Commence of the Commence of th



A Union of lakes and a Union of lands,
A Union of States none can sever;
A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands,
And the Flag of our Union forever."

## CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Apr. 25, 1865

The compiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, was is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this car—only patriots or trailors.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at Chicago, April 11, 1861.

What right has the North assailed! What justice has been denied! And what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld! Can either of you to day name one single act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain! I challenge the ansacr.—Hon. A. H. Brephens, 1861.

## PRESIDENT JOHISON.

God has placed the destinies of the nation in Andrew Johnson's hands at a perilous time for himself and the country. We do not wonder that he accepted the trust with trembling hands, for the stern task before him might well appal even his stout heart; but he did not shrink from it; and as he accepted it with an humble expression of his firm trust in God, we may look forward with confidence to the future, assured that he will take no step backwards, and do nothing that will imperil the high interests con

We have faith in Andrew Johnson. He ha been tried in the hour that most flercely tried men's souls, and has not been found wanting.-When every Senator from the South turned trai tor, he, only, proved true. He stood like Abdiel, "faithful among the faithless" In the session of the Senate of 1860-1, treason was epidemic among the Southern members. One after another dropped away from the cause of the Union, until none were left but Andrew Johnson. Bu he was not content to stand firm, merely, in that trying hour, when Foote, Bell, and Nicholson and nearly every other leading Tennessean fel away, for we find that he hurled indignant denunciations at the traitors, invoked the curses of heaven upon their guilty heads, and threatened

The firmness, the unfaltering moral courage the sublime devotion to the cause of the country which he then manifested, have characterize his life since. He has been the staunch friend of the President since his first inauguration, has favored throughout the most vigorous prosecution of the wer, has given his days and nights t the task of driving the rebels from Tennossee was among the first to see that slavery must perish with the rebellion, and among the strongest in urging radical measures for its extinction. He has been a personal sufferer by the rebellion, and brings to his new position, not only a living faith in radical measures for the restoration of a lasting peace, but an interconstruction with men of the South, and a secret conviction that the men who have brought on and have kept up this war, deserve and ought to receive the heaviest punishment that can be inflicted upon them. He believes not only in emancipation but in con

fiscation, and, above all, in hanging. Those who have known Andrew Johnson love him most. He has won for himself. from those who have been associated with him, the most ardent attachment. He will win in like manner upon the country. There need be no fears entertained for him. He is the man we need in this new emergency. The demands of justice will not be sacrificed by him to the sentimental claims of mercy that have been set up in behalf of the greatest criminals this couptry ever saw. Let us leave the cause of the na tion in his hands, in the confident assurance that he will execute his doties faithfully and meet, without shrinking, the heavy responsibilities of his position.

# THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Captain James Anderson, of the Canard mail steamer China, has been appointed to command the Great Eastern during the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The Great Eastern will sail from Valencia, Ireland, about the 1st of July and may be expected at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, by the middle of that month. There were sixteen hundred and sixty-two nautical miles of cable completed on the 21st of March, and the whole twenty-three hundred miles will be madand on board the Great Eastern in May.

The English Admiralty have agreed to orde two powerful steamers of the Royal Navy to accompany the Great Eastern from Ireland to Newfoundland, and also to direct Vice Admiral Sir James Hope to afford such assistance on the approach of the expedition to Newfoundland as may be in his power.

It is confidently expected that Europe and America will be in telegraphic communication before the 20th of July.

# PORT SUMTER ANNIVERSARY.

Through the daily papers we are informed that the programme at Charleston was punctually and scoessfully carried out amid the mos favorable auspices, and we hope soon to present a correct report of Mr. Beecher's oration. We shall not attempt to anticipate the shock which will overcome that joyous party when they hear

that his condition at the late inauguration ceremonies was induced solely by the necessity that required stimulants for his health, then recently so severely undermined by sickness.

GENERAL G. W. C. LEE.

This rebel General, captured at Burksville by Sheridan, is the second son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the rebel armies and his capture led to the report that it was the latter who had been captured. Gen. Robert E. Lee had three sons in the rebel army. General G. W. C. Lee, who was educated at West Point, and is about thirty-three years of age, William H. Fitzhugh Lec, a farmer, who is reported to have been killed recently at Five Forks, who was in his twenty-seventh year, and Robert E. Lee, twenty years of age. The latter had been taught at a military school in Virginia. There are three children surviving—daughters. None of the children are married but Fitzhugh Lee eneral Robert E. Lee is the son of Henry Lee, of Revolutionary memory.

THE REWADS FOR THE MURDERER. The rewards now offered for the arrest of J Vilkes Booth amount in the aggregate to the arge sum of one hundred and forty thousand llars, and probably will be considerably inreased. Here is a large fortune in reserve for ome one, and while indignation at the crime and regard to the duty of every good citizen vould incite any loyal man who knows of the whereabouts of the assassin, to deliver him up to justice, the reward will be a great temptation to his accomplices, with most of whom it is presumed honor is not a very powerful sentiment The War Department offers large rewards for some of the accomplices of the murderer, and the amounts at stake are sufficient to excite the activity of professional detectives to a display of energy far exceeding anything known in the annals of crime.

### COURTING DESTRUCTION.

The rebels seem bound to bring destruction upon themselves as well as upon slavery. When they hatched the rebellion, it is now evident that they pitched upon the surest plan, probably the only plan, for the abolition of slavery. And now, as if determined to unite all loyal men in favor of greater severity than had been contemplated against the rebel leaders, they devise the atrocious plot for murdering the President and his Cabinet. The acts of Booth and his co-conspir ators make a stern execution of the laws again treason necessary, not only to satisfy the public feeling, but also for the safety of the administrators of the government in the future. And Pres ident Johnson has already expressed his determination that treason shall be punished. If those who know the new President best are not mistaken, there is a good deal of "Old Hickory" in his composition, and rebels and traitors will soon begin to discover a resemblance between Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson!

# FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Belgian at Portland, and of the Persia at New York, we have three days

later from Europe.

The Portuguese Government have published an official account of the Stonewall affair. It is them with what they as richly deserve now as asserted that the commander of the Union vesthen, and what we hope he will give them, the sels might have avoided all difficulty by sending previous notice to the Governor of Belem Tower. The Federal Diet of Germany, on April 6th, passed the important resolution to request Austria and Prussia to cede Holstein to the Duke of Augustenburg. Austria declared her willingness to conform with this resolution, but Prussia declared herself unable to do so.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that a arble bust of Richard Cobden, who died April 2d, 1865, should be placed in the museum at Marseilles. All the papers of Paris and several speakers in the Legislative Assembly paid a high ribute to Cobden.

The plague still continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases thus far is 10,000 and A motion in the Belgian Chamber of Repre-

sentatives, expressing regret that the Government had not absolutely refrained from taking part in the Mexican expedition, was lost by vote of 55 to 57.

Inauguration of President Johnson. WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865. Y esterday morning Attorney-General Speed waited upon the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, and officially informed him of the sudden and unexpected decease of President Lincula, and stated that an early hour might be appointed for the inauguration of his successor. The following is a copy of the communication referred to:

Washington City, April 15, 1865.

Site: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assessin last evening at Ford's Theater, in this city, and died at the hour of 7:22 o'clock A M. About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick chaimer of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and stabbed him in several places in the throat, neck and face, severely if not mortally wounding him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape. By the death of President Lincoln the office of President has devolved under the Constitution upon you. The emergency of the Government demands that you should immediately qualify according to the requirements of the Constitution and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure such arrangements as you may deem proper will be made. Your obedient servants,

HUGH MCCOLLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior.

JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General, of the United WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.

JAMES SPEED, Attorney General. O ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United

States.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremonies take place at his rooms at the Kirkwood House, in this city, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, was notified of the fact, and desired to be in attendance to administer the oath of office. At the above-named hour the following gentlemen assembled at the Vice-President's from to participate in the ceremony: The Hon. Salmon P. Chine; the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Atturney-General Speed, F. P. Blair, sr., the Hon. Montgomery Blair; Semator Foot of Vermont, Tates of Illinois, Ramsay of Minnesola, Stewart of Neveda, Hale of New-Hampshire, and Gen. Farnsworth of Illinois, After the presentation of the above letter, the Chiel-Justice administered the following oath to Mr. Johnson:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and de-fend the Constitution of the United States." After receiving the oath and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

will overcome that joyous party when they hear the terrible tidings from the Capital, and learn that the slave-power, even as they celebrated its overthrow, was still sufficiently vigorous to instigate the foulest murder of the century. They sailed for the South under one Administration they return under another. Will they hate any the less the evil genius of this transformation?

"SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS."

The assassin who flourished his dagger on the stage of Ford's theatre and theatrically quoted this motto, upon the shield of Virginia, imagined, or pretended to imagine, that in killing Mr. Lincoln he had put an end to tyranny. He was right, in one sense, but not as he dreamed. The blow which took Lincoln's life away has nerved the arm of the nation for a last but telling blow at the life of slavery, and the tyranis who have their heels upon the necks of liberty will perish with it, as well as all the oppressions and corruptions that have grown out of it.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

General Burnside, in a speech at New York, of April 15th, spoke highly of the new President. He had known Mr. Johnson for two years most intimately, and seserted that during that entire he never knew of his having the unhappy fault with which he has been charged; that there is no man more temperate habitually, and that his condition at the late inauguration cree.

I the line on perform duties of the announcement of the and event which has been charged; that there is no man more temperate habitually, and that concluding a proper which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, in passing through its present principle of the principles of free government, in passing through its present principle of the great principles of free government, in passing through its present principles will be permanent and enduring that the Government will triumph, and these contractions of the great principles of free government will triumph, and these contractions of the great principles of the great principle of the great principle of the gr "GENTLEMEN: I must be permitted to say that I

the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson is in fine health, and has an earnest sense of the important trust that has been confided to him. o him. Wm. Hinter, esq., the chief clerk of the State De artment, has been appointed. Acting Secretary of late.

Address of the Citizens of Illinois and Response of the President.

Address of the Citizens of Illinois and Response of the President.

Washington, April 18, 1865.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel, yesterday afternoon, the citizens of that State assembled at Willard's Hotel, proparatory to paying their respects to his Excellency Andrew Johnson. President of the United States. Gov. Oglesby, N. Hayne, ex-Semntor O. H. Browning, Hon. D. L. Philips, Gen. J. F. Faruwerth, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, Gen. Gamble, Col. John S. Loomis, Col. J. H. Cowen, Gov. Pickering, of Oregon, Gen. Julius White, Hon. J. M. Hanna, Maj. S. Wart, Maj. W. C. Carroll, Maj. P. Flynn, and a large concourse of citizens repaired to the rooms of President Johnson in the Treasury building.

Gov. Oglesby represented the delegation, and addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. President: I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of citizens of lilinois, representing almost overy section of the State. We are drawn together in this city by the mournful events of the past few days, to give some feeble expression to the feeling we, in common with the whole nation, realize as pressing us to the earth, by appropriate and respectful ceremonies. We thought it not inappropriate, before we shall separate, to seek an interview with your Excellency, that while the bleeding heart is powning out its mournful angulah over the death of our beloved inte President, the hide of our State and the pride of the whole country, we may carnestly express to you, the living head of this nation, our deliberate, full and abilding confidence in you as the one who, in these dark days, must bear upon youself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, defending, and directing its affairs.

In the midst of this sadness, through the opprastive gloom that surrounds us, we look to you and to a bright future for our country. The assassination of the President of the United States deeply depresses an sorely aggravates the entire nation, but under o

# THE PRESIDENT'S RELY.

The President said:—
Gentlemen: I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addessed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great Commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my finential body lies that before me, representing my freat Commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burthened mind. I am at a loss for word to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow were it possible to embody in words the feelings of my bosom I could not command my lips to utter.

my bosom I could not command my lips to utter them.

Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurance of confidence, would be to receive them in silence (Sensation.) The throbbing of my heart since the sad extastrophe which has appalled us cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devoived upon me, saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expression of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and home for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well timed, are peculiarly acceptable.

Springing from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate anamer in of the popular heart lints an infinite state occasions no considered merely formal. To me they are real four words of countenance and encouragement sink leep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could but gather from them strength to carry out m

of but gather from them steading to the discharge of onvictions of right.

Thus feeling I shall enter upon the discharge of ny great duty firmly and steadfastly (applause), if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great efficient. In what I say on this control of the properties of the standard of the s

my great duty firmly and steadfastly (applause), if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still firesh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction? In what I say on this occasion I shall induste appetity, which a more received of revening or for markind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey the laws and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated, and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the marder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through successive steps without my commercating them here—back to the source which is the epring of all our woes. No one can say if the perpetrator of the flendish deed be arrested he should not undergo the extreme penalty the law knows for crime. None will say that merey should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my fature policy. One thing I will say, overy emitsches its lesson.

The times well live in are not without instructions. The American people must be taught, if they do not galready feet, that treason is a crime, and must be punished. (Applause.) That the Government willnot always bear with its enemies. That it is strong into only to protect, but to punish. (Applause.) When we turn to the criminal code, and eramine the catologue of crimes, we there find areon laid down as a crime, with its appropriate penalty. We there find their and robbery and murder given as crimes; and there too we find the last and highest of crimes, and will be another the principles of public fusite,

considered calmly and judiciously, remembering that I am the executive of the nation.

I know that men like to have their names spoken of in connection with mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the fatter. (Applause.) In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a tew at the expense of the many. Be assured that I am not to consult my own feeling alone, but to give an account to the whole people. (Applause.)

In regard to my future course I will now make no profession, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public sets, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me herectore and shall guide me hereafter. In general, I will say that I have long labored for the amelioration and the elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular Government have long been cherished, and constituted as I am, it is now too late in fife for me change to them. Ibelieve that Government was made for man, not man for Government. (Applause.)

This structle of the people against the most gignalic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defense homan wisdom can devise. (Applause.) So long as each man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government, and love of liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fall it, the Government will fall and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth.

After having preserved our form of free Government and shown its power to maintain its existence through the sicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of inte

Gov ernment through its present perils. I think in making this request that it will be heartly responded to by you, and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."

At the conclusion of the above remarks the Fresident received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded.

A few moments were devoted to conversation. All wend deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent and occurrence that caused

THE ATTACK ON MR. SEWARD

George, F. Robinson, the soldier and nurse, who was in attendance on Secretary Seward, on Friday light, has related circumstantially the proceedings in the chamber, from which it appears that it was through his brave and determined endeavors that he consummation of the plan of the fiends was reastrated. According to Robinson's narrative, Fred. M. Seward, Maj. Seward and Mr. Hansell, were all wounded on the staitway, as heretofore mentioned.

As Robinson opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance without, the man struck at here of the disturbance without, the man struck at here.

of the disturbance without, the man struck at his breast. In his hand he had a long knife, the blade of which appeared to be about twelve inches in length and one inch in width.

Robinson determined to oppose his progress, and mised his arm to parry the blow, the consequence of which was a wound on the forehead close to the hair, which he wears turned back. The knife glaned and the elenched band in which the dagger was held came down upon his head and felled him to the

loor.
Migs Seward at this juncture escaped from the com, and ran to the front window screaming mur

The assassin leaped to the bed where Mr. Seward lay in a helpless condition, and aimed a tremendous blow on his face. He missed his mark, and almost fell across Mr. Seward's body.

Mr. Robinson had by this time recovered, and jumping on the bod caught hold of the assassin's arm. While he was thus attempting to hold him the assassin struck Mr. Seward on the left side of the face and then on the right side. The assassin then raised up, and he and Robinson came to the floor together. They both got on their feet, Robinson still keeping hold of him. The assassin reached his left arm over Robinson's shoulder, and endeavored to force him to the floor.

Finding he could not handle him in that position, he dropped his pistol, which had been forced against his face, in the hand which was around Robinson's neck, caught hold of the latter's right arm, and struck behind him with his knife.

his face, in the hand which was around Kouinson's neck, caught hold of the latter's right arm, and struck behind him with his knife.

They still continued struggling towards the door, with the intention of Robinson's to throw him over the halustrade. They had nearly reached the door, when Major Seward entered the room, and Robinson called on him to take the knife out of the assasin's hand. He immediately clutched the miscreant.—The latter then struck Robinson in the stomneh, knocking him down, broke from Maj. Seward, and rushed down stairs.

During the struggle Robinson received a wound near the upper part of the right shoulder blade, near the upper part of the right shoulder blade and a little lower down, and another on the lef

and a little lower down, and another on the left shoulder.

While struggling with the assassin near the bedside, he caught hold of the right hand which held the dagger, and did not release his bold until he was knocked down near the door.

He returned to the room after the assassin had escaped, and found that the Secretary had got off the bed on to the floor, dragging with him the bedelothes and was lying in a pool of blood.

Upon going to the Secretary he found no pulse in his wrist and stated that Miss Seward, who had reentered the room, asked if her father was dead.—He answered that he believed he was. But upon a second examination he ascertained that his heart was still beating.

was still beating.

The Secretary then said: "I am not dead. Send for the police and the surgeon, and close up the ouse."

He then placed the Secretary on the bed, telling im he must not talk. Mr. Seward did not speak fter this.

Mr. Robinson remained with Mr. Seward until 11 mir. Robinson remained with Mr. Seward until 11 'clock, the next morning when he was removed to longias hospital.

Every attention is being paid to this brave man by he attendants of this institution, and his condition is

How the Game was Bagged.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.
Late last night R. C. Morgan of New York made a lucky strike in working up the assassination plot. Acting as one of the Special Commissioners of the War Department, under Mr. Orcut, he visited the realdence of Surratt on H.st., between Ninth and Tenth.

The women were put under arrest and sent to headquarters for examination. Then a search of the house was made. Papers and correspondence of the most important character were found, but the most important event transpired while search was being made in the garret.

most important exameter work-induction was being made in the garret.

A peculiar kneck was heard at a lower outer door. The expert at once entered and opened the door, when a large man confronted him with a pick ax in his hand. Morgan then closed the door upon him, and quickly locking it, put the key in his pocket.

The stranger then discovering that something was wrong, turned and remarked that he had made a mistake-was in the wrong house, &c. "Who did you wish to see?" was asked. "I came to see Mrs. Burratt," said he. "Well, you are right, then—she lives here," was replied.

He nevertheless insisted upon retiring, but a pistol was pointed at him and he was ordered into the room adjoining. His pick-ax was taken from him and he ordered to sit down. Here a lengthy questioning and cross-questioning took place.

He stated that he was a refugee from Virginia; was a poor mason's son; had been brought up on a farm, did not know bow to read; had always been kept inflat work, pecance his father was poor, and then showed his oath of allegiance which he had in his pocket, and said he had worked on the hore-railroad were.

When asked where he lived, he boggled a little. When asked where he elept last night, he said, "down to the railroad" when asked where he said.

When asked where he lived, he boggled a little. When asked where he slept last night, he said, "down to the rallroad." When asked where the night before that and Friday, he was still more embarrassed, and equivocated considerably. He said he came to this howes to dig a drain for Mrs Surratt: that he was to work at it early in the morning, and thought he would come in before he went to bed, as she would not he up in the morning.

It is proper to state that up to the question where he stayed no answiction had been excited that he was he stayed no anspicion had been excited that he was other than a veritable laborer; but the fact of hi-coming at so late an hour led to the suspicion that he might know something of the family connec-

A glance at his boots covered with mud disclos

A glance at his boots covered with mud disclosed them to be fine ones; his pants, also very muddy, were discovered to be of fine black cassimere. His coat was better than laborers generally wear, and nothing but his hat indicated a refugee.

He was still further questioned, and on saying that he had no money he was searched and twenty-five dollars in greenbacks and some Canadian coins found on his person, a fine white linen pocket handkerchief with delicate pink border, a tooth and nail-brush, a cake of fine tollet coap and some pomatum, for all of which he tried to give a rhansible account, though bothered a good deal about his taste for the white handkerchief in his possession.

Here his hat was examined, and found to have been made of a fine gray or mixed undershirt of his own, which he had taken off to make a hatfol, cut out in confederate soldier style, and not sewed up but pinned. This led to the conviction that he had lost his hat, and other direumstances fixed suspicion that he was the assassin of the Saward family.

The Secretary's negro doorkeeper was sent for without the knowledge of what was wanted, came into the room and was scated, the gas having been turned down treviously. After he was sealed the gas was turned on brightly, and, without a word being spoken, the poor boy started as if he had been shot and the pseudo laborer started and turned deadly pale.

The recognition was instantaneous and mutual.

shot and the pseudo laborer started and turned deadly pale.

The recognition was instantaneous and mutual. On being asked why he seemed so affected, the nego immediately answered: "Why, dat's do maxwat cut Massa Seward," and moving for a moment uneasily and with his cyes intently fixed upon the prisoner, he continued: "I doesn't want to stay here, no how."

Major Seward and sister were sent to identify him this morning and did so completely. His identification is absolute and he is now a prisoner on board a monitor. All the circumstances connected with the arrest and detection are of the most marvelous he arrest and detection are of the most marvelo

the arrest and detection are of the most marvelous character.

The detectives would not have been at the house but for the fidelity of a freedman, a poor colored woman, and the merest accident divested him of his well-assumed character of a poor laborer.

Other evidence makes it probable that he is one of the St. Albaus raiders. He gives his name as James Paine, and is known here by several allases. We hear the supposition is, that, finding himself unable to get out of the picket lines, he had returned to Surratt's house.

# Does this Account for it?

The following advertisement was published in the Selma, Alabsma, Dispatch in the month of December last. In consequence of recent events it is exceedingly suggestive:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED TO HAVE PEACE

WANTED TO HAVE PEACE

THE THE PEACE WANTED TO THE PEACE WAS ALLED ORN MILLION DOLLARS WANTED TO HAVE PEACE BY THIS FIRST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars. I will causs the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the first of March next. This will rive us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a "land of liberty." If this is not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains.

I will give, myself, one thousand dollars towards I will give, myself, one thousand dollars towards this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cahawba, Ala., X. ember 1st, 1864.

Booth's Note to Mr. Johnson. Booth's Note to Mr. Johnson.
What was the object or Booth in seeking an interview with Vice President Johnson, on Friday morning? Not to kill him, for that would foil the other attempt, and explode the whole conspiracy.
Was it not to involve the Vice President, and cast suspicion on him? To get him to write a note—a simple response 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 evidence of collusion with Mr. Lincoln's destined successor—a shallow device—but one in the fashion of a hundred stage-plots. What other theory accounts for the visit to Johnson, the note, the desired interview, and the expected response? If we discard the idea of an intended murder of the Vice President, this seems the only remaining conjecture.

Pennsylvania Offers a Reward. PRILADE LPHIA, Thursday, April 20th, 1865.
Gov. Curlin has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest of Booth, who is reported to have been seen in this State, if arrested in Penneylvania.

Dispatch to the New York T-thuns.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19, 1865. No more beautiful morning, no brighter sunnier day, with sky clear as crystal and the air all charged with the etheral brightness of Spring, ever days do in glory, ascended to the meridian spendor and set in peace, than this day of the obsequies of Abra-

### Dispatches to the Associated Press. THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

od that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the President.

ments from monttoning the names of those that reach us at this time.

A member of the Cabinet remarked on the day after the murder of Mr. Lincoin, that the rebels had lost their best friend; that Mr. Lincoin, at every Cabinet meeting, invariably counseled forbearance, kindness, and mercy towards these misguided men. The Intelligencer ulso contains the following:—"We understand, from authority that is deemed unquestionable, that a few days ago, after an interview between the late Chief Megistrate and the present one, Mr. Lincoin expressed himself gratified with their concurrent views, and said that he placed the most implicit confidence in Vice-President Johnson.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSINS

this amourement is added the following description of the individual accused.

The description of J. Wilkes Booth, who assassinated the President on the evening of April 14th, 1855:—Height. 5 feet, 8 inches; weight 160 pounds, compactly built; hair jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; syes black and heavy; dark eyebrows; wears a large seal ring on his little finger; when talking, inclines his head forward and looks down.

# The News in Richmond.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

LEE REGRETS THE ASSASSINATION. Lee expressed his regret—said the South had lost a friend: that Mr. Liucoln had shown, in the past few days, such a lenicacy that he was led to believe that the South could make terms easier with him than with Mr. Johnson, who was a Border State

LEE GOING TO LEAVE RICHMOND.

HE DON'T EXPECT TO BE HUNG.

He considers that the parole from Grant will exempt him from hanging in the future. He is hale and hearty, and the only sorrow he really feels, is because he was unable to get men enough to kill and destroy every man who was disposed to stand by the Union.

E. A. Pollard has been released on parole. He feasts at the Spottswood, on the best to be had, and says he will not take the oath. He is a dangerous man, and if any man is responsible for this rebeilion, his hands are as deep as any one.

REBEL IMPUDENCE.

REBEL IMPUDENCE. The Rebels are allowed to draw forage and subsistence from the Quartermasters, about the same as our own men.

They wear their swords and pistols, and boast of their deeds of death, and their intentions in the future. More rebel uniforms than blue coate are to be seen at the hotel table. They crowd you out, elbow are of the total table. They crowd you out, elbow are of from the sidewalks, reloice over the sending seen at the note: 13016. They crowd you out, ellow you off from the sidewalks, rejolec over the sending away of the negro troops from Richmond, and the old Union men, who were true to our prisoners in Libby, are dissatisfied with such treatment.

A. H. Painter.

Interesting From New York.

Interesting From New York.

New York, April 17th, 1865.

George Wells, John Gallagher, William Fanning, and Peter Britton, the latter the transurer of a theatre, were to-day each sentenced to six-months' imprisonment in the pentientiary, for uttering treasonable sentiments.

Last evening a squad of patriotic young men visited the house of Mrs. John Tyler, the widow of the cx-President, on Staten Island, and demanded and obtained a Rebel flag, which has long been hanging prominently in her parlor. Ex-Mayor Lewis, of Savannah, a violent Rubel, was present, but kept quiet. The parlor of Mrs. Tyler is where Secessionists have of a Rebel sewing society. The flag was sent to Gen. Dix.

Several Secessionists are reported to have been

ley!"

A man was thrown from the Brooklyn ferry-hoat,
Into the river to day for using disloyal language.—
He was picked up and his life saved by a passing

Both this city and Brooklyn are enveloped in mourning, and the streets have been crowded with promenaders since early morning viewing the deco-

## The President's Assassin. REWARD OFFERED. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20, 1865.

Washington, Thursday, April.

Major General John A. Dir.

The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Pity thousand dollars reward will be pald by this Department for his sprehension in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be pald for the applications of the Atrents constitues called reward will be paid by this Department for his spprehension in addition to any reward offered by
Municipal Authorities or State Executives. Twentyfive thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot, sometimes called
"Port Tobacco," one of Booth's accomplices.
Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for
the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of
Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid
for any information that shall conduce to the arrest
of either of the above named criminals, or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the
said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their conceaiment or escape, will be treated as
accomplices in the murder of the President and the
attempted assassination of the Secretary of State,
and shall be subject to trial before a military commission, and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from
the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice
on this occasion. Every man should consider his
own conscience charged with this sacred duty, and
rest neither night nor day until it be accomphilished.

# LEE'S SURRENDER.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated April 12th says:

The final arrangements for the surrender of Lee's Army were completed yesterday, and to-day they are at liberty to proceed to their homes, or elsewhere as they choose. The terms granted were very liberal. where as they choose. The terms granted were very liberal.

A large number of officers, together with thousands of the men of this army, express their disatisfaction not only at the unparalleled liberality granted to the Army of Northern Virginia, but at the manner in which they were pavoled and allowed to go their way without our men being permitted to enjoy the results of their long struggle in the passage through the lines of General Lee and his army. But it is claimed that this would have been humiliating to General Lee and his officers, and that it is not the wish or desire of our Government or commanders to act towards them in any way that would tend to irritate their feelings or make their position more intolerablethan it actually is. The policy pursued may have been for the best, and our solders will submit, as they always do, to what is judged most wise.

will submit, as they haways to, to what is judged-most wise.

During Sunday night and Monday large numbers of the Hebels, as well as some of the officers, made their escape from the lines, and scattered through the woods, many, no doubt, intending to return home. Our camps last night were filled with them, begging something to cat, which of course was iree-ly riven.

begging something to cat, which of course was freely given.
These men, when asked if they had been paroled, invariably replied: "No—but we are allowed to go where we please."
The number of men that General Lee claimed to be able to give up, was ten thousand with muskets, with as many more men from the commissary, quartermaster, hospital, and other departments.—But our officers who have been permitted to pass through their camps, assert that not more than seven or eight thousand will be found to have been surrendered.

The cavalry operating with General Lee was also turned over But enly a very small force with old, broken down horses, could be found, report stating that the best had been picked out and sent to Gen.
Julinston.

chuston.
There were thirty guns given up, with from 300 400 wagons. Very little ammunition, and no supplies were

found.

As an evidence of the state of their commissary when they reached Farmville, the residents tell us they had been issuing ears of core to the men for several days previous, but that a train from Lynchburg met them there with flour and pork; but of some 2,000 horses turned over to us, not more than 200 were found to be worth a single ration of forage for each

# Capture of Raleigh, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 15, 1865. Superintendent of the railroad has arrived The Superintendent of the railroad has arrived here from Goldsboro', and states that Governor Vance was captured by our cavalry between Hillsboro' and Raleigh, on the 18th inst. The report states that he (Vence) had been sent to Sherman by Johnston, who was at Hillsboro', with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to Sherman, but these instructions were afterwards countermanded, and Vance was returning to Johnston without having seen Sherman, when he was captured. Ho is now a prisoner of war, not having carried out his mission. The report also states that Jeff Davis and family had joined Johnston at Hillsboro', which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsboro' after Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused Johnston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not appear.

P. S. Sherman's forces entered Raleigh a few days since, and are moving on beyond that place after Johnston, who continues to fall back without fighting.

The steamer Admirel Dupont, arrived at Morehead City, N. C., and brings interesting advices from ten. Sherman's forces.

Gen. Sherman having left Goldsboro' in his rear, at once struck out for Johnston sarmy, hoping to be able to force him to give battle. Johnston, however, kept retreating, and it appears that Sherman has met with but little resistance to his march.

Raleigh, N. C., was captured last Thursday, with very little fighting, and that confined principally to the cavalry and skirmishing between the advanced pickets of both armies.

The supplies of General Sherman's army are all concentrated near Roanoke Island, and the vessels lying at anchor are wasting the orders of his Chief.

# Capture of Salisbury, N. C.

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C., April 16, 1865. The expedition under Major-General Stoneman The expedition under Major-teneral Stoneman which left Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 10th ult. struck the East Tennessee Railroad on the 14th ult at Wytheville, Christianburg and Salem. Betweer these points thirty-three bridges were burned, and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed, and be

twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed, and besides many prisoners were taken, and considerable
quantities of corn and other stores were destroyed.
On the 6th inst. General Stoneman moved, via
Jacks-anville, Danbury and Marksville, arriving at
Grant's Creek, five miles from Salisbury, N. C., the
rebel line for the defense of the town, at 6 A. M. on
the 12th inst.
This line, defended by artillery and maintry, was
now forced, and our forces entered Salisbury at 10
A. M., capturing 8 stands of colors. 19 guns, 1,164
prisoners, 1,000 stands of errors and accountrements,
1,000,000 rounds of small ammunition and 1,000
rounds of fixed ammunition and shells, 60,000
pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing,
350,000 army blankets, and 25,000 pounds of sacon,
100,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, 50,
000 bushels of wheat, \$10,000 worth of medical supplies, 7,000 bales of cotton.

ooo bushels of wheat, \$10,000 worth of medical supplies, 7,000 bales of cotton.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One arsenal, machinery complete, with depots, two engines and trains, several bridges between Greensboro' and Danville, with several miles of railroad track were destroyed. Our loss was very few in killed and wounded. Among the latter Captain R. Morrow. Assistant Adjutant-General of Stoneman's Staff.

WillCanada call Booth a Belligerent? Will Canada call Booth a Belligerent?

We should like to ask the friends of Judge Smith two questions. If Booth should escape to Canada, be arrested and brought before Judge Smith, and it should be found that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was authorized by a contederate officer, would the Judge refuse his extradition on the ground of the belligerent character of the act? Would he declare that the Ashburton treaty was abrogated, and refuse to surrender the assassin? We pause for a reply. To our mind there would be as much reasor for refusing to give up Booth as the St. Ablins raiders, supposing that Booth could prove that he had anthority from some officer of the Confederate States to commit the deed, which he probably had.

— Toronto Globe.

# News Items.

—To kill a king is regicide. To kill the President of a free Republic, chosen by the voluntary suffrages of the people, is a crime without a name, a wickedness too great to be designated. — Justice Dowling, during the last two days, has sent three venomous miscreants to the Penlientiary, for openly rejoicing in the murder of the President. All honor to this loyal magistrate, He has tound law in his heart for the rebuke of liftamy, if not furnished to him by the books, and the people will support and thank him.—Wikes a Spirit of the Times.

— Washington correspondence states that Mr. Seward has so far recovered from his recent injuries as to be able to dictate his dispatches to our ministers abroad, and they were forwarded last week.— In those dispatches the ground is taken that the war is over and the Rebellion cruched. The victories of our arms, resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, are dwelt upon by Mr. Seward in emphatic terms, as an evidence of the power of our Government to maintain its integrity and repress insurrection, and it has proved that the so-called Confederacy has no longer even the shadow of a separate existence. Mr. Seward also apprises foreign Government very plainty, that it is expected that Governments very plainly, that it is expected the Rebel pirates will no longer be allowed to enter for

promenaders since early morning viewing the decorations.

— The mysterious deaths of Presidents Harrison and Taylor; the attempted assassination of President Buchanan, in order to remit the executive anticipity into the hands of Vice President Brecking; the plot to kill President Lincoln at Baltimore, when he passed through that city on the way to his first inauguration; the assassination of President Lincoln and Mr. Secretary Soward; all point in one direction, and attest the ferceity of that prosidered in the first property of the prosident Lincoln and the secretary Soward; all point in one direction, and attest the ferceity of that prosidered up his life to save guilty man, it may be said that President Lincoln's death, on the same day, Good Friday, was necessary to the plans of an all-wise and mysterious God!

## LATEST FROM WASHINGTON. GENERAL HALLECK TO COMMAND AT RICHMOND.

Bh

Bi

Ke repl repl repl repl repl

Д¢

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

Major-General Halleck left this city last evening of Richmond, it is stated, to relieve Major-General rd, and assume command of the Department of Inginia, head-quarters at Richmond. GENERAL ORD TO COMMAND AT CHARLESTON.

Major-General E. O. C. Ord is to relieve Major-General Q. O. Gillmore in command of the Department of the South, head-quarters at Charleston, C. Major-General Gillmore is ordered to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the army for or-

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF RICHHOMD. Brigadier-General Dent, late of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, has been assigned to duty as Military Governor of Richmond, relieving General Shep-

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQ UARTERS. GENERAL GRANT'S HEADY GRANGER IN GENERAL GRANT'S HEADY GENERAL GRANT'S GENERAL

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

It is understood that President Johnson will carry out the views of President Lincoln regarding the Interior Department, and that Senator James Harisn will supercede Usher.

A PROCLAMATION FORTICOMING. President Johson is preparing a proclamation sppointing a day of national mourning for President
Lincoln. It will probably be the 29th of May or Ist
of June. The first day of national mourning was on
the death of General Washington.

Letter from the 1st Pa. Artillery. GREAT FALLS, MD., April 17th, 1865.

GREAT FALLS, MD., April 17th, 1805.

Mr. Editor:—Abraham Lincoln is dead. No adequate language can depict the indignation and gried with which we received the news. Indignation against the vile anthors of such a hellish plot—gried that we have lost by the same particulat hand, a Father, and our best friend.

There are no parties now; from Democrat and Bepublican arises a deep and mournful wall of woe for what they justly deem an irreparable loss. A wall mingled with the hoarse demand for speedy and condign vengeance on the perpetrators and abettors of the detectable deed. Men who but yesterday condemned his every act, to day vie with each other in praising his transcendent ment, his stern, unswerving integrity, and his generous, humans hear. Now, at the auspicious period when the great national heart is throbbing with the joy for recent victories and the consequent anticipations they have awakened, of an early and favorable termination of the war; when that astute mind is contemplating projects of reconstruction, advantageous and honorable to the Bouth, he dies, by the hand of a mercentry.

The army loved him and reverenced him. Could the origin of the plot be traced to Southern machinations the army would wreak a fearful vengeance. Hecatombs of the slaughtered chivalry, sacrificed to the manes of the illustrious dead, could not atoms for one drop of the blood that bedabbled the role of conservations.

an actress.

He smote the vile reptile, even as he lay, He smore the view replies, even as more than Colled round our altar, poisoning still his prey, Expelled the foe that threatened as a fate. And saved from loss the sacred shield of State. Now the great falls from us. We have need to fear When voice like his no longer thrills the ear.

Battery H, 1st Pa., Light Artily. Complete Victory at Mobile. The City and all the Forts Taken.

The City and all the Forts Taken.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10th, 1865. 
Via Careo, April 16th, 1865. 
The Times publishes official despatches announcing the capture of Spanish Fort and Blakey, the former at 16.30 a.m., on the 9th, with seven hundred prisoners, and the latter on the same day by assault, and over five thousand prisoners, with a large amount of ordinance stores, gun-boats, and the troops proceeding unresisted toward Mobile, which was captured last evening by a portion of General Smith's command, assisted by the light-draught gun-boats, after a very short resistance by the energy.

New Onlease, April 16th.

A special despatch from Cairo, save:—"Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th inst. The Spanish Fort was captured, with three thousand prisonners. Thre bundred guns were captured in Mobile. The gardson fell back up the river on gun-boats, and by way of Chicksaw Bayou. Gen. Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command.

New Advertisements. I. H. BURNS. TTORNEY AT LAW. Office with William J. Turrell, Es opposite Searle's Bretel. Pension and Bounty Claims card: prepared. Collections promptly made.

TAKE NOTICE. A LL PERSONA IN BRIDGEWATES who have been enered in raising moory for the purpose of filling our quoteen under the call of Dec. 19th, 1964, are requerted to meet at lower Howe in Moures, on Naturday, April 19th, for the point disposing of surplus money on hand, paid in ca. subscription

Putnam's Iron Clothes Wringer. THE BEST IN USE. A NOTHER lot just received and for sale by J. LYONS & SON, Agents.

Anntrose, April 24, 1863. Administrator's Notice 

New Milford, April 24, 1865. PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE understood having sold the Farm will effer for sale, on the premiser lately sol't by him, at Elk take, wasquehanna over ty, or thursday, the fifth day of April, 1983, the following pr perty time horse, a years old, a Blooded Brood Mare, a very meets Bluckrawk Onlit c ming two years old, a Pheron Owas, I Dura Bult, some Young Slow, I Watere, acc. a Watere, and the Farming Utensila, 3 Duraha and minggle Harness, and various of Farming Utensila, 3 Duraha and minggle Harness, and various of TERING. All sames moder \$1, each down; \$5 or ower, 6 months or of the Water and approved security.

A. & Barrow, Auctioner S. each down; \$5 or ower, 6 months or of the Water and State of the Wa

NOTICE. WHEREAR, my wife barsh A, has left my bed and bond without just cause or provinciation. I hereby forbid all premain harboring or trusting her on my account at will here you debted her contractive, after this date.

HORACE J. EXLLI.

Glibson, April Midh, 1860-3-way

THE KEYSTONE HOTEL, (Formerly occupied by W. K. Hatch,) MONTROSE, PENN'A.,

HAS been leased and reopened by the undersigned, who if he keeping a well stocked Larder and Bar, and careful stated to the Cultics of the establishment and the waits of their game will endeavor to merit the patronage of the public. Montrose, April 34, 1365,—tf. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Wholesale and Retail. 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. N addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, ware Headquarters for the following, vis:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scara American and Foreign Cilles and Landscapes, Groups, Statistic etc., etc. Alzo, Revolving Steroose pes, for public or private reli-bition. Our catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Photographic Albums.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States of we manufacture immense quantities in great watery, market price from 50 cents to \$50 cents. Our Albums have the reputute of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The will ne such by mail, rank, or neethy of pice. Card Photographs.

Our Catalogue now embraces Fire Thousand different entires (to which additions are continually being made) of Fortraits of the continual that the

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE hereby given to all persons having demands and the cetate of Ass University deceared, late of Forces Lake to invest a same must be presented to the understand for the same must be presented to be understand for the lake that are requested asks immediate persons. MILON BIKCHARII, Acm. Potest Laker, April 17, 1884.40

FOR SALE. A good true Team Horse, 9 years old a sew two horse Lumber Wagon, with elliptic series and with pite borne.

Rev Millord, April 17, 1455.—5w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofors existing under the ages a. Schulz, flaton & Co. is eachy dissolved by mutual constitution ab books and accounts are in the hands of Ass Exco. who see authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. J. B. SCHULTL ASA FATUR. E. M. YOUNG. PUBLIC VENDUE.

FWHE understeed will offer for sale, on the premises lately significant with the form on Wednesday, April 5th, 15th, 15th, 15th the is lowing property:

'no pair of matched Horsea eight years old, several Corn.
Dev.n. Sall, some Sheep, I test contend Wagns, heavy see, Market Wagns, I Lumoret Wagns, Corn. Cred. Cred. (1994), 15th the second will be seen to be seen to be supported by the second will be seen to be see 1 Horse Hand, a quantity or clean, and down; \$5 or over, at months are \$45, cash down; \$5 or over, at months credit, with laterest and approved security.

H. M., JOHN

The President's Funeral.

ed in glory, ascended to the meridian spendor and is the in peace, than this day of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln.

In the early morning the whole city thronged upon the streets, not as upon a gala day, not as when Richmond fell, not as when Lee aurrendered; then there was rojoleng—lo-day there was sorrow. The closed shutters and barred doors of all places of business, the black drapery of mourning that festooned every home, the profound solemnity that dwelt upon a very face, and the tears of strong men in the streets, and the more than one instance where women fainted in the houses, these were not the incidents and attendants of joy; but the attestation of grief; ordinary words lose their significance in the presence of facts and feelings never before known. Pennsylvania ave, down which the cortego was to move, was densely packed before 10 o'clock, and yet the procession was not to move until 3.

The privilege of viewing it from a window was sold for ten dollars. A newsboy gave twenty-five cents to another for his place in the top of a tree. Boys pressed through the mass selling crape, and found many purchasers. Every-body wore crape; every-body was silent, grave, solemn; every-body was silent, grave, solemn; every-body stood patiently awaiting the hour; there was no disorder, no disquiet—all were chief mourners. Mone betrayed any thought unbefitting the occasion, all seemed to fred that this was the funeral of the foremost man in all this world.

The colored population, old and young, and all the officen thousand that live in this city, were reverently awaiting the procession. Pressed in their best, and all, even children in arms, wearing badges of mourning, they talked in low tones of him that was gone as the savior of their race, their liberator.

The organizations that were to move in the procession assembled in the vicinity of the War Department beyond the White House, what with the galloping of sundry bad riding Marshals and the natural maleability of an American throng were illusty of into their desi

o'clock the procession moves, and there are sobs and tears now.

The dead march wails in the people's cars, the coftege is hours passing a given point—first the troops of the cavity, the measured fread of the infantry and the bands, the long guns and figge every man and every horse, every saber and gun, every fife and drum, and every flag black with the emblems of griet.

The stricken family, a hundred Illinoisans and chief mourners, the Lieutenant-General as a pall-bearer, various Generals and their staffs, General Butter in citizen's dress on foot, with the other Bay State men, and then the great funeral, all slowly moving to the masic of dirges, twenty thousand iolitowing him, the man of amplest influence, yet clearest of ambitious crime, to the tomb, and fifty thousand more of the mourners looking on in sympathy and sorrow, and then we all went each his way.

We had all come to bury our more than dead

way.

We had all come to bury our more than dead Casar, and to praise him, yet there were not thoughts to stir up a mutley as at the Roman function abstract or sentimental for justice. Men said, let not the traitors who are guilty of this, let none of the prominent ones of this Rebeilion ever again become American citizens. We do not cry for their blood, but we demand that they shall never vote at the same polls with us, nover claim a part in the flag they would have dishonored.

C. A. P.

# The National Intelligencer says:—"We can state n the highest authority, that it has been ascertain

President.
Booth, it is said, sent up his card to the Vice
President, at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not
conveniently see him. The names of the soverally
appointed assessins are, we understand, known, and
after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astonnded at the developments. From motives of public interest we refrain
from mentioning the names of those that reach us
at this time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSINS

Every effort that ingenuity, excited by fervor can make, is being put forth by the proper authorities to capture or trace the assassins of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

The Country of Country of Washington mye omered a reward of \$20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins. To this sum another of \$10,000 is offered by Colonel L. C. Baker, Agent of the Ward Department, making the whole reward \$30,000. To this announcement is added the following description of the individual accused.

WASHINGTON, April 19th 1865. WASHINGTON, APRIL 1000,
The following despatches from Richmond, have
een received at the Washington bureau of the
hiladelphia Inquirer:

RICHMOND, Monday, April 17th, a. m.

The agree of the marder of President Lincoln,

RICIMOND, Monday, April 17th, a. m.
The news of the murder of President Lincoin, reached here on Sunday morning, and was noised around, but was not credited, except by a few of our officers, who received the facta, and the Seceah, who hoped it was true.
There was no outward manifestation of their joy, but many of them said they were sorry for it. Judge Ould, the late Rebel Flag of Truce Commissioner, called on General Lee, who had been informed of the tragedy on Sunday afternoon.

LEERBRIES THE ASSASINATION.

Lee said he should sell everything out in Richmond, and go down the James to Hill Carber's place, near City Point, "and spend the remainder of his days." He manifested no desire to go South to make peace, or to go to Europe. He is not a Union man, and never will be. HE DON'T EXPECT TO BE HUNG.

of a Rebel sewing society. The lag was sent to een.
Dix.
Several Secessionists are reported to have beaten
by infuriated Unionists, on hearing their awful comments made on the assassination. An inflammatory
placard was posted around the city this morning,
concluding with "Death to Traitors! The Union,
one and indivisible! Strike often! No more parleg!"