-A delegation of Congressmen, with the Hon. James M. Ashlev at their head, called on the President the 16th for the purpose of protesting against any action on the part of the Government, which shall extend the rights of prisoners of war to those officers and privates in the late Rebel service who have consented to the murder and star vation of our men when prisoners of war. There is a great deal of feeling on the point in Ohio and throughout the West, which sections claim to have had an undue proportion of the unfortunate blacks who have been butchered in United States uniform, and of the whites who have been reduced to skeletons by the barbarians of the now collapsed Confederacy. It is understood that President Johnson agreed with the delegation, and will proceed to act upon their representations by direct ting that testimony be immediately taked upon the

-We learn from Fortress Monroe that the farmers are returning to their plantations, now that the war is over, and are making strenuous ef forts to produce good harvests. Large numbers of contrabands are being thrown out of employment by the order of retrenchment in the government expenditure. Many northern farmers, tempted by the liberal inducements of the government, have purchased tracks of land in the neighborhood of

-The Galvaston News says that the very short. At New Orleans the holders of cotton were demanding an advance, and exchange on New York was a half per cent premium.

-- A prize fight for \$5,000 took place at Port Jervis vesterday, between two men named Dunn and Davis. The fight lasted one hour and five minutes, during which forty-three rounds wer fought, resulting in Dunn winning.

-The Internal Revenue Department has decided: That a manufacture is entitled to deduct all taxes paid by him as a manufacturer, either as taxes, or under the head of expense of business, in his estimation of income

-George D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, is lying very sick at the St. Cloud Hotel. Nashville. Clarence D. Prentice, his son, lately a rebel officer, has taken the oath of allegiance t the Federal Government.

- The Portuguees Cortes have joined the other Governments of Europe in passing resolutions of sympathy with the American people on the occasion of the death of President Lincoln. Accounts of public meetings and resolutions of sympathy continued to pour jn from all parts of England. In both Houses of Parliament, or March 4, the reply to the Queen to the addresses in reference to the assassination was read. The Queen declares that she entirely participates in the sentiments addressed to her by the Parlament on

-The Spanish Government has issued a decree ordering the evacuation of San Domingo.

-It is now extremely probable that the review will take the shape of the troops through Pennsylvania-avenue, the President and General Grant reviewing the columns from suitable point. This will gratify everybody, and afford spectators a splendid opportunity

-The Nashville Press learns that Gen. Forrest was killed by Capt. Walker of the Rebel army, in revenge for shooting his son.

-There is in the Patent office at Wash ington a model of a steamboat invented by Abraham Lincoln. It was patented.

-Mr. Develin, counsel for the United States, apprized the Montreal court having cog nizance of the cases of the St. Albans raiders of the 12th, that he was instructed to give the information that no further demand would be made by our Government for their extradition.

-The schooner Mailer of Union, N. J., caught fire in the Potomac near Alexandria, on years of the war, our hearts nearly sank Monday, and was burned to the water's edge

-Charles D. Norton has been appointed Collector of the port of Buffalo, vice Metz, de

-Sr. Fernando de la Cuesta, many years Consual of the Mexican Government in Philadelphia, died on the 14th at his residence in that city.

-The Rebel Gen. Early, is said, died recently at Lynchburg. Previous accounts had left him there suffering from rheumatism in the stom-

-President Johnson has recently had his life insured for \$10,000. His late illness arose from vertigo, to which he has always been subject. -Isac N. Arnold, member of Congress

from Illinois, is said to be preparing an account of President Lincoln's life and administration. -The delegation from the Argentine Republic to the United States are in New York.

-- Nearly 5,000 emigrants reached N. Y., Anging last week

-The President is said to be engaged on an Amnesty Proclamation.

-- It is said that the counsel for the pris at all, by money raised in Baltimore for that pur

Gen. Gront's two most valuable harses.

el Governor of Virginia."

-It is now stated that the paper found the crime of the former, was in cypher, and that it was read by means of another document written in a similar character found in Davis' house in

great depredations on the defenceless people of the escutcheon of any Nation. All the President Lincoln. That election was one East Tennessee.

-- The camp for mustering-out the troops

of the central section of the State of Pennsylvania. will be located in York or Cumberland counties.

-Twenty-four hundred Rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, have taken the oath of alle-

giance, and been discharged. -Basil Duke, and several of Davis's

officers, have surrundered to our forces at Agusta. -- The Navy Department has received in

cotton, off Crystal River, Florida, by the United States schooner Sea Bird, tender to the United

-Three burglars attempted to enter the house of Isaac Causer, a farmer of Berks Co., Pa. ing-killed.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, May 25, 1865. THE LESSON AND THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It is the part of wisdom to learn from experience, and the duty of all to bow submissively to the inflections of Providence. These appear generally to be designed for our good ! and often, in the midst of tears we are allowed to see whereby affliction profiteth us, making joy of our sorrow.

Accepting therefore, the terrible death of our beloved, and lamented President, as designed for the nation's good, we propose to make an application. As we understand the nation's condition, and necessities, any man in it could have been better spared than Abraham Lincoln, ane this seems to be the judgment of the whole people; and if it had been asked, at any time since the 4th of March last, whose sudden death would cause the greatest alarm, and the deepest lamentation in the land, the undivided answer would have been, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; yet, with all this unanimity of sentiment on this head, it is meet that he should go hence. It will hardly be contended that his own fame required his death, for He "who doeth all things well," could as easily have preserved the one as the other; and it is equally out of the range of probability, that either his life or his fame were paramount to the interests of corn crop is good, but that the sugar crop will be this whole nation. But the most reasonable supposition is, that the cause of freedom required this great sacrifice, as it reuired many others

A retrospective glance at some of the nore prominent events of the first years of the war, may be instructive, and may throw

light on our present peculiar surroundings The first battle of Bull Rnn was a fearful blow to the Northern States. All then saw that disaster to our arms must prolong the war a year, if not for years; and, as a sequence, the national heart was filled with gloomy forbodings. But in the renewed efforts called forth to prepare further for the contest, new hope sprang up, and our first discomfiture was measurably forgotten in the promise we had in the future. Great preparations were made, and unbounded lopes were excited by McClellan's vast assurances of certain triumph. He declared that such an army as he had the South could not resist, and we all believed him. What else could we do? He was our General, and therefore, it was presumed he knew, and he was said to be a second Napoleon. Then how could we help believing im? Besides too, we wanted it to be as he said-poor blind mortals-an odditional motive for trust.

But this great army, and greater general and all the accompanying bright hopes, came to naught. Crippled and broken, we were driven from before Richmond, and the econd humiliation was greater than the first. Then followed close on its heels the second Bull Run defeat, more disgraceful, and more discouraging than all the rest, because brought about by the treachery of some of our generals. Besides these, we had, as intermediate comforts, as ghastly interludes to our depressed spirits, and be wildered vision, such massacres of our poor soldiers as took place at Great Bethel, at Ball's Bluff, and Boedleis Mill. &c., to reflect over. When all these things came upon us, as they did during the two first and whilst these disasters, in a measure, discouraged us, they did not defeat us, nor was this their design. We were to be schooled by them for greater duty, and much greater realizations than the most sanguine amongst us had dreamed of. But this was not their only purpose, and perhaps the least part of them. It now seems manifest that the success of the rebels in the early part of the struggle, were necessary to lead them into the full, and distinctive exhaustion, which has since followed, and without this exhaustion, our vic tories would not have been so complete. and God's purpose not so well worked out. For who does not see, that if we had been successful at Bull Run, on the James Peninsula, at Fredericksburg, and Chancelorville, that the rebels would have had to succumb; and if they had yielded then. their darling institution would have been saved, and they could now be back again oners in the assassination trial are to be paid, if in the Union with all their insolence, quarrelsomness and bravado-perhaps been in power again to-day. Then our work would -An unsuccessful attempt was made on not only have been unfinished, but our imthe 16th by rome rascal to obtain possession of mense losses, our sons, our brothers, our fathers, and our load of debt, would have -Gen. Halleck has offered a reward of been an entire sacrifice. No grin could be \$25,000 for the arrest of Extra-Billy Smith, "Reb- counted on our side. Now, however, it is different, we have great losses, but also great gains; and this is owing to our deon the person of Booth, implicating Jeff Davis in feats, and to rebel suggestes in the beginnning. It now appears, what was not so of our national heritage, when graver and clear at first, that by this rebellion the Al- more melancholy duties may exact our homighty designed to free the blacks, to rid mage, and try our faith, -Dispatches say that the Rebei leaders this nation of the curse of slavery, the Now is this aspect of the case in any Gateswood and Chame Ferguson are committing darkest, the foulest blot that ever stained way changed in yiew of the re-election of

-Large numbers of the paroled prison the visible indications have been bearing, final triumph. Without it, we were really ers of Lee's and Johnston's army are travelling and all the writing this interpretation. in danger of being defeated, and it is our through East Tennessee, robbing and plundering God knew what was necessary to cary out belief would have been. That election was this purpose. We did not. He knew that just as potent in our success, and just as a half-whipped slave-holder would not give necessary, as were the great armies of up the victim of his power, and his lust. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas all ry had created, and what a fearful power each division would have been a less powhe had acquired; and that the means neverful auxiliary in crushing the rebellion, When the Isrealites were led from bond-

formation of the capture, on the 11th instant, of age, fearful indeed, was the tenacity with and the Rebel sloop Annie, with a cargo of loose clung to their victims. The plagues of rebel mind, and the last a lesson to the free his persistence in delaying the business of cotton off Constal River. Florida, by the United the Rebel sloop Florida, with a cargo of cotton, which the rapacious and glutted Egyptians vermin, reptiles, and blood, which tortured mind of the North, and knowing our lesson let us heed it. this poor, besotted nation, could not make them let go the bond-man and the bondwoman; and "Pharaoh, and his host"-the proud, the rich, the lordly slave-holder of Booth and Harrold are to be distributed

overwhelming must be that passion which so infatuates its subject as to yield it up only with death. This great Jewish re demption is but a type of the African redemption here as developed through this rebellion. There, the master yielded his slave with his life. Here, the master throws up all in defence of his slave. There the master rushed to his ruin, and his end, and his bondman "still lives." Here, the master blindly strikes at the constitution, and by it severs the chain which held his

But the last throes, and desperate struggles of the rebellion had begun to excite sympathy for the deluded, erring, wicked rebels, and there was danger of this misleading us. Pity for Lee, he who is no traitor's second in enormous criminality, and who, in turning against his government, adds the great sin of ingratitude to that of treason, for he was educated at the public expense, that he might be a help in time of need, and by receiving her bounty he agreed to defend the government. But this he cast to the dogs, and with hands dripping with the blood of an hundred thousand devoted loval men, either of whom was a thousand fold better than he. Yet sympathy goes up for this accursed rebel, the least deserving and most condemned of all. We hear it said along the streets of Towarda that the heroic Lee, the great general, and fine gentleman, should not be hung. Why? because he has been more successful in slaughtering the Union soldiers? Why? because, by means of superior genius, and greater opportunities, he has been able to do our cause, and our country, more damage? We can hang all the Bealls, and his class of offenders we can take, and these are only the instruments of the great leader, and infinitely ess culpable; but Lee, and his compeers must have pity. It is out of place here, and unfits us for duty. We already see the fruits of the leniency granted to Lee and is army, in the aping, and weaker generals, who consented to give a safe conduct, and protection to a rebel legislature, and rebel magnates, to come together to consult for their own safety, and concoct new schemes of trouble for us, and Shernan-I grieve to say it-attempted to imitate Georges, falling from his high position as a general, to become a huckster for a copperhead nomination for the Presidency just as if the latter could rank him, even if successful to his utmost wish, where he stood when before Goldboro. What rank folly. And all this error and blundering, comes from clemency; and had it not been arrested it would have led us to ruin.

In this hour of our great weakness, in the midst of this deep danger, the Almighty takes our leader from us-our Moses is is taken hence, and Johnson is placed in the of the great work of our redemption, which s yet to be carried out. The genial spirit, the boundless humanity, the lofty carnestness, and enlarged, and winning nobleness of Abraham Lincoln were necessary to lead us through the Red Sea, and over the wasting wilderness, the trials, and sufferings of the Israelites not inaptly typifying sterner mould, of strong sinews, of broader oldness, are called for to meet the exigencies of the hour. Ask, if this is not the aning to full forgiveness to the rebels, a full pardon for their crimes, were stricken down? The rest were in as great danger. but were saved. And why? we can not tell God's workings, only as they become visible to our vision. Then, it is our privilege, as it is our duty, to understand them from this late severe dispensation. That there is good designed by it, can not be doubted. Throughout this whole war, Mr. Seward has been the embodiment of lenency towards the rebels. He has had con fidence in kind words, in persuasion, and returning reason. His power in this line s admitted to be unsurpassed, and whilst he did us no harm at home, his peculiar gift in diplomacy, was of infinite advantage, and may continue to be of vast use to us in our affairs with foreign nations. And may not his attempted assassination by those whom he has labored so hard to befriend, be intended to cure him of an error, by teaching him further the fiendish desperation which slavery engenders, and the wonderful danger there is in trifling with it.

Looking then, upon Mr. Lincoln's administration as the first period, or step, in freedom's upward, and humanity's advancing strides, we come to the beginning of the second period, when we are to cross the Jordon, under a new leadership, and when we are to go into the full possession

signs we see point in this direction. All of the leading measures which led to our He knew what a desperate character slave- combined, and a simultanious victory by cessary to his destruction must be commen- than was the re-election of Abraham Ling not reached. coln. That election gave us the first great victory, and his death the second and final triumph over traitors and the cause of

The large rewards for the capture oppressed brick-maker could be free. How upon the completion of the trials,

THE ASSASSINATION.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY. Washington, Tuesday, May 16. In accordance with a suggestion made yesterday, by the Judge-Advocate, the comission repaired to Forn's Theatre, this norning, at half-past nine o'clock, to examine the premises, with a view to a more inteligent understanding of the testimony. large crowd collected in front of the theatre, but none were admitted save the members of the commission, the official reporters, the several representatives of the press, and two or three Senators.

Everything remains undisturbed inside the building, just as it was at the time of the assassination, except that the chair in which Mr. Lincoln sat when he was shot has been taken away, and the blue flag, which hung in front of the box, and in which BOOTH's spur caught, has been removed We found upon examination that the distance the assassin ran in order to get out of the building after he fell upon the stage, was about ninety feet, two-thirds of this beng the distance from the box in which the President was seated, to the passage-way leading to the rear door, through which BOOTH escaped from the theatre. This passage-way is about six feet wide, entire ly unobstructed, and is on a level with the ground in the rear of the building, so that the assassin had no steps or stairs to ascend or decend in taking his flight.

There is a narrow hall leading from the

tage, on the south side of the theatre, on enth-street, on which the building fronts. t was at the front door of this hall that Booth, Spangler and another man whose name is not yet in evidence, were engaged in the mysterious whispering and nœuvering which attracted the attention of Sergt, Joseph M. Dye, as detailed by

im in his testimony yesterday.

The examination of the building elicited no other features worthy of special mention. At about 10:30 o'clock the commission rrived at the court-room, and resumed the hearing of the case. Some three hours were consumed in reading and revising the journal of yesterday's proceedings, and at 2 o'clock a witness was called to the stand and the hearing progressed until near 7 o'clock, when the commission adourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Among the witnesses called to the stand this afternoon was Col. H. H. Wells, now Provost-Marshal of Alexandria. Col. Wells is a lawyer, 'formerly of Detroit. His testimony was clear and comprehensive, and fixed the guilt of Dr. Mudd as an accomplice

of Booth beyond a doubt. It disturbed the defendant, upon whom it nanifestly as Col. Wells detailed the defendant's prevarication and evasion, and his final acknowledgement of damaging facts. It now comes out that it is to Col. Wells, probably, more than to any other person engaged in unraveling the mystery of the ssassination, that we are indebted for oringing the offenders to trial and throwing light upon the dark plot. He it was who detected and caused the arrest of Payne, Mrs. Surratt, Atzeroth, Arnold, O'Laughlin, Spangler and Mudd, and discovered and followed the trail of Booth and Harrold lead, because better filled for that position down into Lower Maryland, and finally telegraphed to the War Department the infor-

mation which led to their capture.

The shadow deepens as to O'Laughlin, and the additional testimony to-day by Maj.'s Knox and Hatter, showing the presence of accused at Mr. Stanton's house on the night of the 13th of April, under suspicious circumstances, exercised O'Laughlin painfully. His facial demonstrations of mental suffering and misery during the our own struggle. Now however, men of rendering of this evidence, were generally dignant.) remarked. The prisoner is much changed He came into the room this morning looking very pale and dejected.

The prisoners' platform and railing true interpretation of our apparent affliction, why is it, that the only members of our administration, that were known to be our administration, that were known to be leaving to full forgiveness to the robels at the other accused. The prisoners platform and raining has been extended across the entire width of the room, and Mrs. Surratt now sits upon one end of it, two or three feet apart from the other accused. This miserable creature looking stronger and apparently more no reconciled, as in fact do all the prisoners save Dr. Mudd and O'Laughlin.

the defendants and to gain admission to the court-room, but the permits are granted sparingly. Among the visitors to-day were Bishop McIllvaine, of Ohio, several Conaright; and this is the inference we draw gressmen and the judges of the supreme court of this District

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Washington, Wednesday, May 17, 1865. The trial of the conspirators was proeeded with to-day, Atzerdot coming in for principal share of attention.

Considerable interesting testimony was taken, bearing mainly on the final scene at Garrett's barn. Sergt. Boston Corbett gave his statement of the killing of Booth with a modesty of manner and a straightforwardness of detail that made a most favorable impression. He testified that he offered to go in the barn and clinch Booth, so that the rest might take him alive during the struggle, Corbett being willing to risk his own life in the venture. He re frained from shooting Booth until he seemed about to shoot one of our own men when he thought it his duty to fire. When sworn by the Judge Advocate-General, Corbett added, "I solemnly affirm," deem-

ing that form preferable. Mr. Covle of The Intelligencer was sumoned to-day, and informed that Booth, during his dying moments, affirmed that he had left with him a full and complete statement of his motives for the assassination. This Mr. Coyle denied.

Mrs. Surratt was quite melancholy all day, averting her face or holding her head down most of the time, and paying no attention whatever to the proceedings. Harrold was quite depressed also, hold-

ing down his head, and looking out through his eyebrows, Payne's day comes to-morrow, when the

imself, will be present as witnesses. All the testimony for the Government will be submitted by Friday, as I onticipated vesterday.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, May 18, 1865.
The court room was crowded to-day in anticipation of the trial of Payne and the appearance of the Sewards as witnesses. Unexpected obstacles, however, rendered the trial very slow, and Payne's case was prisoners, with a strong guard of his men,

several days. Mr. Doster Counsel for Atzerodt, made slavery. The first was a lesson to the himself unnecessarily offensive to-day by civil courts of this District were organized on Wednesday night, but were driven off and one of their number—a desperate character from Readter Provost-Marshal of this District,

Proofs of Arnold's complicity were furished to day, and also his confession,

olicating Booth, Atzerodt, O'Laughlin and Surratt. According to Horner's statement. Arnold said that the part assigned to himself in the kidnapping was to throw the President out of the theater box after the lights had been turned out so that the rest could carry him off in a carriage At this statement the prisoners all relaxed into a

broad smile for the first time since the tri

A witness also testified that Dr. Mudd told him two weeks before the assassination that in a month Lincoln and his whole Cabinet, and all the loyal people of Maryland would be killed; but the statement was as absurd, and the testimony so incoherent, as not to be generally believed. The

witness made an unfavorable impression. The document from the files of the Rebel Congress providing for the burning of North ern cities and the destruction of all Northern commerce, which document bears the approval and indorsement of "J. D.," was read in court to-day, and the writing of the indorsement identified as that of Jefferson

Mrs. Surratt paid no attention to anything going on to-day, while Harrold was as thoughtless as usual.

Gov. Brown is to appear as a witness against Jeff. Davis

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

are being tried was crowded to-day, and the proceedings were of great interest. Most of the testimony bore upon Pavne.

volved.

Maj. Seward, son of the Secretary, gave his testimony with considerable emotion, detailing the fearful scene of the attempted murder of his father with a faltering voice which affected the Court and the assembly He thought the prisoner Payne was the man, but could not swear positively to his identity.

The manacles were taken off from Payne's wrists, under the direction of Major-Gen. Hartranft, and the coats and hat which he wore in his assault on the Sewards were put on him, that he might be recognised.

The coats were of light grey material, and the hat a soft felt. The prisoner seemed to enjoy the freedom of his arms keenly His fingers taper and his hands are finely shaped, soft and white as a woman's When identified he would wrinkle his brow and bite his nails nervously The nurse and soldier, Robinson, who

saved Mr. Seward's life, was present, and his recognition of the prisoner was instant weighs heavily, more than anything that has occurred during the trial. Mudd winced face, he said, though he looks less fierce and more natural. The negro boy who attended the door on

that night also identified the prisoner with a degree of terror which was quite amus-ing. "Yes, thats the man, thats him, I know him." At which Payne smiled. "Thats him;" added the witness, "dont you see he knows me." At which Payne laughed, and the Court joined.

The testimony of Capt. Wermerskritch. a German, was also particularly graphic and edifying. He testified to having found the photographs of Jeff. Davis, Lee, and others, in albums at Mrs. Surratt's house, and also a photograph of Wilks Booth hidden in the back of a little family picture. Hereupon the lawyer for Mrs. Surratt

be found in the houses of loyal persons. After whispering to his cliant he asked, Did you not find photographs of Union Generals there." To which the reply was, "No, sir, no there was one of McClellan." (Counsel, in-"Well, sir, was not he a Union

General?" "I don't exactly know; I believe he was employed on our side.' Again the witness said of Mrs. Surratt when arrested, she requested, permission to kneel down and pray. "Ah!" exclaimed

There is great anxiety to get a look at eral, which will prolong the trial well into the men were paid \$40, some \$28, and oth-Davis will probably reach Fortress Monroe by Sunday.

The Government has definitely determined to arrainge and try Jefferson Davis before a civil tribunal-probably before a ju ry in Baltimore, with Chief-Justice Chase to preside.

DORE FARRAND

WASHINGTON May 21 1865 The Navy Department this morning received a communication from Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, under date of May 6, off

Mobile, in which he says:

"I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 4th inst., I received written propositions from Commodore Ebenezer Farrand, Commanding Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the Rebel naval forces, officers, men, and public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee River, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange terms of surrender to the United States. I cordingly met Commodore Farrand at Citronville, a point about 25 Richard Taylor by Major-Gen. Canby, the latter having taken place at the same point and time. Gen. Canby not being present, some days will elaps before all the arrangements will be completed for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels. and property, when further details, with copies of all correspondence, and the write ten agreement and obligations, will be officially made known to the Department."

the Sewards, and probably the Secretary JEFF, DAVIS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 19, 1865. Jefferson Davis, late of the so-called Southern Confederacy, with his family, staff-officers, etc., captured by a portion of Gen. Wilson's command in Georgia, arrived here to-day at 12 o'clock, from Hilton Head. S. C., in the steamer William H. Clyde, con- ties. The men were parolled. voyed by the United States gunboat Tuscarora, Commodore Frauley.

Col. Pritchard, of the Michigan Cavalry. who made the capture of the important accompanied the Rebel party on the steam-Reverdy Johnson seems to have desert er Clyde northward to this place, and, on ed Mrs. Surratt, not having appeared for reaching here, immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge. At this writing, such is the strict secrecy

observed, not only as to the presence of the Court, by all sorts of irrevelent and ab- prisoners, but also as to their future movesurd questions, closing with the impudent ments, that it is impossible to form even an question to the witness, [Judge Olin of opinion regarding the intention of the Gov-the Supreme Court of the District,] "if the ernment.

The steamer Clyde still remains away for the purpose of carrying out the will of out more than three miles from here, seemfrom her

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

PARTICULARS OF HIS FLIGHT.

Nashville, Friday, May 19, 1865. Through Confederate officers who have ast arrived, I get a full account of Jeff. Davis's movements up to within a short time of his capture.

Gen. Debrell, who commanded his es cort, was engaged in the battle near Raleigh, N. C., when he received intelligence of the surrender of Lee; and at the same time Wheeler got a dispatch from Jeff. Davis, dated at Greensboro, N. C., calling for one thousand picked men, to escort him and what remained of his government to Washoe Ga.

Debrell was accordingly dispatched with the required force, and after a march of three days reached Greensboro, at which point he found Jeff. Davis with his family, Judah P. Benjamin, John C. Breckinridge, Senator Burnett of Kentucky, J. H Regan, Postmaster General Gustavus A. Hurns of Tennessee, and other Rebel officials. As soon as Gen. Debrell arrived the

ty prepared to march, and they set sail on the following day. Jeff. Davis and the Rebel officials rode in front, followed by ambulances containing the women and children and the specie, which was currently reported among the officers to amount to eleven millions of dollars. It was put up Washington, May 19, 1865.
The court room where the conspirators had a guard of one thousand men led by Gen. Debrell, which followed this train.

At a point about five miles from Green borough they camped. Jeff. Davis and though in the latter part of the afternoon family taking up their quarters in a house in the vicinity. Here the rank and file first learned the object of their mission, and it was discussed with all the surmises which it naturally excited, the men being exceedingly anxious to know the destination of their government.

On the following day Jeff. Davis visited the boys and made a soul-stirring speech, adverting to the disasters that had overtaken their beloved Confederacy, but giving them every assurance that they were not irrevocably lost—that all that was necessary to ultimate success was confidence in their Government, and the undaunted bravery which had characterized the Confederate Army during its past career.

Upon taking up the line of march, they ode in the same order, Jeff. Davis having by his side young Col. Johnston, son of Gen. Albert Sydney Jobnston, in whom he evidently reposed the most implicit confi-

They reached Charlotte, N. C., where they again camped, and Davis harangued the men again, inspiring confidence in them and dealing in glowing words of Rebel pa-triotism He appeared happy and cheerful, took the boys by the hand, and entered in to cheerful conversation with them. He would praise their valor in the presence of the ladies, and call them the faithful thousand, the flower of the Confederacy, and paid other pretty but not substantial compliments.

At this point they were joined by Basil Duke, Fergusion and Vaugher, with their brigades, which increased the escort to the magnificent proportion of 5000 men

After the new comers had mingled with the others they soon learned the condition of things, and they too had their surmises. Like a pack of hungry wolves they were suddenly reminded that the Government was slightly indebted to them, and as the ried to prove that such likenesses were to treasure was near at hand the idea of pre-

senting their bills suggested itself to them. The men would congregate in groups, and their low mutterings boded no good to the Government. Jeff. found it necessary to redouble his efforts to conciliate, but his eloquence was wated now. The men obey ed their marching orders and followed Jeff. into South Carolina to Abbeville, where they again halted, very much fatigued and demoralized.

On the 8th things began to assume a new desperate feature, and Jeff. found it politic to inspire his brave boys with some thing more substantial than words. The Gen. Debrell, with the brigades of Duke, Considerable additional evidence has Ferenson and Vaughn, were formed in line, been disclosed to the Judge-Advocate Gen- and the soldiers were paid off. Some of ers \$20. They were paid in gold and silver, the coin being chiefly Mexican dollars, with few United States; but few of them

received gold In the evening Duke sent his Adjutant-General, Capt. Davis, to notify all his men who wished to go west of the Mississippi River, to report at 11 o'clock on the following day. At the appointed time all the SUKRENDER OF THE REBEL COMMO- men reported, but Duke refused to take those who were without arms, and taking only those who were armed, and left the others to shift for themselves.

They heaped curses on Duke, and with neavy hearts went to Washoe, Ga., where they surrendered themselves to Gen. Wilson, together with the brigades of Ferguson and Vaughn.

The command of Gen. Debrell escorted Jeff. Davis to Vienna Valley, on the west bank of the Savannah River, about 20 miles from Washington, when the grand dissolution took place on the 9th.

At this point Benjamin, Breckinridge, Burnett and several others took a last farewell of Jeff. Davis and his family. hour named Jeff. Davis and suite crossed the river, and the other portion of the government galloped off to Washington, their pocket-handkerchiefs in mourning .miles above Mobile, and accepted his pro- The command was apprised of the fact posal on the same basis as granted to Gen. that they were now left to follow the bent of their own inclinations. Benjamin and Breckinridge, with their friends, no doubt reached the west bank of the Mississippi.

> HIS COMMAND—THE MEN PAROLLED. LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 19, 1865. Mr. McGrath was shot and killed in Shelbyville this morning by a negro soldier of Capt. Kirt's company. McGrath and two or three others violently objected to the occupancy by the negro troops of the United

> THE REBEL GEN. BEN. HILL GIVES UP

States of the rendezvous, and in this altercation the shooting occurred. The Nashville Union savs the Rebel General Ben. Hill has turned over all his mensome 700 in number, with their arms and and horses-to the United States authori-

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the
undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "First
National Bank of Athens," in the borough of Athens,
in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania,
has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an "Act to
provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of
United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation
and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and

and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has compiled with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act. quired to be complied with, before commencing the bu-siness of banking under said Act, Now therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First Na-tional Bank of Athens," in the borough of Athens, in the county of Bradford, in the State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

ne Act aloresaud.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of of[L. s.] fice, this first day of May, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,

New Advertisements

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS J. W. TAYLOR

nery and Fancy Goods ever brought in the market sisting of all the newest styles of Ronnet Caps. All the new colors of Bonnet Rib the Lake, the new shades of Green, Purple and a mings. All styles of Hoop Skirts, Duplex, Malije and Corset Skirt. Silk Umbrellas and Parasolo Linen, Hem Stitched and Embroidered Handl

nent of Kid Gloves, French Corsets, Plain Linen P

broidered and Valencia Collars, Linen Thread

Smyrna Edging, Dimity Bands and Ruffling, Embr

ing and Tucked Edgings. A good assortment of G

and Hosiery. Black Silk Mitts, Yankee Notions

Belts and Belt Buckles, Hair and Clothes Brushes

York styles. Millinery Work done on short notice warranted to please. Bonnets and Hats shaped in

N. B .- I have added to my stock a niec line of oods. Prints, Delaines, Challis, Black and Colo Alanaccas All Wool Delaines Gingham Bleached a lin, Plain and Plaid Nansook, Jaconets. A full lin-Swiss, Mull. Bobinett Laces, Black and White Page many other things too numerous to mention

SPRING! SPRING! SPRING 1865.

PRICES NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF AL

TRACY & MOORE, Are now opening a

FINE STOCK OF SPRING GOOD Including a handsome variety of

DRESS GOODS, SPRING SHAWL

FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS A Good Stock of

PRINTS, DOMESTICS, CARPETINGS, &

LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS

GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c.

Real Fstate

TILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale his house and lot, si

yair. It would answer southers, for or is a corner one, well fenced, having a of thrifty fruit trees upon it. There is see a fine well of soft water. This profile most eligible in the borough. Term March 25, 1865.

FOR RENT!

A good Country Tayern stand, with about five acres of land attached, is being fitte order and will be ready to occupy by the the improvements will be so far advance parties to live in the house by he first of A s two orchards, and two barns on the plor the rent required. phia, or P. D. Morrow Esq., Towanda.Bra

Penn'a. March 20, 1865. E. REED MYE VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE! The undersigned offers his Farm for sale, co about 110 acres; about 70 acres improved; good state of cultivation; large Dwelling Hometenement houses; barns, and outhouses of all saw mill, wagon shop, tannery and tobacco fact in good repair. Situate in Wyalusing township Wyalusing creek, one will form the provided that the same state of the same state of the same state.

yalusing creek, one mile from the river. Cond schools close by. For terms, &c.. enquishmer, J. T. STALFORD, on the farm, or to March 27, 1865.

FOR SALE! A good Dwellin : House and Barn, situate is Grough, enquire of Towanda, March 20, '65. JOHN N. CALIFF

RAGLE HOTEL IN TOWANDA,

BUSINESS STAND, HOUSES AND LOTFOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the le
lowing property, located in Wyalusing, on the dail
stage route leading to Towanda, Montrose and Tunkla
noon, and about one mile from the Canal, consisting noon, and about one mile from the Canal, consisting lots containing about aix acres of good land, with fine a valuable fruit trees growing upon the same, two decling houses, one barn, and a commodius wagon she sufficiently large for carrying on the branches of the riage Making. The stand is a good one for the manulature and sale of Carriage work. As a place of resident the situation of this property is desirable, being covenient to good schools and churches, and in the mile of a flouishing community. Said property can be be on reasonable terms. For farther particulars call age the subscriber on the premises or by letter.

Wyalusing, Bradford Co., May 3, 1865.

Wyalusing, Bradford Co., May 3, 1865. TRAVELLERS IRSURANCE COMPANY Hartford, Conn. Capital. 500,000. Insures Accidents of every description. General Accide cies for five hurdred dollars, with \$3 per week of cles for five hur dred dollars, with \$3 per week composation. can be had for \$3 per annum, or any other \$30 between \$500 and \$10,000 at proportionate r des.

Ten Dollars Premium secures a policy for \$2,000 a. \$10 per week compensation for all and every description of accident—traveling or otherwise—under a General Accident Policy, at the Ordinary Rate.

Thirty Dollars Premium secures a full Policy \$5,000 or, \$25 per week compensation, as above, at its Special rate.

Special rate.
Foreign Risks.—Policies issued for Foreign, West dies, and California Travel. Rates can be learned application to the Office or agencies.

SHORT TIME TICKETS.—Arrangements are in course completion by which the traveler will be able chase, at any Railway Ticket Office, Insurance for one or thirty days' travel. Ten cents will buy et for one day's travel, insuring \$2,000, or \$15 compensation. Ticket Policies may be had for

Examination required. Policies w Companies' Agents.
Policies for \$10,000, and for 5 years can be had by spelication to the Home Office.
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