court of London, on a charge of friot." You may smile to hear that the riot consisted in holding a Quaker meeting. The trial was one of the invasions of the rights of conscience to which men were exposed, who, in that day, did not follow the form of worship of the Church of England.

The last heard of him was in Europe, but he was not there engaged in the coal trade.

Singular incident took place at the residence of Joseph Hart who lives in Bucks county, last Saturday. He had a cage with several

the Church of England.

served, who can say he hath a right to the coat on his back? Certainly, our liberties are openly to be invaded; our wives to be ravished; our children slaved; our families ruined; and our estates led away in triumph by every sturdy beggar and malicious informer. The Lord of heaven and earth will judge between us in this

matter."

But they thrust him into the dock and gave his case to the jury. Now mark the sequel.—
The unjust judges were willing enough to say that a Quaker meeting was a riot, but they could not bring an honest jury to say it. They would not convict the prisoner. Then the Court stormed at the jury and threatened them with fine and imprisonment. At this William Penn cried out.

the cry who do not comprehend its meaning.—
Many who talk of "accursed State rights" mean only to curse-secession. They may do that and welcome. That doorine has never found any favor in cur sight. No body of men have testified against it more emphatically than the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Bevery platform lain down by their authority has denounced it.—
Every candidate seeking their suffrages has denounced it. To quell it was the first and highest aim of the Domocrats who swelled the ranks of our regiments. The same may be said of the great mass of the Northern Democracy. Their latest political act was to nominate for the Presidency George B. M'Clellan, the earliest hero of the war; he, like all its latter heroes who have won true renown, struck for the Union, and gavoit the first place in his heart, even above 'Abolition. Secession was the doctrine of the Southern leaders; it has fallen with them; it is dead, killed, slain by the sword. The great mass of the solvent and the sum of the many of the many of the war. In many of the gratant soldiers here to day appropriately occupy, I cannot rehearse the other of the war is the sword to many the sword. The great mass of the solvent many the said of the war. In many of the great said by the sword. The great mass of the solvent many the said of the war. In many of the great mass of the sword was the doctrine of the Southern leaders; it has fallen with them; it is dead, killed. or patriotism and vaior. In the time that I may appropriately occupy, I cannot rehearse the other great achievements of the war. In many of them the gallant soldiers here to-day have played a glorious part; in the armies of the Union, the sons of Ponusylvania were never surpassed in numbers or in valor. Let them take care as citizens, not to lose the fruits of their victure.

coald strike out its Parliament, and leave the United Kingdom to be governed by the arbitrary will of the man, woman, or child who may chance to fill the throne.

The constitutional rights of the States are the only sure defences of civil liberty. It was left under their shelter by the framers of the Constitution; even Alexander Hamilton, who was the most indulgent to Federal power, lays it down mas an axiom in our political system that "the States governments will afford complete security against invasions of public liberty by the National authority."

The fillow citizens of Harrisburg, I have spoken of the past; I will not assume to spoak of the future. The failure of so many predictions—predictions that the war would last but sixty days—predictions that it would last as many years—teach us how fatile are the the attempts of man to penetrate the future. But always he may look forward to it with manly hope and Christian confidence for himself and for his country. The times afford us many auguries of good. Difficulties that seemed insufferable are being easily surmounted by the intelligence of the American people. The South is recognizing as in her duties to a common country, and the against invasions of public liberty by the National authority."

One of the great charges which the Declaration of Independence brought against George 111, was, "he has affected to render the military independence brought against George 111, was, "he has affected to render the military independence brought against George 111, was, "he has affected to render the military independence brought against George 111, was, "he has affected to render the military independence of the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country, and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country, and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country and the American people. The South is recognizing a gain ber duties to a common country and the American people. dependent of and superior to the civil power."

A broad spirit of tolerance is taking the place of the narrow spirit of sectional bigotry which was tag even to the total suppression of the civil power, in all its relations to civil liberty, is the grain a united country, not unchequered by different to the civil power, in all its relations to civil liberty, is the power, in all its relations to civil liberty, is the great political heresy that has prevailed at the North as secession prevailed at the South, both deserves the signal condemnation of the people. The absolute sway exercised by officials in the Northern States was, in nearly every instance, northern States was, in nearly every instance, and northern states was, in rearly every instance, and northern states was framed—and admirably framed—to accommodate all the differences that spring from the control of the rebellion of the rebellion, the work is at an end.

The current his ference of interests and feelings; small must be exercise of the power, to the continuthe territory, or small the intelligence of the peothe spirit of liberty.

Fellow citizens of Harrisburg, I have spoken

HOW THE CONFIDENCE GAME WAS PLAY-ED ON THE CONFEDERATE GOVERN-MENT.

er the base acts done in its name. The military power of our country has its sphere, and it has filled it grandly; it needs no triumph over the civil institutions of our country. The greatsoldiers of the war are soiled with no complicity in the acts of petty despotism done by Secretaries of War, and politicians in civil office. You men of Harrisburg have seen the guard house of the neighboring camp tenanted, not by disorderly soldiers or Rebel prisoners, but by editors, and farmers, and men in every walk of life, robbed of their civil rights and subjected to the "lynch law" that is administered by military commissions. For all this there could be urged no plea of "military necessity" such as may leave seen. The scene after through the air as though they were feathers. The scene desorbated after the war boke out, leaving behind him not a few creditors. Turning up in the Southern Confederacy, he at once devoted his mind and physical energies to the recovery of his "rights." It seems he had somehow got hold of a new explosive material resembling common coal, with which he proposed, with the proper assistance, to do great things in the way of "military necessity" such as may leave seem the guard house of the recovery of his "rights." It seems he had somehow got hold of a new explosive material rights and subjected to the "lynch law" was professedly carried on to "enforce the laws, reclaim the public property, and preserve the coal through they were feathers. The seeme described with the open feathers. The seeme described after the war. The lynch law is suspension was only operative during the war. The Judges's decision is, therefore, the only operative during the war. The Judges's decision is, therefore, the only operative during the war. The Judges's decision is, therefore, the only operative during the war. The Judges's decision is, therefore, the only operative during the var. The Judges's decision is, therefore, the only operative during the var. The Judges's decision is, therefore, the only operative during th ance, to do great things in the way his own picking, under his exclusive constitutions of free governments are meant to curb. Shakspeare describes it when he says: orders, his passes to be recognized at all times and places in the Confederpenetrate the North, destroy Federal shipping, burn United States depots warehouses, and in short; "carry and warehouses, and in short; "carry the war into Africa" to an extent be fore undreamed of. After some delay, Courtenay succeeded in getting upon the soil of Pennsylvania her citizens shall be wantonly stripped of the right that are their birthright by titles older than the Constitution, older than the Declaration of Independence. tion was general and unrelenting,

"lay." He opened his office and

filled up. One morning Mr. Courtenay closed amendment, upon the unanimous demand of the people, is a fact too well known to you for me to dwell upon it. You may not be so familiar with grand conflagration. He must have Mr. Sargent and wife were paying a missed the connections, however, as visit, and knocked them down, doing the last heard of him was in Europe,

A Singular incident took place at the residence of Joseph Hart who lives in Bucks county, last Saturday. He had a cage with several The Mayor and the Recorder and the Alderman of London sat as judges, and twelve sturdy freemen of London were the jury. When William Penn was called upon to plead he said; "I desire that you would let me know by what law it is you prosecuted me, and upon what law you ground my indictment." They had no law to show, so they tried to silence the prisoner. The Recorder cried out to the Mayor "My Lord, if you take not some course with this pestion fellow to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do anything to-night." "Take him away!" the had a cage with several canary birds in it hanging against his house, about six feet from the ground. On going out, one of his children noticed a snake, about two feet long and as thick as a man's thumb, which had climbed up the wall, about creeping into the cage to get the birds. He caught him by the tail and pulled him out and killed the tail and pulled him out and killed to to anything to-night." "Take him away." the tail and pulled him out and killed him. The wall is an ordinary dashed on the undismayed Quaker answered, "Is one, and the cage was suspended on had a pig which got one of its legs.

The Advertiser.



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASI

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

OF The Republicans have a great deal of trouble just now with President Johnson and General Sherman to keep them in the traces. The defection of the latter threatens to 'wipe them out" in Ohio, and that of the former in the "rest of mankind." They bring a great deal of "pressure" to bear upon each, but so far both have successfully borne it .-Johnson is President and Sherman will be Governor of Ohio.

the Oration of Col. Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, before the Democrat-4th of July. It should be read by can audience. every one.

A conflict of authority between The La Crosse Democrat gives a thrillthe civil and military powers occurrthen cited for contempt of Court .writ. After argument, Justice Thompattachment.

The Judge then disposed of the case on the main question. He held ance of the rebellion. With the close of the rebellion, the suspension of the

field; our own army is being disbanded, and therefore, the citizens are en-MENT.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

Many of our citizens remember

(The west of the writ of habeas corpus. He therefore ordered Mr. Cozens to be devolved in the writ of habeas corpus to be devolved in the writ of habeas corpus to be devolved in the writ of habeas corpus was unconstitutional ton. Courtenay disappeared after the war broke out, leaving behind by saying that its suspension was only operative during the war. The bim not a few creditors. Turning up Indused decision is therefore the ontitled to all the privileges guaranteed, storm:

Constitution, and put down the re-

of Ireland for this purpose last week.

President Johnson has a sorry time of it between the applicants for pardon from the South, and the apsituation he desired to have filled plicants for office from the North.— one hundred Ministers representing rodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Sur-

Of course the corps of 250 was soon | ney in one of the rooms, and knockno injury to any other person.

The Boston Courier says : "A friend showed us this morning a hardful of gold and silver coin which he June 6th, as follows: has carried in his pocket ever since 1861. He thinks they will soon be gcod again."

this justice, or true judgment. Must I, therefore, be taken away because I plead for the fundamental laws of England? However, this I leave upon your consciences, who are the jury, and mental laws which relate to liberty and property must not be indispensably maintained and ob.

One, and the cage was suspended on the suspended on the side to a nail, free from contact with anything else that could have a well as it did before the according to the constitutional forms.

It is said that Gov. Plerpont intends shortly to resign, in order to allow the people to elect a Governor according to the constitutional forms.

ton, Massachusetts, the Republicans celebrated the 4th of July, in a style of their own. Wendall Phillips was one of the orators, and, among other

thing said :-"The negro bears the palm in virtue, gallantry and patriotism in this war. In every section he has stood by our side and never qualled. It is him we ask protection for, and his protection is the white man's safety. I grow sick of any game where the counters are living men. One third of our standing army is to be of the negro

diately against President Johnson, because he refuses to go in for negro voting, and said-"Let us move immediately upon his works."

meeting, who said that if the negroes were denied the privilege of voting, two nundred thousand black soldiers nessonough to refuse to receive the credentials would give some trouble, and hoped of these rebel members, and refuse to count their that if the government fails to proteet the black man we shall have the blood and massacres of St. Domingo over again. He himself would go We publish in another column over again. He himself would go down South, and help them in the work. These sentiments were vociic Celebration, at Harrisburg, on the ferously applauded by the Republi-

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN WISCONSIN.

ing account of the destruction of life

ed in Philadelphia last week. The and property by a tornado which latter had to yield to the former, thus swept over the village of Viroqua, showing that the Habeas Corpus is | Vernon county, and for a distance of | members of Congress to keep the again in force. The military authori- fourteen miles, on the 28th ult. Al- members from the rebel States out ties arrested a Mr. Cozens and con- most the entire village was destroy. of Congress, at least till they confined him. A writ of Habeas Corpus ed, seventeen persons were killed, was issued by Judge Thompson, which and about one hundred and fifty perwas resisted by Col. Frink, who was sons left wounded and entirely desti- believe they can be kept out until tute. The storm came up about four they agreed to give the negro the He also resisted his arrest, but the o'clock, without rain, thunder or light right to vote. But, according to next morning voluntarily appeared ning, and lasted about two minutes. in Court and made return to the One current came from the northeast and another from the west, the two son cited Col. Frink before him, and meeting and forming a mighty whirlafter stating that his return to the wind half a mile west of the village. attachment showed that he had no Houses and barns were whirled into tempt, but was merely mistaken in the air and the heavy fragments carhis view of what was his duty, impos- ried for miles. Men women and chiled a fine of \$10 and the costs of the dren, horses, cows and other animals were lifted up and carried to great distances. The country for miles was that the act of Congress of March 3d, strewn with every imaginable debris 1863, authorizing the suspension of and the dead carcasses of animals and the act of habeas corpus, limited the fowls. Dead hogs, sheep, harness, rebel States, in their present mood, plows, furniture, timbers, &c., have been deposited high up in tree tops. and more especially if they can get The current history of the times village, was emptied of water and logs and wield those votes, then truly, the shows that the rebellion is at an end. by the wind—the logs being whirled There is no Confederate army in the over the country. The following extract will illustrate the force of this

of "military necessity" such as may leave a commander in the field of war no limit but his own will in the exertion of his power. The plea of "military necessity" could not, with trath or decency, be urged in Pennsylvania, where no civil court was closed by armed rebellion, nor by due course of law obstructed, save by those who made that plea the pretext for their acts.—

These acts were done from no "necessity," civil or military. They were prompted by that bad principle in human nature which the laws and principle in human nature which the laws and earlier than the man of the natural down the rebellion." The hundreds of thousands of soldiers that enlisted, done so for that purpose, and if the abolition of slavery was also a consequence of their ects.—

What he wanted was to have charge of a special bureau with 250 men of his own picking, under his exclusive that the negro CRAT."-Judge Charles Mason, Chairthat purpose, and if the abolition of tional Union and Chairman of the the assassination conspirators were many of them object that the negro interview with President Johnson, on thus liberated should now also be Friday. His Excellency gave them made voters with them. This they to understand that he was a Demoate lines. With this corps he was to think is piling it on a little too thick. crat, had always been a Democrat, They are satisfied to have freed the his politics now, and that we have negroes, and think that the latter, as more to fear from consolidation than cial Orders, No. 211, dated War Dewell as their friends, might also be secession; that States have rights partment, Adjutant General's office, that cannot be ignored under the Washington, May 6, 1865, and of Constitution." This has the ring of which Major General David Hunter, THE ATLANTIC CABLE...—The great the right metal, and we hope it will U. S. Volunteers, was President, the work of re-laying the Atlantic Cable ring out loud and clear, until it ush- following named persons were tried, has probably already commenced, as ers in the bright dawn of the day of and, after mature consideration of the Great Eastern, with her convoys, redemption of the Union from the evidence adduced in their cases, were was advertised to sail from the coast sad misrule of sectionalism and fan- found, and sentenced as hereinafter aticism, under which our glorious stated, as follows: land of liberty has been well nigh betrayed into a gigantic centralized despotism.

> ALL HONOR TO THEM.—At least were sought for by wealthy trades. He is nearly bored to death by the men and others who wanted to get two elements.
>
> | The is nearly bored to death by the german Evangelical Lutheran ratt, are found guilty of conspiracy spind of Pennsylvania and adjacent with John Wilkes Booth, John H. Last week the house and barns of in St. John's Lutheran Church, in ham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Wil-Mr. Sargent, of Hill, N. H., were con | Easton, transacting all their business | liam H. Seward and Ulysses S. Grant; tunity. Courtenay's passes through sumed by lightning. Just previous. and adjourned without ever saying a and sentenced as follows: ly a flash had gone down the chim. word about the negro or anything of a political character. The Synod ed down one of the daughters of Mr. | confined itself to its legitimate duties | said David E. Herrold, George A. At-Sargent. At the same hour, another and separated with the kindest feelhis office and started, it was suppos- flash went down the chimney in a lings. It is refreshing to look upon

05 J. WILLES BOOTH'S OIL WELL FLOWING 500 BARRELS PER DAY. A Correspondent of the Syracuse Jour-

June 6th, as follows:

On Saturday, the sucker rods were drawn from the Homestead (better known as the Morehead) well, on the Heiner farm, and it is spouting away at two-forty rate, in rivalry with its mighty compeer below: They are to-day claiming five hundred harrels per day as its yield.—This well is owned by Joseph H. Simmonds, of Boston, (now at Franklin, Pa..) and his immediate family relations, Hence the name of Homestead.' J. Wilkes Booth owned one-thirteenth of this well and the farm on which it is located. A short time before the Washington Tragedy, Booth transferred his interest to Mr. Simmonds, in consideration of personal services rendered to consideration of personal services rendered to him. This is the same well which was destroyed by fire, with engine house, derrick and all, which fact we mentioned in a previous communication. nication.—Singularly enough, this occurrence took place on the day of the assassination.

SOLDIERS READ.—At Farming- THE RADICAL POLICY. Important Letter from Wendell Phillips

(From the Anti-Slavery Standard, July 6.)

To the Editor of the Standard:

Let me call your attention and that of the country to the danger pointed out in the following extract from the letter of an acute and vigilant friend:

This is putting the negro above the white soldier in virtue, gallantry and patriotism. Phillips also advised the Republican party to organize immediately against President Johnson:

The Governors appointed are old politicians, who know all the ropes. Is it not their design, and will they not be able, before next December, to make all their new constitutions and elect new governors and tull congressional delegations? Then what is to prevent those States from presenting themselves, fully accredited, on the floor of the new Congress, and participating in its organization. They will claim, as President Johnson does, that their States have never dent Johnson does, that their States have never been out of the Union; that the government declares (as it will) the rebellion suppressed and military occupation withdrawn, and that they now resume their relations with the Federal Government, which have been only tempora-A negro orator was also at the same rily suspended. In this claim they will be backed by the whole power of the administration, and this is the trap to be sprug on us.—
The elerk of the House, you remember, presides until a new speaker is elected. If he had firm votes, this danger might be averted. But can we count on so much virtue in any politician? We may perhaps baffle this plan in the Senate. resentatives and enormous pressure of every other kind?
"I believe that this attempt will be made at

the next meeting of Congress. Possibly South Carolina might be kept out, but even that is doubtful. I may exaggerate the importance of this matter, but that the attempt will be made there can be no doubt."

The importance of these suggestions cannot be over-estimated, and every means should be taken to avert this peril. We have been counting on a possibility of rallying a majority of the legally elected sented to certain conditions-ratifying the anti-slavery amendment and other matters. Some sanguine friends this rebel plot, the Southern members may enter Congress without agreeing to the anti-slavery amendment, or to any other conditions .-Once inside the doors, they must take part in all the discussions and votes affecting themselves and their claims, and may checkmate the antislavery amendment itself. In fact, our fate rests in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives. I know nothing about him; but how few men in the nation could be trusted to stand firm in such a post! The whole North should be roused against this danger. If the can, in any way, get inside Congress, A mill pond, six miles west of the there unpledged to any conditions "South" will be as strong as ever, and the negro almost as defenceless.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TOIAL THE PRISONERS ALL FOUND GUILTY

END OF THE ASSASSINATION

Payne, Atzerodt. Herrold and Mrs. Surratt Hung on Friday MUDD, ARNOLD AND O'LAUGHLIN IM-

and Ordars its Swift Execution!

PRISONED FOR LIFE! SPANGLER FOR SIX YEARS!

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6, 1865. The findings and sentences of the Military Commission before which tried, with the President's approval thereof, have just been made public,

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN'S. OFFICE. WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865. To Major General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, Commaning Middle Military Distriction Western D.

vision, Washington, D. C. Whereas, By the Military Commis-

THere follow the various specifications, charges and findings of the Court, which may be summed up in a few words:]

David E. Herrold, George A. Atze-States, were in session nearly a week | Surratt, and others, to murder Abra-

SENTENCE.—And the Commission does therefors sentence them, the zerodt, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt, to be hung by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein.

And Whereas, the President of the United States has approved the forenal, writes from Venango county, Pa., going sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION. July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Herrold, G. A. At. zerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt, are hereby approved, and it s ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Herrold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 been standing, suddenly fell and the

tences in the cases of David E. Har- more nervous sensibility than any of rold, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne the others. and Mary E. Surratt, to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen. In the remaining cases of O'Laugh-

prisonment at hard labor for life. EDWARD SPANGLER, found guilty of important witness against her. eloniously aiding and abetting John

Wilkes Booth in making his escape fter having murdered Abraham Lin- | formed the execution. coln, President of the United States, time well knowing that Abraham for the occupants. Lincoln had been murdered by Booth. to hard labor for six years.

SAMUEL ARNOLD, found guilty of onment at hard labor for life.

SAMUEL A. MUDD, found guilty of on the scaffold. receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing John Wilkes Booth and David E. Harrold, knowing them to have been engaged in the assassination of President Lincoln. The Commission sentenced Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

'The President's order in these cases is as follows:

It is further ordered, that the prisoners, Samuel Arnold, Samuel A. hours after that time Gen. Hancock ward Spangler, be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, during the period designated in their respective sentences. Andrew Johnson, President.

THE EXECUTION.

her counsel, Aiken and Clampitt, and which order is as follows: Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this District, directed an issue of the writ of habeas corpus to Gen. Hancock, commanding him to produce in court at 10 o'clock this morning, the body of Mrs. Surratt, with the cause and day of her detention.

The writ was served on Gen. Hancock at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 8 o'clock this morning, by the United that you proceed to execute the or-States Marshall, Gooding. He im- der heretofore given upon the judg-mediately consulted with the Attor- ment of the military commission, and ney General and the Secretary of you will give this order as a return to War. At half-past ten o'clock the this writ. General had not obeyed the writ.

This fact was brought to the notice of the court by the counsel, but to enforce the writ.

At an early hour to-day, guards were placed all round the Arsenal grounds to prevent the intrusion of persons to the scene of execution, Major General Hancock.

Atzerott.

The officers entrusted with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions.

Major General Hartranft, who has been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department, approving the sentences and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted.

A heavy guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the ground, while below soldiers were formed on two sides of a square. Perhaps several hundred civilians were present anxious spectators of the solemn scene. One of the priests attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed in the name of the latter his sincere thanks to General Hartranft, and the officers and soldiers who had charge of him, for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word, nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to

compassionate his misfortune. The minister then attered a brief prayer, asking for Payne the forgiveness of all his sine and a passage out of this world into the joys of heaven. The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul: Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also returned for him thanks to Gen. Hartranft and other officers for kind attention, and then invoked the merattention, and then invoked the mercy of God upon the prisoner. The condemned were then required to rise from their seats when the chairs were removed. They were now all on the drops, their bands fastened benind them, and their legs bandaged both below and above the knees, and white caps placed over their heads.

Atzerott, while being prepared for the execution, said, "Gentlemen, farewell, take good care; good bye, gentlemen, now before me." One of the clergy men, standing near, exclaimed, "May we all meet in the other world."

As soon as the noose was placed around each neck, Mrs. Surratt being the last one adjused, the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell and the section of the platform of the section of the section of the platform of the section of the cy of God upon the prisoner. The

according to the constitutional forms. | manded to cause the foregoing sen- some twitching, and Harrold showed

The bodies hung until life was extinct and atterwards given over for burial, the rough coffins being already at hand for that purpase.

The arrangements for the execu-

tion were perfect. Major General Hancock was presin, Spangler, Arnold and Mudd, the ent throughout the proceedings. It indings and sentences are as follows: is said Payne last night made a state-MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, found guil- | ment in behalf of Mrs. Surratt exonty of conspiring to assassinate Lieut. | crating her from complicity, and that General Grant, and sentenced to im- another person subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of an

> All were bung in manacles, save Mrs. Surratt. Four soldiers per-

Graves were dug near the scaffold he the said Spangler at the same and coffins were beside them ready

Payne was strangled to death, but The Commission sentenced Spangler | the necks of all the others were bro-

The execution did not occupy the specifications and charges against more than twenty minutes, and was him, except that of conspiring with | devoid of extraordinary incident or Spangler; and sentenced to impris- accident. Contrary to the prevailing impression, no speeches were made

> Mrs. Surratt's Case-The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

This morning Judge Wylie granted an application of the counsel of Mrs. Surratt for a writ of habeas corpus commanding Major General Hancock to produce the body of Mrs. Surratt before the court. - The writ was returnable at 10 o'clock, but nearly two Mudd, Michael O'Laughlin and Ed. entered the court, accompanied by Attorney General Speed, who apologized for the apparent delay in making a return by the General, which was unavoidable. He then proceeded to read the return, in which General Hancock said the body of Mrs. Surratt was in his possession, under and WASHINGTON, July 7.—On the ped by virtue of an order of President tition of Mary E. Surratt through Johnson, for the purpose expressed

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865. To Maj. Gen. Hancock, Commanding,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially suspend this writ and direct

President of the United States. The Court remarked that no furthe Judge said he had not the power ther steps would be taken in the mat-

Two Brothers Murdered by a Woman.-A Mrs. Adeline Ridey, last Mouday night a week entered a drinknone being admitted excepting those ing-house on Third street, near Gipreviously supplied with tickets by rard avenue, Philadelphia, and, without apparent provocation, drew a dag-The relatives of Mrs. Surratt and ger and instantly stabbed one of the Harrold spent several hours with proprietors, named Joseph Sides, and them during the forenoon, and they his brother, Isaac Sides, who rushed were also attended by their spiritual to Joseph's assistance. Both the men advisers, as were also Payne and At | died soon after. The woman fled and A few minutes after 1 o'clock, the ly arrested and committed for trial. outer prison door was opened and The murderess was also the keeper Mrs. Surratt was supported on her of a drinking-house, in St. John street The President Approves the Sentence, way to the gallows by two military between Willow and Noble, and had a number of women boarders. She Next followed Atzerott Harrold is married, but her husband had left and Payne, accompanied by a guard her, and was living at the house kept and their respective ministers of the by Joseph Sides, who also entertained female boarders. Rum and jeal. Front seats were provided for ousy appear to have been the cause of them on the platform in the following this bloody tragedy. Adeline is 24 years of age, and has once been hand-Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold and some, but bears upon her face the wrinkles that are the signs of ungoverned passions and babits of irregularity and dissipation.

George Hoffmans



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May 4, 761.]

GEO. HOFFMAN.

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