



Our Constitution—guard it ever! Our glorious Union—hold it dear! Our happy Flag—forever in our hearts! The proud Caucasian—our only peer!

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG: Saturday Morning, Apr. 22, 1865.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER: (AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1865.)

\$3 00 per Year, or 25 Cts per Week in Advance.

Advertisements: A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no business, it covers no danger, it opposes no weakness. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature prevailing the law of the land—A. T. A. T.

Columbia County Democratic Committee.

THE members of the Democratic County Committee will meet at the Office of the Chairman—E. H. Little—in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making arrangements to elect Delegates to the State Convention in June next. It is important that there be a full attendance.

E. H. LITTLE, Chairman. Bloomsburg, April 22, 1865.

A large part of our space to-day is taken up with a description of the great National Tragedy, and matters relating thereto, which our readers no doubt will consider of more absorbing importance—startling and awful as they are—than the ordinary events of the news world.

Death of the President.

How rapidly important events are crowded upon us; and how sudden is the transition from joy to sadness. A week ago we published the surrender of Lee's army and the crushing of the rebellion, which caused general rejoicing and thanksgiving throughout the country. To-day it is our painful duty to announce the death of the President who fell by the hand of an assassin on Friday evening last, while at Ford's theatre, and the nation is plunged in gloom and mourning. No such sad event has ever before occurred in our history. On two occasions our Presidents have died of disease, but this is the first instance where any public men of note, since the establishment of our Government, has been removed by violence. The country is shocked at the enormity of the offence, and all speculation as to the motives of the parties engaged in this terrible outrage fails of solution.

Condition of Secretary Seward and his Son.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—4:15 A. M.—The Surgeon speaks favorably of Secretary Seward's condition this morning.

Frederick Seward still remains unconscious and has not opened his eyes since Friday night.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A private dispatch from a member of Mr. Seward's family, read this (Sunday) afternoon, states that the condition of Frederick Seward has improved since morning and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The Policy of the New President.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Johnson and his cabinet held their first formal meeting this afternoon, at the Treasury Department, in the room of Secretary McCulloch. President Johnson in conversation with a distinguished gentleman to-day said, at present he saw no necessity for an extra session of Congress, and further that he would not commit himself to a policy which would prevent visiting and dignified punishment on traitors. He had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course might be regarded as an indication of his future conduct upon this subject.

Released from the Draft.

Orders were received on last Monday by Capt. Silver, the Deputy Provost Marshal, announcing that all men drafted under the call of the President, in the 19th day of December, 1864, and who had not been reported, are Released. Also, ordered, not to serve notices upon the men just Released as they will not be wanted. This glorious news indicates the end of the War.

Johnson has surrendered to General Sherman.

Mr. E. J. THORNTON has removed his Paper Hanging Store, into the room formerly occupied by Mr. Bernard Rupert, as a Tailor Shop, two doors below his old stand and has a fine assortment of Fancy Wall Paper, on hand and will be sold cheap or put up to order.

Mr. JACOB METZ, has opened a New Tin Shop, on the corner of Court House Alley.

DEATH OF HON. JAS. T. HALE.—We regret to learn that the Hon. James T. Hale, late member of Congress from Lycoming district, died suddenly at his residence in Bellefonte, on the 6th inst.

Post Master of Bloomsburg.

An interesting little fight has been in progress for some time on this subject.—We refrained from saying any thing while the claims of the two applicants were pending, for the same reason that the wife did not interfere in the fight between the bear and her husband. But now, that the matter is settled, and the Rev. D. A. Beckley is announced as Post Master, we will be allowed to make a note of it.

Be it understood that the applicants were John B. Pursell, a citizen of this place from his boyhood; and Mr. Beckley, a traveling school-teacher. The contestants entered the ring in fine style and good fighting trim—Pursell being backed by Robert F. Clark, Esquire; and Beckley by Dr. John, alias Thomas Dunn. After a contest lasting for some weeks, Dr. John announced Mr. B. the victor.

We confess some surprise at the result. The backer of Mr. Pursell, to wit Mr. Clark, had a position in the party, indeed was its acknowledged head in this county, before the Doctor had even been heard of here, and we strongly suspect before he had been heard of anywhere else. He had consented, for the benefit of the party, to be made a victim in the congressional election of 1862, and that there might be perfect harmony and certain success, he declined to be a candidate last fall. Indeed, we understood at the time of the nomination of Judge Mercur, that Montour county and Wyoming county were both instructed for candidates other than Mercur; and that Mr. Clark, who presided at the Conference, had influenced enough with the conferees from those counties, to induce them to disregard their instructions, and give an unanimous vote for Judge Mercur. If we are mistaken in this, Mr. Beckley's backer will please correct us.

It is said, (we assert nothing on our own responsibility,) that the friends of Mr. Pursell are somewhat indignant at the result. We, for ourselves, think it is without reason. They have acted with the party too long not to know that the men who do the dirty work are the men that are not paid.

We recollect to have seen most flattering notices of Mr. Clark's speeches in behalf of Judge Mercur, last fall in Wyoming and Bradford, and we personally heard a speech on the same subject here, which we thought did him no credit, but which received the applause of his party friends. Will he excuse us if we inquire how he likes the pay for his services? Considering that Judge Mercur was more indebted to Mr. Clark for the unanimous nomination which resulted in his election, than to any other person; and that Mr. Beckley was probably saved some months incarceration in the jail of the county, by the same gentleman's influence in procuring a pardon after conviction; we cannot forbear an expression of sympathy for Mr. C.

Republicans are always ungrateful—Politicians never. Will the editor of the Republican heed the expression of an opinion, as to how Mercur's vote in this county, two years hence, will compare with his vote last fall? We pause for a reply.

National Calamity.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD AND HIS SON.

DEATH SCENE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE SEARCH FOR THE ASSASSIN.

Inauguration of Vice-President Johnson as President.

BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AND J. WILKES BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Lincoln and his wife, together with other friends, this evening visited Ford's theatre, on Tenth street, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present but that gentleman instead took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming, "Sic Semper Tyrannis!" and immediately leaped from the box, which was of the second tier, to the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot—then all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! Hang him!"

The excitement was one of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the Presidential box, when cries were heard:—"Stand back! Give him air! Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brains was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting; also, on the partition and on the floor. A common single barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

An immense crowd gathered in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Carver, Governor Oelsby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his medical associates, were around his bedside. The President was in a dying condition at midnight.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly, the blood oozing from the wound at the back of his head.

The surgeons were exhausting every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start to the theatre till fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had advertised that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, bid him good-bye.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary McCulloch remained with the President until five o'clock a. m., and Chief Justice Chase, after several hours attendance during the night, returned again early this morning.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. Abbott, show the condition of the President throughout the night.

11 p. m.—Pulse 44.

11 05 p. m.—Pulse 45, and growing weaker.

11 10 p. m.—Pulse 45.

11 15 p. m.—Pulse 42.

11 20 p. m.—Pulse 45. Respiration 27.

11 25 p. m.—Pulse 42.

11 32 p. m.—Pulse 45 and fall.

11 40—Pulse 45.

11 45—Pulse 45. Respiration 22.

12 05 a. m.—Respiration 22.

12 16 a. m.—Respiration 21. Echinococcus in both eyes.

12 30 a. m.—Pulse 64.

12 32—Pulse 60.

12 35—Pulse 66.

12 40—Pulse 69; right eye much swollen and ebullient.

12 45 a. m.—Pulse 70; respiration 27.

12 55—Pulse 80; struggling motion of arms.

(Morning of the 15th)

1 a. m.—Pulse 86; respiration 30.

1 30 a. m.—Pulse 95; appearing easier.

1 45 a. m.—Pulse 86; very quiet; respiration irregular; Mrs. Lincoln present.

2 10.—Mrs. Lincoln retired, with Robert Lincoln, to an adjoining room.

2 30.—The President is very quiet—Pulse 54, respiration 28.

2 52 a. m.—Pulse 48, respiration 30.

3 a. m.—Visited again by Mrs. Lincoln.

3 25.—Respiration 24 and regular.

4.—Respiration 26 and regular.

4 15.—Pulse 60, respiration 25.

5 50.—Respiration 28 and regular sleeping.

6.—Pulse failing, respiration 28.

6 30.—Still failing and labored breathing.

7.—Symptoms of immediate dissolution.

7 22 a. m.—Death.

At precisely twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock this morning the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity.

There was no indication of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration closed altogether. The Rev. Dr. Insley, of New York Avenue Presbyterian church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside, and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlors where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, the private Secretary, and others, were waiting, where he again offered prayer for the consolation of the family.

Surrounding the death bed were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, M. G. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of Interior, and General Halleck.

Gen. Meigs, Senator Sumner, F. B. Andrews of New York, Gen. Todd, of Dakota, John Hay, Private Secretary, Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, General Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Keeney, Miss Harris, Capt. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, and Dr. E. W. Abbott, B. R. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall and Liberman.

A special cabinet meeting was called immediately after the President's death, by Secretary Stanton, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries Stanton, Usher and Welles, Postmaster General Dennison, and Attorney General Speed were present. The results of the conference were not made known.

REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENTS BODY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's body was removed from the private residence, opposite Ford's theatre, to the Executive Mansion this morning at half-past nine o'clock, in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag.

It was escorted by a small guard of infantry, General Anger and other military officers following on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The corpse of the late President has been laid out in the room known as guest's room, north-west wing of the White House. It is dressed in suit of black clothes worn by him at his last inauguration. A placid smile rests upon the features and the deceased seems to be in calm sleep. While flowers have been placed upon the pillow and over the breast. The corpse of the President will be laid out in State east room of Tuesday, in order to give the public an opportunity to see the features of him once more.

The catafalque upon which the body will rest, is to be placed in the South part of East room, and is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of President Harris. Steps will be placed at the side to enable the public to mount to a position to get a perfect view of the face. The catafalque will be lined with fluid white satin, and on the outside it will be covered with black cloth and kirk velvet. It is understood that the funeral of President Lincoln will take place next Thursday. Rev. D. V. Gurley, of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the President and family have been accustomed to worship, will doubtless be officiating at the funeral. The remains will be temporarily deposited in the vault of Congressional Cemetery, and hereafter taken to Mr. Lincoln's home at Springfield, Illinois.

The funeral car which is being prepared for the occasion, is to be a magnificent affair. It is to be built on a heavy body, and the extreme length fourteen feet. The body of the car will be covered with black cloth, from which will hang large festoons of cloth on the sides and ends, gathered and fastened by large rosetts of white and black velvet. The bed of the car on which the coffin will rest, will be eight feet from the ground, in order to give full view of the coffin, and over this will rise a canopy, the supports of which will be draped with black cloth and velvet. The top of the car will be decorated with plumes. The car will be drawn by six or eight horses, each led by a groom.

BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

He was born in a part of Hardin county which is now included in Larnoe county, February 12, 1809, so that his age was fifty-six years.

His father, who was a farmer, moved to Indiana in 1810, where Abraham worked upon the farm, going to school at intervals. At the age of nineteen he made a trip as a hired hand on a flat-boat to New Orleans. In 1839 he moved with his father to Macon, Illinois, and assisted in building the log cabin which became their home, and in making rails for the farm fences. In the following year he assisted in building a flat-boat and went in it again to New Orleans. Returning, he was employed as a clerk of a store and mill at New Salem, Illinois.

In 1832 Mr. Lincoln volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was elected captain of a company. Returning, after a service of three months, he was nominated for the Legislature by the Whigs; but the country being Democratic, he was defeated. He then opened a store, but did not succeed in his business, and giving it up, he was appointed postmaster in New Salem. He then began to study law, borrowing books for the purpose from a neighboring lawyer. He also studied surveying, and obtained some employment in that business.

In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature, and afterwards to three successive terms. In 1836 he began the practice of the law at Springfield, in partnership with Major John E. Stewart. He rose rapidly to distinction in his profession, but did not abandon politics, and soon became one of the most prominent leaders of the Whig party, several times being on their electoral ticket.

In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and at once took side in favor of all the movements of the then "Free Soil" party. In January, 1849, he offered a scheme for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, by compensating the slave owners.

In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for United States Senator, against Judge Douglas, the campaign being one of the most spirited ever known in Illinois. Judge Douglas obtained a majority of the members of the Legislature, and was re-elected United States Senator.

On the 16th of May, 1860, Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and elected in November, 1860. He was again nominated by the same party on the 7th of June, 1864, at Baltimore, re-elected on the 8th of November, 1864, and died, by the hands of an assassin, on the 15th of April, 1865.

The attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward—The Secretary, his son Frederick and an attendant mortally wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When the excitement at the theatre, where the President was shot, was at its wildest; height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard was found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based upon truth. Everybody there was excited that scarcely an intelligent account could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with a particular direction concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked quickly to the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster in the United States army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in a bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is hoped, no arteries.

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Secretaries Stanton and Wells, and other prominent officers of the Government, called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President.—They proceeded to the House where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

The entire city to night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears.

The condition of Secretary Seward and his son.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Seward was in a more comfortable condition early this morning. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head. The attendants are still alive but hopeless.—Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous.

Vice-President Johnson sworn in as President.

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

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court 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 gentlemen assembled in the Vice President's room to participate in the ceremony. The Chief Justice then 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 defend the Constitution of the United States."

Speech of President Johnson.

Gentlemen.—I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me.

As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can give of the future, is in reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion, must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been found, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free Government, and I believe that the Government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, I understand the feelings of my own heart that I have long labored to annihilate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free Government, have been my lot. Duties have been mine, consequences are God's.

This has been the foundation of my political creed, and I feel that in the end the Government will triumph and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily 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 President received the kind wishes of friends by whom he was surrounded, and a few minutes were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, near Bloomsburg, by the Rev. W. Goodrich, ALONZO JACOBY of Catawissa, to MARY E. FISHER, of Bloomsburg.

On the 8th of Feb. 1865, by M. Cole, J. P. M. SHEDDACK L HES, of Columbia county and Miss MANDA HUNTER, of Sullivan co. Pa.

On the 12th of April, 1865, by the same Mr. EMANUEL EDGAR, of Columbia county, Pa., and Miss MARTHA McHENRY, of Seneca county, Ohio.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. F. Porter, R. M. WILSON, of Valley twp., Montour county, to MARY E. HILL, of Shannokin.

DEATHS.

In Berwick, on Tuesday last