Baucaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invainable rights of men; and every cližen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of opagers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."-Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The Duty of the Hour.

There is not a right-thinking man in the whole land who does not feel that these are the saddest and the most fearful days this nation ever saw. All good men sincerely mourn over the untimely fate of our departed chief magistrate. But the public mind is unsettled; the masses are excited: there are exhibitions of passion, and in some places displays of violence which are much to be deprecated. What is needed now is calmness, moderation, self-control. It is the duty of every right-thinking man

in the land to comport himself with composure, and to counsel calmness in the people. Nothing can possibly be gained, either by violent words or acts. There is danger in all such things; danger not of a temporary and evanescent character alone, but danger that consequences may ensue which will be felt long after the passions now raging shall have subsided. He who would school a people in violence, and cultivate the passions of their baser nature, is an enemy to his country and no friend to the people.

In a government such as ours one great danger which always threatens is to be found in the uncontrolled passions of the masses. So long as they obey the laws of the land through respect for them, and from a high sense of public duty, so long republican institutions may be expected to stand any strain which can be put upon them. If the people will but keep passion in strict subordination to reason, even bad rulers may be controlled and made to act aright. But, if the people allow their passions to become unduly excited, and are ready to be led away by their prejudices, they may rest assured that some aspiring leader will be found ready to turn their madness and folly to his | that his flag is in his heart. own advantage.

Just now the condition of this nation is such as to demand a display of calm, wise statesmanship. The man who or to spander to party prejudices in this who would urge such a course upon those in power are the greatest enemies the country now has. We would coming extract from the leading editorial of the New York Tribunc. Horace Greeley never uttered truer words than these :

"The public feeling aroused by the "double assassination at Washington "needs to be calmed and directed, not "inflamed and aggravated. There is "depravity but no danger in the babble of the mad fool who says he is glad "Lincoln is killed; there is food for "graver thought, there is a call for sterner reprobation, in the pious suggestion that our good President has been Providentially called hence in order that the leading Rebels may re-"ceive that condign punishment which "his kindness of heart would have 'averted."

We especially commend the above extract to the prayerful consideration of such elergymen, in this city and elsewhere, as have been led to give expression to a sentiment so little in .accordance with proper ideas of the Deity,

ound morals, or good public policy. Is it not plainly the duty of every good citizen to counsel calmness and moderation in this most trying hour? The man who would stir up further strife Secretary SEWARD, who is supposed to or increased bitterness is an enemy to his country. Let him be marked as such.

"Andrew Jackson Over Again." The New York Herald, which in ulges in a great deal of senseless twad-

day announced the death of Andrew lle, says that in President Johnson we Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of the old hero. We learn from the Nashville shall have "Andrew Jackson over Dispatch that the sad event took place again."

at the Hermitage on Sunday morning. Andrew Johnson entered upon his It seems that he had been out on a vice-presidential career in a way that gave him a very unenviable notoriety hunting expedition about a week before, and in getting over a fence, his gun was all over the world. In his new and accidentally discharged, the whole load higher office he might, by pursuing a entering his hand. Lockjaw ensued moderate and dignified line of conduct, and terminated fatally, as above stated. efface the recollection of his outrageous His funeral took place from the Hermibehaviour on the 4th of March But it tage on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., and he attempts to play "Andrew Jackson' was attended by a large concourse of he will only add to the disgust inspired by his singular disregard of decency at friends and relatives.

Andrew Jackson, Jr.

The Madness of Party.

the time of his inauguration as Vice-President. The world has produced but one Moses,

to agricultural pursuits. He was the but one Washington and but one Jacknephew of General Jackson's wife, his son. Whoever may have the presumpfather, Samuel Donelson, being one of tion to attempt to play either one of six brothers of Mrs. Jackson, all of whom these great characters, will most assurresided in the neighborhood of the Heredly expose himself to the ridicule of mitage. He was a cousin of Andrew all christendom. Especially will An-Jackson Donelson, who was on the drew Johnson expose himself to ridicule

if he undertakes to play "Andrew Jackson" according to the abolition concep-President in 1856. tion of the old hero. It has got into the heads of that large and respectable portion of the loyal people of the North who have made all the money and done none of the fighting of this war, that Andrew Jackson was a blood-thirsty monster who went about "like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. The truth is, that whilst Jackson was terrible in conflict, he was as gentle as a lamb and as tender-hearted as a child when the struggle was over. If, therefore, President Johnson attempts to give us "Andrew Jackson over again"

by letting the abolition blood-hounds loose on the people of the South, he will libel the character of Jackson, and prove himself the poorest actor that ever trod the wide stage of public life.

"Where is Your Flag ?" This inquiry, so impertinently made of Ex-President Pierce and so happily answered by him, has been put to thous-

ands of other Democrats since the breaking out of the rebellion. It has | every the little man is as harmless as an not been in the power of every Democrat | old woman. He can growl and show who has been thus interrogated, to his teeth, but his spleen is perfectly inmake just the same reply that Mr. Pierce made. But every true Democrat | his stereotyped denunciations of better might answer the question by saying

Republicans whose conduct for year had rendered their love for the flag a matter of serious doubt, and their disloyalty to the constitution a matter of utters. would attempt to gratify personal hates | certainty-who had flouted the one as a " polluted rag" and denounced the other hour is utterly unfit to have a voice in as a "league with hell,"-did well to the affairs of the government. The men throw out the flag of our country when it fell from the staff of Sumter. Their | for a short time at least, be hushed into feelings toward it were, to use the mildest language compatible with the that directly after the mournful ceremend to all thoughtful men the follow- | truth, sufficiently doubtful to make it

With Democrats this was not necesary. Carrying the flag of the Union in their hearts, and feeling and knowing that they had always been true to it, they saw no necessity for waving it all day from their windows, or crying out for it at every corner of the street. They did not worship it with the crazy zeal of | ing up, between the two political organinew converts, because they were not | zations of the land. It is the product new converts; and they made no effort of a littleness of soul which we deemed to rival the noisy patriotism of their 'loyal" neighbors, because they did tion of a narrow and contracted spirit not need to drown the recollection of which none but an Abolitionist would anything they had said or done. It is be guilty of. Let us have no more of the harlot that flaunts the gaudiest at- | this fell and demoniac spirit of radical-

the loudest sound.

The Press and the Public.

A brief telegram in our paper on Fri-One of many letters of similar recently received, says, in perfect sim-plicity, "I assure you that what you say, in favor of Peace and of lenity to Rebels does not represent the senti-ments of your subscribers in this quar-ter." We haven't the least doubt of it. Representing—that is reflecting con-Representing-that is reflecting, conforming to—the changing opinion of the hour, may not be difficult; but it surely cannot beachieved by those who do not try; and we never attempted the task, finding it unadapted to our mental habits and tastes. We might hoe cotton for a peck of corn and accouple of pounds of bacon per week, with a few cuts of a horsewhip thrown in at intervals; we can certainly chop cord-wood or dig potatoes for a living, for we have tried; but to *represent* public opinion in the Mr. Jackson was about fifty-seven editorial columns of a newspaper is a task quite outside of our capacity. The physical possibility of doing it may or years of age, and has resided all of his life at the Hermitage, devoting himself

moral does not. We are sometime inspired with intense disgust for a vocation whereof the popular estimate appears to be so sordid and low. We have quite often received epistles gravely informing us that what we think and say on a certain topic is unpopular, in the evident and presumpticket with Mr. Fillmore, for Vicetion that we only need to know this to

make us wear ship at once, and come short round the other tack. The notion that a writer should ever undertake The political meeting held in the to resist, correct and approve public Court House, on Saturday last, at the entiment seems as inconceivable to our call of Messrs. Champneys, Hopkins mentors as that a man should practice law with a view to the promotion of justice rather than for the sake of the and Armstrong, was characterised, as everybody knew it would be from the money he might earn by it.

malignant disposition of the leading If the public is to be made any better. have instructors who do not spirits who would control it, by violent must represent" its average views, but are denunciation and bitter invective wiser, better, profounder, than they are. A journalist who uniformly "represents" the popular opinion may make his news-paper profitable to its publishers; but what can he possibly have done for his readers? As a vehicle of news, his sheet may herabular but is adiroitable against all who will not join them in a covert assault upon General Grant for the favorable terms he granted to General Lee, and who will not go all lengths with them in urging the Administrasheet may be valuable; but his editorials tion to inflict summary vengeance upon considered as lamps along the public highway and guides to correct thinking, the Southern people. Like all renegades, the chairman of the meeting is can be of no use whatever

The idea which seems to lie at the extremely vindictive against the Demobottom of the degrading conception of our calling which we find prevalent seems to be not far from this: An edicratic party, and, if his power was equal to his malice, would doubtless tor is an intellectual gladiator, whom hang every prominent member of it, on we hire or pay to find or invent reasons the same tree he has selected for the for the course which we have predeter-mined to take. He is like the lawyer execution of Jeff. Davis and the leading secessionists. Fortunately, howwho, being paid his fee, does his best for his client, whether that client's case be good or bad. He cannot always win; but he must ascertain what his clients want and "represent" it as well as he noxious, and nobody is frightened at can.

Now we know and could name jour men than himself. His efforts at speaknals that always mean to "go with the tide," and generally succeed in this; ing are all "sound and fury, signifying presume that they also succeed in nothing," and are only noticed on acwe we presume that they also succeed in making money; but they have no more influence on public opinion than the weathercock has on the direction or force of the wind. They may be con-sulted as evidence of what is popular, count of the bitter hate which he evinces in almost every sentence he Seriously-one would think that, in and may, in that view, have a view of the recent painful circumvalue, but in no other are they worth a stances which have so sorely afflicted straw.

the Nation, political partizanship would Sometimes we are addressed by a per son who says, "I have taken your paper fifteen or twenty years, and have never disagreed with it till now." We are silence. One could scarcely conceive We are very sorry to hear it; for, in the course monies so recently participated in, with of so many years, we must have been necessary for them to indulge in some public display that would serve to de-fine their position. the streets of our city still black with sound of the tolling bells for the the draperies of a national woe, and the sound of the tolling bells for the sound of the tolling bells for the make its readers think in all cases as lamented dead still lingering in the air, lamented dead still lingering in the air, that this unwise, this wanton spirit of fanatical partizanship should so boldly stalk into full sight again, and with the stalk into full sight again, and with the judgment; but we never dreamed that unchangeable instincts of its hideous every one would make them his own character seek to inflame the passions of In fact, if we supposed every one united in the belief of a certain proposition, men and widen the breach, so fast closwe should waste no words in its defense It is precisely because we presume an opinion not generally entertained that we show cause for cherishing it.

was scarcely credible. It is the exhibi-On a single point we insist on being better understood. Several have written us, protesting against "sentimen-tality," "tenderness to criminals," &c. They entirely mistake our position. It is in the interest not of the criminal tire and the empty barrel that makes ism and destructiveness which sees a but of the yet undepraved that we re-

Biographical Sketch of President An-

drew Johnson. Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh forth Carolina, December 29, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was appren ticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mention. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of speech es, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested, and his may not inhere in our faculties: the first ambition was to equal him as a reader and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor; but by applying to the instructor; but by applying to the journeymen with whom he work ed, he obtained a little assistance. Hav ing acquired a knowledge of the letter

he applied for the loan of the book which he had so often heard read. The The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instruction on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By persever-ance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night after he was through his daily labor upon the shop board. He now applied himself to books from two to three hours every night, after working from ten to twelve ours at his trade. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. While there e became engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent piposition of the girl's mother and riends, the ground of objection being Mr. Johston's youth and want of pe-cuniary means. In May, 1826, he re-turned to Raleigh, where he procured ourney work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tennessee, and comnenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterward went still further westward; but failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to reenville and commenced business. Jp to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to write or sipher; but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other ranches. The only time, however, he

could devote to them was in the dead of light. The first office which he ever eld was that of alderman of the village, to which was elected 1828. He was re-elected to the same position in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he in 1830. In that year he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature. In the session of that year he took decided ground against scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would prove a failure, but entail upon the State burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next elec-tion (1837) he was defeated. Be became a candidate again in 1839. By By he time many of predicted from of the evils he rom the internal had improvement policy which he had op-posed four years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a arge majority. In 1840 he served as presidential elector for the State at arge on the Democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State. meeting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where, by successive elections, he served until 1853.)uring this period of service he was conspicuous and active in advocating, re-spectively, the bill for refunding the fine

the loudest sound.
personal enemy in every political an-tagonist, and which deliberately tramples upon every consideration of tramples upon every consideration of
sist penal inflations that the constructions that the construction of the tariff of 1846, the war measures of all that tends to invest the defeated
inflations that the constructions that the constructions that the tends to invest the defeated MR. LINCOLN having been removed
inflations the tend to the t

Booth's Note to Johnson.

atrocious crime. The Argus says :

A Patriarch.

ture.

Kx-President Pierce

We learn from the New Hampshire Patriot that on Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, a crowd numbering from two hundred to four hundred appeared about the door of the residence of Gen. PIERCE, in Concord, and surprised him by vociferous calls. Imme iately the door was thrown open, and in the blaze of the entry light the ex-President appeared upon the steps and addressed to the assemblage the remarks which we print below.

Our readers will perceive that, though aken by surprise, General PIERCE deported himself in that brave and selfpre-eminently distinguished him. There can be but little doubt that this crowd had some thought of mischief when they assembled in front of that mansion, but the noble and fearless bearing of its | peace and prosperity. But, not only great and patriotic occupant awed them into respectful silence at first, and soon | nantly repudiated by the Secretary of extorted from them expressions of approbation. The Patriot says that when he night," they responded with a hearty be at once summarily dismissed the good night" and three cheers for the service. General, and retired as quietly as though

there had been no scene of excitement in the day. We hold up the ex-President's lofty

bearing as an example for all public men who may find themselves similarly circumstanced, and we commend the conduct of his listeners to the imitation of that demonstrative class of people everywhere, who can neither enjoy good nor endure bad news without disturbing their quieter and more lawabiding neighbors :

SPEECH OF GEN. PIERCE.

SPEECH OF GEN. PIERCE. Fellow Townsmen⁶ I come to ascertain the motives of this call. What is your desire? [Some persons in the crowd'replied: "We wish to hear some words from you on this sail occasion." Gen. Pierce proceeded :] I wish I could address you words of solace. But that can hardly be done. The magni-tude of the calamity, in all its aspects, is overwhelming. If your bound or solace is a solar to be were believed. overwhelming. If your hearts are oppressed by events more calculated to awake sed by events more calculated to awaken profound sorrow and regret than any which have hitherto occurred in our history, mine mingles its deepest regrets and sorrows with yours. It is to be hoped that the great wickedness and atrocity was confined, morally and actually, to the heads and hearts of but two individuals of all those who still surviva on this continent, and who still survive on this continent; and who still survive on this continent; and that they may speedily, and in obedience to haw, meet the punishment due to their un-paralleled crimes. It is well that you—it is well that 1—well that all men worthy to be called cluzens of the United States, make manifest, in all suitable forms, the emotions incident to the berearment and distress which have been brought to the hearts and bomes of the two most consciences families homes of the two most conspicuous familie of the Republic. I give them my warm outgushing sympathy, as I am sure all per sons within the hearing of my voice mus governments. This statement is alto

But beyond personal grief and loss, there will abide with us inevitably the most pain-ful memorics. Recause, as citizens obedi-ent to law, revering the Constitution, holdimputation on General Sherman's lovaltv. ing fast to the Union, thankful for the period of history which succeeded the Revolution of history which succeeded the Revolution in so many years of peaceful growth and prosperity, and loving with the devotion of true and faithful children, all that belongs to the advancement and glory of the nation, we can never forget or cease to deplore the great crime and deep stain. [A voice from the crowd-"Where i

your flag?"] It is not necessary for me to show my de man was not of that opinion, It is not nece -sary for me to show my de-votion for thes, crsand stripes by any special exhibition, or upon the demand of any man or body of men. My ancestors followed it through the Revolution—one of them, at least, never having seen his mother's roof from the beginning to the close of that pro-tracted struggle. My brothers followed it the war of 1812; and 11eft my family, in the spring of 1847 anone you to follow its forwould have entered into no such stipuother respects admissable, an additiona The war of 1812; and, 14ft my family, in the spring of 1847, among you, to follow its for-tunes and maintain it upon a foreign soil. But this you all know. If the period dur-ing which I have served our State and country in various situations, commencing more than thirty-five years ago, have left the question of my devotion to the flag, the Constitution and the Union, in doubt, at is too late now to remove it by any such arnot be tolerated, might have been made a condition of ratification. Even this however, would have amounted to nothing unless either the emancipation proclamation shall have been adjudged valid by the Supreme Court, or the constitutional amendment be adopted. late now to remove it, by any such ex ibition as the inquiry suggests. to remove such doubts from minds where they may have been cultivated by a spiri of domination and partisan ran thing were possib

Sherman's Terms of Peace. The Abolition press, which has been

for months so loud in its praise of General Sherman, is now demanding his disgrace and speedy removal from command. His great services as a military commander pass for nothing, and all that he has done and achieved will be insufficient to save him from the wrath of the fanatics. Doubtless he was perfectly honest in what he did; doubtless,

too, he knows more of the temper and spirit of the people of the States through which his armies have made their triossessed manner which has always so was prompted to do what he did, from a sincere and honest conviction that such a moderate and conciliatory course

are his terms summarily and indig-nantly repudiated by the Secretary of War, but every malignant cur of high and low degree is snapping at the great General's heels, and demanding that he be at once summarily dismissed the service. The New York World of vesterday inished speaking and uttered his "good | General's heels, and demanding that he

The New York World of yesterday terms offered by him to the rebel armies which have been confronting him. It

says:

The long list of objections made to General Sherman's arrangement shows more bitterness of feeling than strength of judgment. One or two solid and sufficient reasons for the rejection would have been better than the whole nine some of which are weak and others cap whole nine : tious. The catalogue starts off by say-ing that General Sherman exceeded his powers; which is true in point of fact n for rejec but would be no valid rea tion if the arrangement had been a good one.

Mr. Trist negotiated the treaty by which the Mexican war was clo without authority; but the government nevertheless ratified it. The second objection to Gen. Sher

What General Sherman

man's atrangement is, that it was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government. It is true that it so far ac knowledged the confederate authority writes to the editor of the Tribune

the American people, in their hour of sorrow and indignation for the dastardly and hideous assassination of the kindhearted, good, and noble Abraham Lincoln, will not make too much of a hero of the assassin. His crime is gigantic and it is unfortunately in the nature of gigantic crimes to excite morbid feelings in the minds of the insane or insane, and cause them to emulate the The third objection made to General deed that fills all men's minds and

Some years ago, several attempts were made to assassinate the harmgether broader than the fact, and, morever, is urged in a spirit which is an tipulated was, that when the severa State governments had given proof of theirloyalty by taking the outh to support the Constitution, they should then be recognized. When such captious obections are raised it is evidence that passion has got the better of reason and the main actor in a great tragedy, candor. It may be true that the officers n question are not to be trusted upon them to commit atrocious crimes and heir oaths; but clearly General Sheror he the bare back, every morning for a month or six weeks, the first wretch who should thereafter attempt to The fourth objection is that the State

overnments, so recognized, might re-establish slavery. This objection is solid; but had the arrangement been in play the Brutus. The suggestion acted upon ; and since that time the life of Queen Victoria has been safe from the fanatics and the lunatics. Thes article explaining that slavery would people have no fear of the gallows; but they vehemently abhor a whipping. Preparatory to the hanging of the monster, J. Wilkes Booth, a vigorous daily application of the whip on his naked carcass, on the night and morning of every day intervening between his capture and execution, will perhaps act as a wholesome corrective to the aspirations of any other fools and villains who may think that there is heroism in murder.

religious denominations to assemble on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late Presi-dent of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies : but

WHEREAS, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken which his armies have made their tri-umphal marches than any other man in the country. It is safe to suppose he humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation :

Proclamation by the President-A Day of

Humiliation and Prayer.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, By my direction the Act-ing Secretary of State, in a notice to the public of the 17th, requested the various

By the President of the United States

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth, which can only be would most speedily restore the whole country to a condition of permanent Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Repre

The New York World of yesterday ing. And I recommend my fellow-thas the following comments upon the citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty (iod in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of

his virtue, and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end. In witness whereof I have hereunto

set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eightyninth ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of War.

How to Stop Assassination.

Dr. MACKAY, the New York correspondent of the London Times, suggests the following extraordinary means for the prevention of assassination. He

as a *fact* as to admit its control of the confederate armies and its power both SIR: It is earnestly to be hoped that to disband them and to terminate its own existence; which is no more of a recognition than was made by Presi-dent Lincoln when, in his Niagara manifesto, he expressed a willingness to entertain, act upon, and treat liber ally, any proposition "that comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United

Sherman's arrangement is, that it un-dertook to re-establish the rebel State occupies all men's tongues

less and estimable lady who sits on the throne of England. The at-tempts succeeded each other so rapidly that there seemed an epidemic of mad-ness and assassination in the air—as difficult to explain as the abelers. difficult to explain as the cholera-morbus. It was suddenly suggested by a student of human nature, that the desire of being spoken of, of being made had charms enough in the imagination of people of diseased intellects to compel that the best way to render attempted ssassination unpopular was to flog on

WE COPY FROM THE TRIBUNE an article which, in our judgment, admirably sets forth the relation that the Press ought to bear to the public. The spaniellike editors who blow hot or cold just as the noisiest and most unreflecting portion of the public chance to demand, might study this article with profit if their nature was not too base and grovelling to admit of their elevation above "the vile dust from whence they sprung."

Whatever may be thought of the political principles whose advocacy has made HORACE GREELEY famous, this one thing must be said for Mr. GREELEY. that he has never sought the popular from its councils." side of any question. When ninetenths of the Republicans who are furiously anti-slavery now were just as furiously anti-abolition, Mr. GREELEY fearlessly advocated abolition doctrines. His followers were few at first; but like himself, they were earnest and industrious; and after a struggle reaching through a quarter of a century, they succeeded in engrafting their once despised principles upon the creed of the anti-democratic party.

It is to the credit of the editor of the Tribune, that if he had a leading share in cramming the public mind with those pernicious political views which have led the country into all this trouble, he is now also taking the lead in advocating that policy which the judgment of all reflecting minds must pronounce the only one that can bring us safe peace and lasting union. In taking his stand on the side of mercy to conquered rebels, he is probably running coutter to the views of a majority of the leaders of his own party, whose zeal for the punishment of those who took up arms against the government under Mr. LINCOLN'S administration is quite as hot as was their sympathy forold John Brown, who took up arms against it during Mr. BUCHANAN'S.

Whether he will succeed in his effort to infuse a liberal spirit into the hearts and minds of his political associates, at a day early enough to be of any avail, may be regarded as doubtful. The malignant utterances of those presses that find it pleasant and profitable to "represent public sentiment," as they gather it from excited crowds in the purlieus of large cities and principal towns, give slender promise of present success to | and all the proceeds that happen not to Mr. GREELEY's efforts. But the time will come when the moderate counsels of the New York Tribune and the Chambersburg Repository will prevail over the satanic teachings of the New York Herald and the Lancaster Express, and in that day these latter may rejoice to find themselves saved by the wisdom and moderation they now insanely discard.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is represented by some of the Cincinnati papers to be in rather poor health. Both the Commercial and Gazette express concern about his physical condition. The latter says: "There is reason to fear that he is not able to stand much hard work, and this is one of the very serious aspects of the case." From the number of speeches he has been making lately, to black as well as white "delegations of friends," we infer that Mr. JOHNson's health must have improved since the editor of the Gazette saw him, and that he is not only able to stand a great deal of hard work, but also to breathe without inconvenience an atmosphere which would reduce most white men to a state of asphyxia.

on Saturday.

from the Presidential chair by the justice and veracity for the subservihands of a death-deserving assassin, the radical Abolitionists are trying to create | fanatical ends. a feeling in favor of the retirement of

Words of Wisdom.

be the only member of the Cabinet who concurred fully and cordially in ably one of the ablest men in his party the merciful policy said to have been | in this State. We presume no one will | marked out by the late President. Their design is to shove Summer into the sure no one who knows him will leading position in the Cabinet, the bet- question his political sagacity. He ter to enable him to pour out upon the head of the Southern people the wrath lican party to an extreme radical that he has by careful nursing kept policy at this time, would be its boiling hot ever since the Brooks affair. The New York *Times* (Republican) last issue of his paper, the *Franklin Re*resists this scheme of the radicals, and resists this scheme of the radicals, and pository, we find some remarks which the radicals of this county would do the the radicals of this county would do that it regards them as but little better well to hear and heed. Let it be rethan the accomplices of Booth. "We membered that Col. McClure has sufdoubt the wisdom," says the *Times*, "to | fered great pecuniary loss at the hands use no stronger phrase, of trying to of the rebels. Yet he urges, even since complete their [the gang of assassins'] | the assassination, the adoption of a

plot by breaking up the cabinet, and especially by removing Mr. SEWARD

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Referring to the apparent intention of white officers of the black troops. The following from the leading Republican journal of western Pennsylvania shows that our apprehensions were not altogether unfounded : NEGRO CONSPIRACY IN CHARLESTON

Special Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial.]

A letter from Charleston to a gentleset. Ten of the leaders are now it and four or five have been shot.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, the sales of confiscated property formerly owned by rebeis has been postponed until the organization of the Freedmen Bureau shall be completed. Then, we suppose, the sales will go on, stick in official pockets on its way to the treasury will be devoted to the maintenance of worthless "freedmen" in Washington city and the immediate vicinity.

publican in all its branches, refused to pass a bill to ascertain the damages sustained from the rebels by the white citizens of York, Adams, Cumberland,

Federal government will probably treat the white people of all the border States in the same way .--'Boot, hog, or die," will be its answer to the plundered and ruined white people who may apply to it for indemnification or relief. But it will throw its paternal arms around the 'freedmen," and sell the confiscated property of the rebels for their exclusive benefit.

"ARRESTS OF BOOTH" are taking place in dozens of towns and villages every day. As the assassin has been described as rather handsome, it is not safe for any but ugly men to venture far from home. Wives who are afflicted with good-looking husbands are ad-

There was a heavy snow storm in the western part of Minnesota on Friday, the weather being severely cold. stamp, duly cancelled according to law.

Republicans shall judge.

champions of slavery with the honors of martyrdom. We cannot well agree with those who hold that a great crimience of its own petty, malignant and nal escapes punishment unless the law takes his life or inflicts on him some kind of physical torture; for our respective

Colonel A. K. McClure is unquestion-

stand-points are not within hail of each question his loyalty, and we are very question ins pointcal sagacity. The with too much lenity. The danger is knows that to commit the Repub-lican party to an extreme radical policy at this time, would be its certain and speedy destruction. In the last issue of his paper, the Franklin Re-that their side of the question can not abide discussion.

proper conciliatory policy. He says: The severest ordeal of Mr. Lincoln's

The Abolition "Sepoys."

administration is just about to be enter-ed upon. The peril to our institutions united all classes in support of war; but that peril once past, the great bond of unity is broken, and faction will play with fireless survey or interaction will play Referring to the apparent intention of the Republicans to build up a negro army to hold the Southern people in subjection, we, only a few weeks ago, warned the country that this favorite abolition experiment would in all proba-bility end as did that of the British in building up a native army in India— that is, in a bloody and cruel mutiny, the first victims of which were the gance, they will resist any adjustment that is not baptised in the blood of traitors. How well they merit the direct vengeance is patent to all; but Grant deemed the life of a single soldier of his brave command of more value than the blood of Lee and his entire army; and he taught his discomfitted for

WASHINGTON, April 17.

man in this city, from a relative, dated Charleston, 9th inst., contains the following statement: A plot has just been discovered that is startling. It was headed by the colored troops, who were to kill their officers and take possession of the city, and then kill every white male inhabitant. Fortunately the plo. was discovered, and the colored roops were removed, and a New York regiment brought in. To-day, Sunday, while all were at church, was the time Ten of the leaders are now in jail, four or five have been shot. The white troops are exasperated beyond measure, and blood will be shed if the

feeling becomes any stronger.

Our State government, which is Retentous by his untimely death,

of the President. The following is from Franklin and Fulton counties. Our a letter written by him from Philadelphia since that sad event : I hope and pray that the new admin istration will not depart from the estab-lished and accepted policy of Mr. Lin-coln. In it was the Nation's hope, It promised early and enduring peace. It maintained our common brotherhood. It looked to a future with North and South as one people, cemented rather than estranged by our matchless heroism

vised not to let them travel abroad, Considerable snow fell at Cincinnati withoutfirst fixing to them algovernment

other; but we can possibly make stu-dents of history and of human nature United States Senator for a full term, other; but we can be denoted by the provided and the prov the most eventful and memorable period of his life was the three years ending on the 3d of March, 1865, when he resigned his position of provisional gov-ernor—for in this period his State had passed through the most terrible ordeal, abide discussion. Better let all be fairly heard, and believe that they who " bear the sword" in such a crisis are most unlikely, even if unprompted to rigor, to "bear it the vain."—*Tribune*.

-----. The Elder Booth.

As everything relating to the Booth family is eagerly sought after by the public, we copy the following interesting reminiscences of the elder Booth from the Louisville Journal: There can be no doubt that J. Wilkes Booth, the distinguished actor, if guilty of having assassinated President Lin-coln, should be hung. We would gladly have him hung so high that our peo-ple could see him by telescopes from all portions of the continent. We have no doubt that John Wilkes

Booth, though a man of great histrionic genius, has a broad streak of insanity in his nature; but the evidences of his long-contemplated, deliberately-con-sidered, and terribly-executed crime exstdered, and terribly-executed crime ex-clude and make impossible all consid-erations or thoughts of mercy. Oh that he had twenty million necks—one for the private thought and feeling of every loyal man in the United States. About thirty-three years ago, the elder Booth, the father of Wilkes, Edwin, etc., came to this city upon a theatrical en-gagement. He sent for us to his hotel with many but queer compliments. We went. He received us kindly, but ne taught his disconnitted loes how magnanimous and beneficent was the Government they sought to destroy.— In harmony with the action of the Lieut. General, is the action of the administra-tion and the military authorites in Rich-wood. strangely. In a little while, he asked us if we were "armed." "Not, much," we answered. "Well, how much," said we answered. "Well, how much," said he. We drew from our pockets a spring-knife, presented to us two days before and gave it into his hands, showing him how it was to be used. He instantly raised it on high and exclaimed in his tragic style, "What is to save you now." We retired a step and replied, "What is to save me is your fear of this pistol." He responded in a most joyous laugh, "Oh I don't care for knives or pistols, as I know you don't, but I wanted to mond. There the rebel Legislature is invited to return to their State capitol, assured of safety, and undo their work of attempted disintegration, and bring Virginia back into the Union by the same power that hurled her into the cruel arms of treason. This magna-nimity has disarmed the masses, and aroused the latent love for our common Nationality matching for the second sec Nationality, and it has made the arch conspirators impotent for evil hence-forth. It promises to induce the de-luded people of the South to throw off as I know you don't, but I wanted to find you worthy to be my friend." We told him that we had not thus far found

the yoke of treason, and return to their allegiance to the best of civil govern-ments. To this end we shall heartily and see some of his denarted friends and see some of his departed friends. Having an awful prejudice against the sight of ghosts, we declined. He urged. We yielded. We went with him, and sustain the efforts of the Administra tion to restore the South to fidelity; and if thereby peace and tranquility shall We yielded. We went with him, and he introduced us to twelve or fifteen roosters, hens, and pullets, his traveling companions through the country, say-ing that they were his deceased friends, and telling us the name of each. His solemnity was evidence of his sincerity. There was no hypocrisy in his soul. The next night he was advertised for his third appearance at the theatre An be restored, and traitors still live to see how treason is scorned by a Nation that has drank its bitterest dregs, we shall not envy them the clemency that has denied them the refuge of the grave! —Since the foregoing article was written, the Nation has been bowed in deepest sorrow by the assassination of Presi-dent Lincoln; and his last words of his third appearance at the theatre. An immense crowd assembled. Impa-tience became irrepressible, and the people in the house had their money As we passed his third appearance at the theatre. An calm, patriotic counsel to his country men will be prized as the guiding star; as the silver lining to the cloud that has been deepened and made terribly porreturned at the door. As we passed down a cross-street a well-known voice The above is an extract from a lengthy down a cross-street a well-known voice from a carriage exclaimed, "Halloo! Have you been at the theatre?" "Yes," we said, "What sort of an audience was there?" "A tremendous one." "Did they see Booth?" "No; and Dorth they see Booth?" editorial written before the assassination Booth treated them like a — dog !" "Ah, well; were they very much dis-

appointed ? Two days afterwards we were sent for Two days afterwards we were sent to by the keeper of the city jail. Poor Booth was in his keeping. He had been taken in a state of unconsciousness from the streets, and was still unconscious. He had blacked himself blacker than the blackest negro in Kentucky. We the blackest negro in Kentucky. We helped him away from the city, and when he came again he behaved better,

alke in behalf of wrong and right. It justly forgave the deluded; generously invited the fealty of the erring, and, save the arch-fiends of death, all seemed to be gathering to the folds of our proud inheritance again. and spoke his gratitude to us. We do not mention these evidences of paternal insanity as the slightest reason for the sparing of President Lip-coln's murderer from the gallows. We Are not these wiser words than any which have been uttered by Stevens or mention them simply because, at a time like this, they may be interesting to many readers. As for the assassin, we repeat that he should, if possible, his radical followers in this city? We

are willing that moderate and sensible be hung higher than the clouds + - + J. W. Wharton, an extensive sutler at Fortress Monroe, has been arrested and his goods are seized.

a thing were possible, would be of no con-sequence to you, and is certainly of none to me. The malicious questionings would return to reassert their supremacy and pur-sue the work of injustice. Conscious of the infirmities of tempera-rearded stead bill. In 1853 he was elected Gov-ernor of Tennessee, after an exciting canvass, in which he was opposed by

Gustavus A. Henry. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active contest, his competitor being Meredith P. Gentry. ment, which to a greater or less extent be-set us all, I have never felt or found that spensable set us all, I have never felt or found that violence or passion was ultimately produc-tive of beneficent results. It is gratifying to perceive that your observation, briefer than mine, has led your minds to the same conclusion. What a priceless commentary upon this general thought, it is the final re-ported conversation between the late Presi-dent and his Cabinet; and with that At the expiration of his second period is not only captions but chimerical There is nothing in the stipulations from which any such inference can be drawn ; and if there were, a declarator despatch comes news to warrant the cheer ing hope that, in spite of the knife of the or explanatory article would easily have cleared the subject of doubt. The second part of the objection is, that the state ing hope that, in spite of the knife of the assassin, the life and, intelect of the Secre-tary of State may, through Providence, be spured to us in this aff, dling emergency. I thank you for the silent attention with which you have listened to me, and for the manifestations of your approval as my neighbors; and will not detain you in this storm longer than to add my best wishes governments might tax loyal citizens to discharge debts incurred in aid of the to discharge debts incurred in aid of the rebellion is valid, and points out a danger (unperceived by Gen. Sherman) which ought to be guarded against. The sixth objection also approaches a weak spot in General Sherman's ar-rangement; but the objector does not touch it in the center. The negotiators stipulated to refer the legitimacy of conflicting state governments in any heighbors; i and with not detain you in this storm longer than to add my best wishes for you all, and for what, individually and collectively—we ought to hold most dear— our Country—our whole Country. Good and finally emerged by the adoption of amendments to the Federal Constitution forever abolishing slavery. On the 9th of June, 1864, the National night.

Convention at the City of Baltimore nominated Andrew Johnson for Vice-President Johnson and the Colored Peo-President on the ticket with Abraham

ple. J. M. Sangston, a colored man of Lincoln for President. On the sth of November of the same year he was elected. On the 4th of March, 1865, he Oberlin, Ohio, at a meeting held by the colored citizens of Washington, on decision of that case turned on the prinwas duly installed as Vice-President, and on the 15th day of April, 1865, Anciple, that it belongs to the political de-partment of the government to decide Tuesday night, stated that he had had, and on the 15th day of April, 1865, An-drew Johnson was inaugurated Presi-dent of the United States, in conse-quence of the sudden and unexpected decease of Abraham Lincoln. in the morning, an interview with the what is the legitimate government in President of the United States, in which he verbally laid before him the followany state, and that the judicial depart-ment is bound to follow its decision.—

PRESIDENT JOHNSON : As President of PRESIDENT JOHNSON: As President of the National Equal Rights League, an as-sociation whose membership may be num-bered by thousands—an association having its branches in well nigh all the loyal States of the Union—an association representing in a truly national sense the patriotism and loyalty of the colored Americans—I have the honor to present to you in your new posi-The Albany Argus suggests the plausible theory that Booth, when he sent a law, and vindicated the prudence President Lincoln in not trusting this class of questions to the decision of solnote up to Vice President Johnson, designed to elicit a reply which would diers. connect the Vice President with his loyalty of the colored Americans—I have the honor to present to you in your new posi-tion as President of the United States, our congratulations and sympathies; and pledge to you, in your endeavors to support and perpetuate the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of our country, "our lives, our property, and our sacred honor." The colored American asks but two things. He asks, after proving his devotion to his country by responding to her call in the hour of her sorest trial, and after demon-strating, upon many holly-contested battle. What was the object of Booth in seekbut it is equally true that the executiv What was the object of booth in seen-ing an interview with Vice President Johnson on Friday morning? Not to kill him; for that would foil the other amnesty to which President Lincoln was understood to be at one time inclined would have had the same effect attempt, and explode the whole con-spiracy. Was it not to involve the Vice

The eighth objection must be founded n some strange error of fact. It conspiracy.' Was it not to involve the Vice President, and east suspicion on him? To get him to write a note-a simple re-sponse to his card would do-"I shall veys such an implication on the sin cerity of representations countenanced by the late President, that we refuse to credit it. Will Mr. Stanton inform the sponse to his card would do—"I shall be happy to have an interview with Mr. Booth on —." This dropped on the scene of murder would be an evi-dence of collusion with Mr. Lincoln's destined successor—a shallow device, but one in the fashion of a hundred stage plots. What other theory ac-counts for the visit to Johnson, the note, the desired interview and the expected response? If we discard the idea of an strating, upon many hotly-contested battle fields, his manhood and valor, that he have neids, his manhood and valor, that he have, first, conjelete emacipation, and secondly, full equality before American law. Your past history, as connected with the rebel-lion, gives us full assurance that in your hands our cause shall receive no detriment, and that our liberty and rights will be fully protected and sustained. We are not ignor-ant of the many noble ulterances of freedom which you have made to the colored receive country when peace could have beer made by Mr. Lincoln on terms less fa made by Mr. Lincoln on terms less fa-vorable to the rebels than those acceded to by General Sherman? The objection which is numbered as the ninth consists of loose and unsup-ported assertions; and being a mere declaration of opinion, is of no more value than the contrary opinion of Gan ant of the many noble utterances of freedom which you have made to the colored people of your own State, Tennessee, nor are we ignorant of the high estimate in which they hold you as their friend and benefactor. We cannot forbear to express to you, sir, our grief and sorrow in view of the sad calamity-the foul assassination of Abra-ham Lincoln, your predecessor, which this day makes us indeed a nation of mourn-ers. value than the contrary opinion of Gen. response? If we discard the idea of an intended murder of the Vice President, Sherman. And as it attempts to fix a stigma on that great soldier, it deserves the indignant rebuke of his twenty this seems the only remaining conjecmillion of loyal admirers. The government, with its intentions and commit

During a recent visit to East Liberty, we called upon the venerable John Beitler—" Old Pap Beitler," as the

young men of thirty years ago would call him. Mr. Beitler, who was born in York county, about ninety-four years

day maken, your predecessor, which this day maken us indeed a nation of mourn-ers. In reply, the President said: Six: I thank you for this interview. I receive the kindness and honor which you now express to me in the same spirit I would if you were of another class. I need not state to you my past history. It is well undrstood by you. In it you will find the guarantee of my future conduct to-ward your people. Where the colored peo-ple know me best they have confidence in me. No man can charge me with having proved false to the promises I have made to any class of the people in my public life. I fear that leading colored men do not un-derstand and appreciate the fact that they have friends on the south stide of the line.— They have, and they are as faithful and staunch as any north of the line. It may be a very easy thing, indeed popular, to be an emancipationist north of the line, but a very different thing to be such south of it. South of it, it costs a man effort, property, and perhaps life. You may express these sentiments, together with my thanks, to the people whom you represent. man has had, during his residence among us, no less than *fifly-sir* liquor licences granted him, and that further-

On Friday last General Butler re-Dulley, a widow lady, who has for the last three years of her life devoted her energies to the prosecution of her duties as a directress of Government Hospitals at or near Fortress Monroe Mr. Pointes signed his commission as Major General of volunteers, and left Washington for his home in Lowell, Massachusetts. with a view of devoting himself to law at or near Fortress Monroe. Mr. Beitler removed to East Liberty in 1829, and and manufacture of calicoes. On hear-ing of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln from that time until March, 1865, re-mained in active business. He walks he withdrew his resignation, and refrom that time until March, 1869, re-mained in active business. He walks now withouta cane, speaks intelligently of the topics of the day, and boasts that he has voted at every Presidential elec-tion ever held in this country.—*Fitts*-based Board turned to Washington, and it is reported that he will receive an important office. the unhappy boy had succeeded in put-ting an end to his existence. sts that -N. Y. Commercial.

Secretary Seward had officially demand-ed from Earl Russell a withdrawal of the "belligentrights" concession afford-ed to the Jeff. Davis rebels at the com-OIL ON REDSTONE. - We are informed OIL ON REDSTONE.—We are informed by a perfectly reliable gentleman, who had seen a sample of the oil, that a very encouraging "oil strike" had been made on Redstone Creek, near Lynn's Mills, on Tuesday last, at a depth of 522 feet. It is the intention of the company, we are informed, to tube the well immedi-ately and test it.—Uniontown Genius.

constitutional amendment be adopted. Clearly, it is as much beyond the prac-tical, as it is the legal, power of the party with whom Gen. Sherman nego-tiated to answer, either for the abolition of slavery, or for acquiescence in its Believe me, yours, re abolition by the Southern State govern-CHAS. MACKAY. APRIL 18th, 1865. ments. Gen. Sherman's conditions could not, without inconsistency, be sactioned by any administration which

General Sherman's Order announcing a regarded the abolition of slavery as in-Suspension of Hostilities. FORTRESS MONROE, April 22.

The part of the fifth objection which The following important order of Gen. is founded on the assumption that Gen. Sherman's plan might furnish aground of responsibility for the rebel war debt Sherman was received here this morning:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER-NO. 58. HEADQ'RS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 10, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with General Johnston and high officials, which deletal John-formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the rotomac to the filo Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged a line passing through Tyrrell's Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's station and West Point, on the Neuse river, will separate the two armies. Each army separate the two armies. Each army commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maininflicting state governments in any State to the Supreme Court. But the tained; and the General hopes and be S. Court decided, in the famous Rhode Island case, that it had no power to adjudicate that class of questions. The tained; and the General hopes and be-lieves that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes. The fame 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 stained by

and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism or petty crime. The cavalry will patrol the front of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the covenue of the district from Raleigh General Sherman here, as in some other parts of his stipulations, showed that he is not strong in constitutional up to the cavalry; Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and General Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quarter-Rategu, its right and real, quarter-masters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for the wagons, and the railroad superintend-ent will arrange a depot for the conveni-The seventh objection, that the plan bolished the confiscation laws, is true;

ence of each separate army. By order of W. T. SHERMAN, Major General. L. M. DAYTON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The Rebels Under Lee, Fought in Front by Grant, and Fed in the Rear Through Butler's Department.

The New York Express says:

The report of the testimony taken by Ir. Washburne, of Illinois, chairman of the Congressional Committee, is now published, and this testimony discloses in substance that while General Grant, with his army, was fighting Gen. Lee in front, knaves in Gen. Butler's Nor-folk and North Carolina department were permitted to feed him in the rear. It seems that a military commission, instituted by Gen. Grant, also estab-lishes the same facts, parts of which, given or taken by Gen. Gordon, are published in Mr. Washburn's report. ment, with its intentions and commit-tals, could not, indeed, have adopted his plan of settlement; but it owed it

From the testimony it appears that one G. W. Lane, by recommendation of General Butler, obtained from Mr. Risley, Treasury Agent in Wash-ington, permits to trade with the rebels, which thereaft to swell to convolve the to his great services and patrious men-tions to treat him with more considera-tion and candor. The President, of course, is not to be held responsible for the disparaging manifesto of the rash to his great services and patriotic inten*permits* he used to supply the with pork, bacon, clothes of all rebels with pork, bacon, clothes kinds, sugar, tea, medicines—in short, everything but arms (nay, even percus-

Tragic Effect of the Assassination in sion caps, it is said)—to pay for which rebel wagons, loaded with cotton, ap-proached his (Lane's) trading boats, and unloaded the cotton therein! A New York----A Boy Cuts his Throat

brother-in-law of General Butler was in brother-in-taw of General Dutiet was in this concern. Lane had the protection of Butler's military. A million of dol-lars, or more, it is believed, was made by the parties concerned in this traitorous traffic, and this treason was one cause why Gen. Grant removed Gen. Butler

from command. The report of Mr. Washburne, a leading Republican of the House from Illi-nois, discloses most of these facts in the testimony taken, and this testimony is now published. We see in it where Gen. Lee got his resources in the rear, while Gen. Grant and his army were fighting him in front.

Schuylkill County.

MURDER.-Near Mahanoy Plains, on MURDER.—Near Mahanoy Plains, on Monday, a United States detective, named Brady, was shot by some un-known person. The detective seems to have rendered himself very obnoxious to many drafted men. The man who shot him stepped out from the woods. and fired. Seven slugs took effect.-Ashland Advocate.

The Interment of President Lincoln at Springfield.

SPINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.-The committee of arrangements have announced that the funeral of the lamented Presithat the function of the famenou riest-dent will take place in this city on Sat-urday May 6th. The body will lie in state in the hall of the House of Representatives, from 10 o'clock Wednesday, May 8d, to 10 A. M., Saturday May 6th,

days. A youth, named Charles Johnson, residing with his father, William Johnson, at 187 East Fourteenth street, who had been for some time subject to fits, during dinner on Tuesday last, said, "I am going to follow therbert, Jin 'I am going to follow Abraham Lincoln, and I will die under this roof be General Butler.

fore to-morrow night." He then rose from the table and proceeded up stairs, stating that he was going to bed. His family thought no more of the matter till his mother, on going down to the front basement, saw him in the back room in the act of brandishing a razor. He looked very excited and exclaimed, in a loud voice. "This is the razor." His mother immediately screamed for help, but before any one could respond

15 It was reported in England that

A Guard Placed Around the Residence of From some suspicious indications in the vicinity of Chief Justice Chase's residence on Friday evening last, some of his friends insisted upon a guard be-ing placed over the house. Some sus-picious characters-men dressed in fe-male apparel-were lurking about there for some time, but before the guard ar-rived they had disappeared, and nothing further was heard or seen of them.

more, he has never had a suit in court with an eighbor. He came to this coun-ty in the year 1800, and first engaged with Robert Hays, whoat that time, kept a stage tavern on the Old Washington Road. Mr. Beitler, at a subsequent date, came to Pittsburg, and engaged with John McMasters, at that time proprie-John McMasters, at that time proprie-tor of the Black Bear tavern, in the Diamond. About this time he became married to Miss Mary Annon, from New York State, and who died in February, 1865. He has two sons and two daugh-ters alive, the oldest child being Mrs.

the disparaging manifesto of the rash and hasty gentleman at the head of the since, and was raised in Adamscounty, is still in the full possession of all his in-tellectual faculties. We learned from an intimate friend that the old gentle-War Department. with a Razor. [From the New York Herald of Friday.] The influence which the present national calamity exercises over persons of a morbid temperament has been fear-fully exemplified within the last few



Chief Justice Chase.

burg Post.

Fayette County.