VOLUME 11.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA., TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

NUMBER 17

Business Directory.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

VSICIAN and SURGEON, MONTROSE, Pa. Office. el. February 6th, 1865,-lyp

C. M. CRANDALL

B. S. BENTLEY, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC,

CHARLES HOLES,

DR. E. L. HANDRICK.

S. H. SAYRE & BROTHERS:

ANUFACTURERS of MiliCastings, Castings of all kin.

Stoves, The and Sheet Iron Ware, Agricultural Implement Dept Goods, Groceries, Grockery, &c.

Houtrose, Pa., February E., 1864. BILLINGS STROUD,

. J. D. VAIL, M. D.,

A. O. WARREN, A TYORNEY AT LAW, BOUNTY, BACK PAY and PEN BION CLAIM AGENT. All Pension Claims carefully pre-pared. Office in room formerly occupied by Dr. Vail, laW. H. Boyd's building, beliew Scarle's Reddi. Montrose, P.A., Peb. 1, 1584—261171 1863.

S. S. ROBERTSON,
MARUFACTURES of BOOTSASHOES
Montrose, January 25, 1818-11

CHARLES MORRIS. PASHIONABLE BARBER and HARD DRESNER, over E. Weet's Shoe Store, Montrose, Hair Outling, Shampool Shaving, and Whilter Coloring done in the RESI STYLE. 1 diu' Hair Dressed in the most APPROVED FASHION. Montrose, Sept. 28, 1852.

LEWIS KIRBY & E. BACON, EFF constantly on hand a full surply of every was, of BOCENIES and OON FEOTOWERIES. By strict constant and the surple of the sur

DR. CALVIN C. HALSEY,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, and Pension, Bounty, and I Agent, Great Bend, Susquehauna County, Pa. Great Bend, August 10, 1931–19

BOYD & WEBSTER, Jhuren. z. Pa., January 1, 1884.-

DR. JOHN W. COBB. in Sintes Army, as Surgron, especis EGICAL OPERATIONS. irrest, East of J. S. Tarbell's Hotel, June 22, 1863—tf

ILLIAM W. SMITH. Dr. SUBGA N DENTIST. Office over the Banking Office of Cooper & Co. All Denta: Operation will be performed in his usual good style and ten. Remember, office formerly of H. Smith & Son. rose, January 1, 1854—187. E. J. ROGERS.

MANUFACTURES of all descriptions of WAGDescription of WIREbestryle of Wirkmanniha and of the best materials,
at the well known stand of E. H. ROGERS, a few rods ear
of Searier Rotal in Montrose, where he will be happy to re
cuive the calls of all who want anything in his line.
Montrose, June 5, 1880. 41 BALDWIN & ALLEN.

DEALERS IN FLOTTE, Sait, Port, Fish, Lard, Grain, Fred Condies, Glover and Timothy Seed. Also GROCERIES ch as Sugars, Mohames, Syraph, The and Codes. West side or kubile Avenue, one door below J. Etheridge. Wontrose, January 1, 1864-4 DR. G. W. BEACH.

P. B. WERKS.

DEACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER; also Dealer i Boots, Shoes, Lesther, and Shoe Findings. Repairing don with nearness and dispatch. Two doors above Scarle's Hotel. Montroes, January 1, 1864—if

MANUFACTURER and DEALER in CHAIRF, Bedstends and Cabinet Wars. Shop four miles east of New Milfor New Milford, October 1, 1869, 1f

DRS. PATRICK & GARDNER. DHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, will attend tathfully an punctually to all burkness that may be entrusted to their care terms of the care terms o E. PATRICK, Jr., E. L. GARDNER.

WM. & WM. H. JESSUP, A TTORNETS AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Practice in Susque hanna, Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming and Luzerne Counties, Montrose, Pa., January 1st, 1861. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, IOT ATTORNEY AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, e over the Store formerly occupied by Post Brothers e, Pa. January 1, 1889.

J. LYONS & SON.

ABEL TURRELL, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Palats, Oils, Dysenfin, Variables, Window Observation, Liquors, Groceries, Greckery, Glacavare, Wall-Paper, Jew-tiry, Fancy Goods, Perlumory, Surgical Informments, Tropical Fatent Medicines, Montroe, January 1, 1861.

C. O. FORDHAM. MANUFACTURES of BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa.
Mishop over DeWitt's Store. All kinds of work made
order, and repairing done neatily. Work done when promleed.

Montrose, April 2, 1861.—17

CHARLES N. STODDARD. DEALER in BOOTS & SHOER, Leather and Find.
N. B. Work made to order, and repairing done neatty,
Montrose, Pa., December 12, 1850.

B. R. LYONS & CO. Tore, Tore, January 1, 1864,—Lf

READ, WATROUS, & FOSTER, Montrose, January 1, 1864.

PHILANDER LINES. PHILANDER LINES,

PASHIONABLE TAILOR, Brick Block, over Read,
Walrow & Foster's Store, Montrose, Pa.

Montrose, Pa., July 27, 1839.

JOHN GROVES,

PASHIONABLE TAILOR. Shop opposite the Republican Steam Printing Office. Montroe, Pa., October 23, 1832-4f D. A. LYONS, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Sais, Greekery, Landware, &c., Skore on Main Street, Constant benefit Character, 1 app. ...

For the Independent Republican.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT. Scarcely had the booming of the cannon that sapeople that after four years of war we were again about to enjoy the happiness of peace, and all the nation seemed almost wild with joy, when the telegraphs flashed their message of woe over the land: Ibraham Lincoln was shot in a theater just night and died this morning. That message sent a thrill of angulah through the land. Strong men bowed their heads in sorrow and the quivering lip and faltering voice told in language more elecquent than words now heavy was the stroke that had fallen upon the people. Abraham Lincoln is dead! It seemed as though we could hardly realize the fact that the man who was so intimately connected with the herole efforts of the people to preserve their liberty, whose sterling worth and honesty of character had won the respect and love of the nation, could indeed ndurning that droop heavily in sorrow where but lately they were flung gloriously to the breeze in all the pride of victory, are but faint emblems of the Every man feels as though he had lost his nearest and best friend. The same blow that struck down olcano beneath our feet. But little more than a nonth clapsed ere the flag of our country on Fort umter was lowered before the foe and the flar of traitors to the cause of freedom and the laws of their country threw the challengs to us to abandon our reedom and blot our-country's name from the list word. Abraham Lincoln as the servant of the peo ple accepted the challenge, and for four years he stood at the helm while the ship in which we were metimes almost to sound the knell of the nation nd when a single wrong turn might have dashed us f the confidence of the people in their leader was that they again placed him at their head to finish the ales of free government and restore the union of

of the government few knew the weary weight of placed at his command their whole treasure of mer and money and upon him rested the responsibility of appropriating these freasures to the best advan nore than human: that he has been honest the sincerity of the nation's grief is the truest test. But he has gone from among us. The hand that helped to uphold our country, the heart that warmed in sympathy for suffering humanity all over the world are cold in death. His mortal part will be consigned to the tomb and mingle its dust with its mother and can blot from the records of the nation the acte are nlanted deen in the hearts of the reconstitution the fathers of our country, Washington, Adams and on, he was not permitted to see the full fruits of his labor. Just as the long night of gloom was beginning to give place to the light that promised such a glorious day he was struck down by the hired ensein of that foe to whom he was even then exending offers of peace and pardon.

After the first burst of grief has passed, the feeling

seen warring with as with an honorable foe. Their that have fallen into our hands we have liberated on civilians in their hands have been confined in athsome dungeons and literally murdered by nches. Starved till soul and body could hold together no longer, and when death came to fheir reense they have been left without burial or thrown nto a ditch and buried like dogs. To crown the height of fiendish atrocity, when our late President was ready to give them again all the rights and benefits of that government they had done their best to destroy; when he was willing as it were, to extend to them again the right hand of fellowship, they sely murdered him in cold blood. It does seem to me that the rivers of innocent blood that has been hed call to us in thunder tones for justice to the murderers. Mercy is a divine attribute, but mercy to riminals is sometimes injustice to the innocent. But justice to his murderers will not bring our ate President back to life. Death has laid its icy hand upon him and closed the record of his deeds on earth forever. Sometimes when rulers die the semblance of grief from the people is but a hollow nockery; but the grief that the nation feels for the death of Abraham Lincoln is prompted by the truest feelings of the heart. In his death our people have ost a protector and the poor and forsaken all over the world have lost a friend. Another name is added to the bright galaxy of patriots, Washington, Jefferson and others who labored in the days of the Revointion. They labored to establish a free govern-ment; Abraham Lincoln has died in its defense. He eeds no funeral pomp or gilded mausoleum to per-

10th of February we moved to Johnson's Station, wounded fell into our hands. The loss of the eneabout twenty miles from Augusta. Lieutenant Potter, of our Regiment, on Gen. Klipatrick's Staff, about one third of that number. led the advance with fifty men, into Aiken, and Cavalty Corps entered the town. Strong barricades the arrival of Gen. Kilpatrick, with the other two

Brigadea. On the morning of the 11th, Gen. Kilpatrick moved ont with the 2d Brigade, Brevet Brig. Gen. Atkins, leaving the 1st Brigade under command of Lieutenant Colonel Way commanding the 3d Brig., Alken, when he was furiously attacked by Gen. back in perfect route to the barricades, closely fol-2d Brigade was rallied, and took position behind who was in large force, advancing cautiously in line our skirmishers, when a charge was ordered by the harled on the right of our line, engaging the 1st

About this time a regiment of mounted me charged on our extreme left, to capture our artillery, when a squadron of the 9th Pa, charged and utterly the Railroad to Windsor, bearing to the left, and amping on the banks of the South Edisto.

Columbia road, bearing to the right, and camping alles of Saluda river. Feb. 17th, moved on Colum little village, where we found a flourishing Femal lumbia and Charlotte Railroad, destroying it, and on the 23d crossed the Wateree River at Midnight midst rain and mud. Reached Lancaster after

night fall of the 25th. March 3d, on Wadesboro road, entered the ol Tar State." March 4th, skirmished with Wheeler ed camp, pitching tents near Roules. About dust roke camp, and moved to Morgan Post Office, and encamped until 9.30, p. m., when we moved to the Great Pee Dee River, awaiting the completion of pontoons, which were not ready until the 6th of four miles, and went into bivouse. March 7th, mov ed to Rockingham Court House, where one battalion of the 9th Pa. Cavalry engaged and routed five

March 8th, moved twenty miles, camping at Deep Creek. Roads almost impassable. 9th, broke camp rounded. The contest became a hand to hand af tair. Six Brigades of the enemy under the immediate command of Wade Hampton, attacked Kilpatick's Hesdquarters, and were in the camps ere th General barely escaped, mounted their horses with out bridles or saddles, in their night clothes, and rallied the men. Colonel Spencer and Staff, of the JUSTICE. Trailors that deserve hanging we have handsomely, leaving about eighty dead upon the field. His loss is estimated at five or six hundred. ncluding one Brigadler General wounded, sever parole or set free entirely while our soldiers and | Colonels killed and wounded, besides many officer of lower grade. Our loss was about two hundre in killed, wounded, and captured, including Major Appel and Lieutenant Myers of the 9th Pa. Cavalry

ommanding dismounted men. March 15th, broke camp, and moved through Fay etteville, and crossed the Cape Fear River on pon toons. Moved twelve miles and went into camp having skirmished with the enemy during the latter

nort of the day. On the morning of the 16th of March, the 1s Brigade having the advance, moved out from camp few miles, and at once struck the skirmish line of Hardee's Infantry Corps. The 8th Indiana and 2d Kentucky Cavalry, opened the fight with Hardee's Infantry. Two hours afterwards the 9th Pa. was en gaged, and tought with unequalled bravery, actually driving the Rebel infantry through an almost impas sable swamp. The enemy charged several times and only once succeeded in dislodging our line. But the ground was soon afterwards reoccupied, and our cavalry, (1st Brigade) held the position until noon when the 20th Corps came up and relieved us, when we took position upon the extreme right flank, and while mounted advanced upon a line of Rebel infantry, and succeeded in routing them. The loss i the 9th Pa. Cavalry was 13 wounded, including Cap tain Elisha A. Hancock, of Wilkesbarre-a better and braver officer than whom never drew saher in defense of liberty. He fell wounded in the le (since amputated) while gallantly advancing with

my is estimated at upwards of 3000-our loss was March 23d, moved from Camp making ten mile and encamping at junction of Clinton and Golds-

March 24th, reached camp at Mount Olive where we have since been encamped, thus ending a cam-paign of fifty-six days, during which time Kilpat-The battle of the 16th March, was a brilliant on for our cavalry, and the first time that an inferio ly superior force of infantry, thus showing conclu sively that Yankee Cavalry under good and brave officers are equal in any contest to Rebel Infantry. bered six to one by Wade Hampton and have won glorious victories from that noted Rebel leader. shall bring our army to the very gates of Richmond of battle. The advance skirmished heavily with when the Citadel of treason must fall. Mount Oliv sinforced by Schoffeld, and when we advance er in their efforts to win a glorious name. We are rond to learn that our Colonel, (Thos. J. Jordon, hat he has been confirmed as Brev. Brig. Gen. The or while the other two Brigades have been worsfed ur Brigade, the "old First," has never been forced Cimmel also deserves attention for his gallant con duct upon more than one sanguinary field. I have already written at length, and have come to the end

THE PRESIDENTS LAST SPEECH.

Veterinary Surg., 9th Pa. Cav.

of my paper as I have probably of your patience and must conclude. C W. SHERMAN,

Delivered in Washington, Tuesday Evening April 11th, to a Large Assemblage of Persons of Both Sexes.

Delivered in Washington, Tuesday Evening.
April 11th, to a Large Assemblage of Persons of Both Sexes.

We meet this evening not in sorrow, but in gladuess of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the brincipal insurgent army, give hopes of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be torgotten. A call for a national thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parcelled out with others. I myself was near the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you. But no part of the honor for plan or execution is mine. To Gen. Grant, his skillini officers and brave men, all belongs. The gallant navy stood ready, but was not in reach to take active part. By these recent successes the reinaugnration of the national authority—reconstruction, which has had a large share of thought from the first—is precsed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike a war between independent nations, there is no organized organ for us to treat with. No one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We must simply begin with and mould from disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction. As a general rule, I abstain from not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precautior, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censure for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State Government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much and no more than the public knows. In the annual message of December, 1863, and the accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase Executive Government of the mation. I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might, possibly, be acceptable; and I also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be self-interested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be self-interested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be self-interested to the cord of the boby leading to the box wances submitted to the them suggested when the suggested in the control of the boby tending to the box was cent to severe the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress. But even he approved every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed of ton-the by the action of Louisiana. The new Constitution of Louisiana declaring emancipation for the whole State, parcially applies the prochanion to the part previously excepted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and is slient, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of the plan. The message about the admission of the plan members to Congress. So that as tapple objection to the form only provided the people of Louisiana belogm to such that a contrasponded with illiferent persons supposed to be interested in seeking a reconstruction of a State Government for Louisiana when the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was condident that the people of Louisiana and began to move in accordance with it. From about July, 1862, I had corresponded with illiferent persons supposed to be interested in seeking a reconstruction of a State Government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was condident that the people of Louisiana the began to make the proposed Louisiana the began to make the proposed Louisiana the began to make the proposed Louisiana the serious proposed with the state of the

| Control of Lance | Control of

reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorgenize and disperse them. We in fact say to the wille man you are worthines, or worse; we will blacks, we say: This cup of liberty, which these, your old mastern, held to your lips, we will dash rome you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spiled and scattered contents, in some your old mastern, held to your lips, we will dash rome you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spiled and scattered contents, is some your old mastern, held to your lips, we will dash rome you are described by the will be an any tendency to bring Lonistans in the court, discouraging and paralyzing both white and you can be represented relations wit the Union, I have so the property of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it bas been any to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself spains this farter than to asy, that may be under the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been any to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself spains this farter than to asy, that may be under the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been and the proper practical relation with the Union sooner by seathining, or by discouraging of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been and the proper practical relation with the Union sooner by seathining, or by discouraging of the proper practical relation with the Union sooner by seathining, or by discouraging of the proper practical relation with the Union sooner by seathining,

said of Louisians will apply to other States. And yet so great peculiarities permit to each State, and such important and sudden changes occur in the same State, and withal so new and unprecedented is the whole case, that no exclusive and inflexible plan can be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement. Important principles may and must be inflexible. In the present situation, as the phase goes, it may be my duty to make some new au nonnement to the recipie of the South. I am considering, and shall not iail to act when satisfied that action will be proper.

The President, during the delivery of the above speech, was frequently interrupted by applanse, and on its conclusion, in the midst of the cheering, the land struck up a patriotic air, when he bowed and retired.

OAPT. McGOWAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE AS-SASSINATION.

The following account of Capt. Theodore McGowan, A. A. G. to Gen. Augur, may be implicitly relied upon as a correct version of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln: Washington D. C., April 14th, 1865,

Washington D. C., April 14th, 1865.

"On the night of Friday, April 14th, 1865, in company with a friend I went to Ford's theater.— Arriving there just after the entrance of Fresident Lincoln and the party accompanying him, my friend, Lieut Crawford, and I, after viewing the Presidential party from the opposite side of the dress circle, went to the right side, and took seats in the passage above the seats of the dress circle, and about five feet from the door of the box occupied by President Lincoln. During the performance, the attendant of the President came and took the chair nearest the door. I sat, and had been elitting, about four feet to his left and rear, for some time.

I remember that a man, whose face I do not distinctly recollect, passed me and inquired of one sitting near who the President's messenger was, and learning, exhibited to him an envelope, apparently official, having a printed heading and superscribed in a bold hand. I could not read the address, and did not try. I think now it was meant for Lieut. Gen. Grant. That man went away.

Some time after it was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man who desired to pass up the sistengmy chair forward, he passed me, and stepped

Some time after I was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man who desired to pass up the siste ing my chair forward, he passed me, and stepped one step down upon the level below me. He stood, as I remember, one step above the messenger, and remained perhaps one minute apparently looking at the stage and orchestra below. Then he drew a number of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention, he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and, I think, descend to the level with the messenger, and by his right side. He showed the card to the messenger, and as my attention was then more closely fixed upon the play, I do not know whether the card was carried in by the messenger, or his consent given to the entrance of the man who presented it. I saw, a tew moments after, the same man enter the door diesing behind him. This was seen

THE FIGT TO MURDER THE WHOLE CABINET.

The Star extra says:—Developments have been made within the past twenty-four hours, showing conclusively the existence of a deep plot on the part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, to murder President Lincoln and his whole Cabinet. We have reason to believe that Secretary Seward received, several months since, as intimation from Europe that something of a very desperate character was to transpire at Washington, and it is more than probable that the intimation had reference to the plot of assassination.

THE BOOTH FAMILY.

John Wilkes Rooth is the third son born in Amerlea of the eminent English tragedian, Junius Bratus Booth, whose strange career abroad and in the United States, whose alternate eminence and obscurity, and whose remarkable gifts as an actor are fully remembered at this day by the theatrical community, although be has been dead nearly 18 years. The quieter part of his life in this country was passed upon his farm in Harford County, some 30 miles distant from Baltimore, Maryland, and here, we believe, his children, several sons and daughters, were born. The oldest daughter died at an early age. The first son, J. B. Booth, ir., has been for many years a popular actor, recently speared, in connection with his brothers, in a performance of "Jalius Casar" at the Winter Garden Theater. The second son, Edwin Thomas Booth, is the distinguished and universally esteemed tragedian. John Wilkes—named after the British statesman, from whom the elder Booth's mother was lineally descended—is the thirt; and a fourth, Joseph, not as sociated with the theatrical profession, is at present residing in some one of the Sonthern States. Mr. Booth's oldest surviving daughter is the wife of the well-know comedian Mr. John S. Clark. His widow, with other daughters, resides with Mr. Edwin Booth, in New York.

The life and career of John Wilkes Booth, who is

Western cities, with considerable success. His acting is said to have been mainly characterized by extreme impetuosity, violence and extravagance, although not wanting at times in true and carnest feeling which is an attribute of the whole family. He has once or twice appeared before New York andiences, but with only moderate success. It is stated that he has been personally very popular with his comrades; a fact which his determined disunion sentiments would not be likely to contradict, the vast majority of actors in this country. North and South, being cither avowed or covert friends of the rebellion. His habits, we are told, were alwaysentremely irregular, and his dissipation so exces the vast majority of actors in this country, North and Sonth, being either avowed or covert friends of the rebellion. His habits, we are told, were alway-extremely irregular, and his dissipation so excessive as to interfere with his progress in his profession; which, indeed, he virtually abandoned about a year ago, having since devoted himself to speculations in the oil stocks of Pennsylvania
Wilkes Booth has always privately appeared a courteous, intelligent and decorous young man, reserved and sedate except when stimulated by intoxication or clash of partisan controversy, at which time his violence passed all bounds. We are assured that a rupture occurred not long since between him and his brother Edwin, who refused longer to countenance Wilkea's folly and madness, and peremptorily forbade his presence at the family home.

The incidents of the assassination have already been given in detail, with sufficient accuracy. Up to the present moment it is said that Wilkes Booth has evaded pursuit. It is not even positively known whether he left Washington at all. The best informed authorities are of opinion that if he excaped from the city, his course was towards the Upper Potomac which he might have cro-sed, near Leesburgh. In this event, or in case of his having reached the mountains near Harper's Ferry, it is possible that a long delay may intervene before his seizure is accomplished.

We learn from Boston that Edwin Booth, who had just terminated an engagement there, has declared in his grief and silliction that he will abandon his public career forever. There will be no occasion for such action. No community would be so cruelly unjust as to allow the stigma of Wilkes Booth's crime to tarnish the fame of so true and loyal a citizen as Edwin Booth. The intended engagement at the Winter Garden, which was to have commenced in a few weeks, will doubtless be relinquished; but Edwin Booth's triends will not consent to his sharing the odium or disgrace which must be visited up on his wretched and unworthy brother.

A STAFF OFFICIERS ADVENTURE.

We learn from Boston that Edwin Booth, who had just terminated an engagement there, has do clared in his grief and affliction that he will abandon his public carrer forever. There will be no occasion in such action. No community would be so cruelly unjust as to allow the stigma of Wilkes Booth! It will be not be such as to allow the stigma of Wilkes Booth is presented to transh the fame of so true and loyal a citizen as Edwin Booth. The intended engagement is the will not consent to his share of the Winter Garden, which was to have commenced in a few weeks, will doubtleas be relinquished; but and the will not consent to his sharing the total of the will not consent to his sharing the total of the will not consent to his sharing the form his quarters when he met an irregular and confused crowd of men hastening in from the outer long four defending the doilm or disgrace which must be visited up as the will not consent to his sharing the total the properties of the will not consent to his sharing the course to be undon the men to the present of the will not consent to his sharing the course of the will not consent to his sharing the course of the strength of the will not consent to his sharing the course of the strength of the will not consent to his sharing the course of the strength of the will not consent to his sharing the course of the strength of the will not consent to his sharing the course of the strength of the will not consent to his sharing the course of the strength of the will not the history and the said to green the strength of the will not consent to the transfer of education, but natural energy and ability surmounted every obstacle, and compassed his eventh year of his age. His family were in indigent circumstances, and to see in the form. Fresently one of the transfer of the present that the subject of our sketch was, at the early age of ten, apprenticed to a tallor, at the state of the strength of the state of the

who were traitors and guilty of treason within the scope and meaning of the law and the Constitution. My proposition was that if they would show me who were guilty of the offences I have conunerated. I would show them who were the traitors. That being done, were I the President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1805 with Aaron Burr, who was charged with treason. I would have them tried for the treason, and, if convicted, by the Eleval God, they should suffer the pendity of the law at the hands of the continuer. Treason must be punished, and the extent and depth of the offence be made known."

the offense be made known." In 1803 Senator Johnson accepted the position of Military Governor of Tennessee, the one mas and responsible duties of which he most satisfactorily discharged up fo the date of his inauguration as Vice-President on the 4th of March.

A GOOD STORY. A Secesh Lady Marries a Union Officer out of Revenge.

A friend has forwarded to us a Nashville, Tenn., Union, containing the following story, furnished by a correspondent. In forwarding this missive, which is sent from Decatur, Alabama, the writer say:—Please tell your isir readers who hold abare as in the underground mail line to Dixie to be a little more rareful with their carriers. One of them was captured near Decatur, last week, who had quite a carrier of rose-scented and gilt-edged missives and billet deaux in his possession, many of which are unfortunately doomed to waste their sweetness on the hard hearted Provost Marshal. I give a true copy of one of the lot, and quite a spicy epistic it is.—Tell Marie that the Provost, in the fullness of his heart, has sent the original to brother Tom, and that he hopes for this act of gallantity to receive an invitation to the wedding, as also a number of good looking festive boys, who have no objection to be married to somebody on patriotic principles.

Nashville, Jan. 29th, 1863.

Dear Brother Tom:—I wrote you some six months ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a lind has reached me since your letter last June. I now repeat to you that matters and things about here ago, and feel quite uneasy about you, as not a line has reached me since your letter last June. I now repeat to you that matters and things about here are setting worse every day. You will be astonished to hear that your friends of the female denomination are dropping off every day. Yes, dropping, too, as willing victims, into the arms of the rathics invader. Just think of it! Moille, the unconquerable, who used to parade that large Beauregard breastpin, and who used to sing "Maryland, my Maryland," with so much pathos, was married some four months ago to a Federal with but one har on his shoulder. Saille, who used to aleep with the "Bonnle Blue Figs" under her pillow, who looked daguers and pistols at the invaders, who would not speak to her schoolmates N— and C.—, because they received and treated Federal officers with due politoness, she too, is gone-yes, married to a Federal with two bars. Sue, the historical one, who carried that glittering stille to in her belt, who was going to imitate Charlotte Corday, and assassinate somebody for her country's sake, she too, has gone the way of all feeth, and married an officer with that detestable eagle on his shoulder.

And now pull out your handkerchief, and prepare for the worst, my poor brother Tom. Your old swetcheart Anna, the one to whom you dedicated your sweetest verses, and whose melodious voice so often mingled with yours in days of yore, who defled both Generals and Corporals, and the whole 15th Army Corps, who was first sent South and then North, but upon whose rebellious temperament no climaterial change could have the least influence, she, too, has hauled down the Stars and Bars, and is about to surrender at discretion. I should not have believed this, but to convince myself I passed her house the other night with a gentleman who protects us during your absence, on purpose to find out her political sentiments from her musical programme.

P. S. I. Do you think it would be a violation of my Southern principles to take an occasional ride for my health with the captain? He has such a nice horse and buggy. You know there can be no possible harm in that.

P. S. II. That impudent fellow actually squeezed my hand as he helped me out of the buggy this evening. We had such a delightful ride. I want you to come home and protect me, Tom, as I do not want to live this way much longer.

P. S. III. If ever I should marry a Yankee, (but you know my principles too well for that,) I would do it merely as the humble instrument to average the wrongs of my poor oppressed country. Little peace should he find by day or night; thorns sho'd be planted in his couch; his drams should be of Holoferous, and my dry goods bill as long as the Internal Revenue Law.

P. S. IV. Come home, brother Tom, and take the amnesty cath for two months or thereabouts.—I want to tell you a secret. On due consideration i have come to the determination to make a martyr of myself? Yes, brother Tom, I am going to marry of patriotic principles. Yours truly, Linconne.

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