

Si Monumentum Requiritur—Circumspice!



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Sixteenth President of the United States.

Born in Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809.

Died at Washington, April 15, 1865.

Governor Curtin has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest of Booth.

In Boston it is proposed to raise \$100,000, dollar subscriptions, for Mrs. Lincoln.

The rebel General Jones, now at Fort Warren, has written a letter denouncing the assassination of the President.

The show of mourning at Memphis over the President's death is reported to be very great. The military turned out.

A movement to erect a monument to President Lincoln in New York, by one dollar subscription, was commenced last week.

The rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, numbering 22,000, have passed resolutions expressing their abhorrence of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Six acres of ground in the heart of Springfield, Ill., have been selected for Mr. Lincoln's burial place, and a fund is being raised to erect a monument for him.

A rebel who approved the President's murder before some of Sherman's soldiers was instantly killed and the armistice was not welcomed by the troops.

A New York dispatch states that Booth was thrown from his horse on the night of the murder, and one of his legs probably fractured. He took off his moustache, and is lying concealed.

The rewards now offered for the arrest of J. Wilkes Booth amount in the aggregate to the large sum of one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred dollars, and probably will be considerably increased.

Accounts of the progress of the funeral train of President Lincoln show that there was a large turnout of citizens at all the stations on the route, and various marks of respect for the deceased were exhibited.

Army of the Potomac advises that the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln was received with the utmost sorrow, every man seeming to think that it is the greatest calamity that could have happened at this time. The greater portion of the army is now concentrated at Burkesville Junction, taking a short rest.

The Nineteenth of April again becomes historical. It is the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, with which the American Revolution opened in 1775; it is the anniversary of the massacre of Massachusetts troops in Baltimore in 1813, when the first blood was shed in the Second War of American Independence; henceforth it will be threefold as the anniversary of the funeral in the Capitol of the Nation of that nation's murdered President.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of Mr. Lincoln's visit to the theatre on the night of the great tragedy, says: "The President was received with great favor on entering the theatre; his reception was, indeed, extraordinary. One of the actors (Mr. Hawk) made the remark (as Dandrey) 'this reminds me of a story, as Mr. Lincoln says,' and was telling the story as the President entered. The enthusiasm of the audience interrupted the story for several minutes. After the President was seated the actor was forced by the people to tell the 'story' over again."

No President of the United States or member of the Cabinet was ever before murdered. An attempt was made to take the life of General Jackson, in this way, in 1833, but it failed. The only Cabinet officers who were killed since the organization of the Government were Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Hon. John A. Gilman, Secretary of the Navy under John Tyler's Presidency, in 1843. Both were from Virginia. They were killed by the bursting of Commodore Stockton's big gun called the "Peace-maker," on board the United States steamer Princeton. The President, John Tyler, was aboard, and narrowly escaped a similar fate.

A dispatch from Gen. Tyler, at the Relay House, Md., announces without qualification that George Alzerott, one of the accomplices of Booth in the assassination of the President, has been captured. He is said to have been identified. Alzerott, sometimes called Port Tobacco, is described as one of Booth's accomplices in the order of Secretary Stanton, and a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars was offered for him. Although it would be more gratifying to announce the capture of the chief criminal, there is much gratification in this. If the arrest and charge are proven, the machinery of the law may expect revelation; so that the great mystery which now envelops us all will be cleared up. And having one of those who are charged as accessories or principals, there is more encouragement that the prime criminal will be taken.

It was ascertained some weeks ago from personal friends of the late President that he had received several private letters warning him that an attempt would probably be made upon his life; but to this he did not seem to attach much if any importance. It has always been thought that he was not sufficiently careful of his individual safety in his last visit to Virginia. It is known that on frequent occasions he would start from the Executive Mansion for his summer country residence at the Soldiers' Home without the usual cavalry escort, which he had provided for. It has always been understood that this escort was accepted by him only on the importunity of his friends as a matter of precaution. The President before retiring to bed would, when important military events were progressing, visit the War Department, generally alone, passing over the dark intervening ground even at late hours on repeated occasions, and after the war letters had been received several close and intimate friends, arms for any emergency were careful that he should not continue his visit without their company. For himself the President seemed to have no fears.

J. D. Reamer, a prominent rebel sympathizer of Hagerstown, went to the County Jail, on Sunday evening week, and asked to be locked up as a refuge from a crowd of justly incensed citizens. About the first of March last, Reamer confidentially informed a customer while purchasing goods in his store, that one hundred thousand dollars were being raised to secure the assassina-

tion of President Lincoln. The assassin was to receive fifty thousand dollars prior to the commission of the deed, and the balance immediately after its perpetration. This was to be before the twelfth day of April. Affidavits to the effect were made by a man who overheard the information. The deed occurring so near the time set by Reamer, and he being in Baltimore at the date of the occurrence, satisfied those who knew of his declaration, that he was in some way implicated in the crime, and an indignant assembly of citizens was ready to give into the hands of justice, a man who is certainly as culpable in his wish as the murderer in fact. Reamer passed through this place last week under guard on his way to Washington.

Editorial comment on the Boston Journal's account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears that he had a presentiment that he should not survive the close of the war. The writer says: "The assassin, but he left sure that his life would end with the war long ago. He told me 'that he was certain he should not outlast the Rebellion.' It was in last July. As you will remember, there was discussion then among the Republican leaders. Many of his best friends had deserted him, and were talking of an opposition convention to nominate another candidate; and universal gloom was among the people. The North was tired of the war, and supposed an honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew it was not that a peace at that time would be only illusion. Speaking of it, he said: 'I have faith in the people; they will not consent to disunion. The danger, it is mislead. Let them know the truth, and the country is safe.' He looked haggard and careworn, and further on in the interview I remarked on his appearance, saying: 'You are wearing yourself out with hard work.' 'I can't work less,' he answered, 'but I had that—and I can't avoid anxiety. Personally, I care nothing about a re-election; but if our divisions defeat us, I fear for the country.' When I suggested that right must eventually triumph—that I had never despaired of the result, he said: 'Neither have I, but I may not live to see it. I feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast the Rebellion. When it is over my work will be done.'

APPEARANCE OF THE CORPSE.—Death has fastened into his frozen face all the character and idiosyncrasy of life. He has not changed one line of his grave, grotesque countenance, nor smoothed out a single feature. The hue is rather bloodless and leaden; but was always so. The dark eyebrows seem abruptly arched; the beard, which will grow no more, is shaved close, save the tuft at the sharp, clean chin. The mouth is shut, like that of one who had put the foot down firm, and so are the eyes, which look as calm as slumber. The collar is short and awkward, turned over the stiff elastic cravat, and whatever error or humor or tender gravity marked the living face is hardened into its pulseless outline. No corpse in the world is better prepared according to appearance. The white satin around it reflects sufficient light upon the face to show us that death is really there; but there are sweet roses and early magnolias, and the balmeist of lilies strewn around, as if the flowers had begun to bloom even upon his coffin. We look on uninterceptedly, for there is no pressure; for henceforward the place will be thronged with gazers who will take from the sight its suggestiveness and respect. Three years ago, when little Willie Lincoln died, Drs. Brown and Alexander, the embalmers or injectors, prepared his body so handsomely that the President had it twice disinterred to look upon it. The same men, in the same way, have made perpetual those beloved lineaments. There is now no blood in the body. It was drained by the jugular vein and sacredly preserved, and through a cutting on the inside of the thigh the empty blood vessels were charged with a chemical preparation, which soon hardened to the consistency of stone. The long and bony body is now hard and stiff, so that beyond its present position it cannot be moved any more than the arms or legs of a statue. It has undergone many changes. The scalp has been removed, the brain scooped out, the chest opened and the blood emptied. All this we see of Abraham Lincoln, so cunningly contemplated in this splendid coffin, is a mere shell, an effigy, a sculpture. He lies in sleep, but it is the sleep of marble. All that made this flesh vital, sentient, and affectionate is gone forever.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS. The news of Sherman's terms to Johnson causes great dissatisfaction in Baltimore, as well as elsewhere. More than 23,000 negroes have been enlisted in Kentucky. The new recruits will swell this to 30,000. More than a hundred men enlist there daily. General Sherman issued a special field order on the 19th instant, from Raleigh, N. C., announcing a suspension of hostilities, and defining the lines of the two armies. Some of the members of the North Carolina Legislature visited Newbern on the 19th instant, to advise with General Sherman about restoring that State to the Union. Mobile is now fully occupied by our forces. General Canby has his headquarters in the custom-house. General Granger met with an enthusiastic reception on entering the city. General Canby reports that he found in Mobile and its defenses the west side of the bay over 150 guns, a large amount of ammunition and supplies, about 1000 prisoners, and it is estimated 30,000 bales of cotton. It has been stated very generally in the newspapers, that Gen. Lee had turned over only eight thousand men, and it was supposed that the best portion of his army had been sent to Johnston before the completion of the negotiation for surrender. This statement is in correct. He has turned over, under the articles of capitulation, over thirty-five thousand men, with a hundred and fifty pieces of artillery and ten thousand stand of arms.

The expedition under Maj. Gen. Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th ult., struck the East Tennessee Railroad on the 14th ult., at Wytheville, Christiansburg, and Salem. Between these points thirty-three bridges were burned, and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed, and besides many prisoners were taken, and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed. On the 6th inst., Gen. Stoneman moved, via Jacksonville, 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 infantry, was now forced, and our forces entered Salisbury, at 10 A. M., capturing 2 stands of colors, 19 guns, 1164 prisoners, 1000 stand of arms and accoutrements, 100,000 rounds of small ammunition and 1000 rounds of fixed ammunition and shells, 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 350,000 army blankets, and 20,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 57,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saltpeetre, 50,000 bushels of wheat, \$10,000 worth of medical supplies, 7000 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 large arsenal, machinery, complete, with depots, two engines and strains, several bridges between Greensboro' and Danville, with several miles of railroad track were destroyed. Our loss was very few killed and wounded. Among the latter Capt. R. Morrow, Assistant Adjutant-General of Stoneman's Staff.

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, April 26, 1865.

\$1,000 REWARD.—The undersigned will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any party or parties who will arrest and deliver to the civil authorities of Franklin County, F. W. SMITH, (son of "Crazy Billy") a captain under Mer Casland when Chambersburg was burned, and who burned my residence and barn and stole various valuable articles from the house. The Reward Association will also pay FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest of either M. CAULFIELD or GILMORE, and their delivery to the civil authorities of this county. [Inscribed] A. K. MCCLURE, 272 Richmond Whig, please copy it and send bill to this office.

The mortal remains of President Lincoln left Washington on Thursday last and have been in state in Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York, and will be in Albany to-day. They will also be in state in Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago and Springfield, where they will be finally interred on Tuesday next. Wherever the funeral train has gone, there have been the profoundest manifestations of sorrow, and while the Republic lives to bless a free people, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be lisped with reverence and praise.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Andrew Johnson is now our constitutional Executive. The solemn responsibilities and duties of the Chief Magistracy have been thrown upon him in the midst of the deepest grief the Nation has known. Just when the noon-tide of triumph had burst upon the tireless efforts and unflinching devotion of his predecessor to rescue the Republic, the assassin's hand laid him low and spread the pall of mourning over the land and bowed every heart in crushing sorrow. It seemed to be the crowning hope of a free people blighted just as it reached fruition, and the darkest day of our National history belongs to the eventful year of 1865. There was no heart so stout that it did not quail when the mournful message announced to a confiding people that their honored ruler; the faithful patriot; the calm, enlightened statesman; the hopeful pacificator, was dead. The future seemed scarcely to present so much as the silver lining to the cloud, for no one could foresee the measure of the assassin's work. Thus snatched in its love, its pride, its hope, the Nation was rocked in painful doubts and appalling fears. It was a fact that our government, severe as have been its trials, had never yet experienced. In the midst of rebellion such as the world had never before witnessed, the dying throes of treason had thrust its murderous mission into the very sanctuary of power, and the triumphant chieftain scaled a rescued Nationality with his life. Such an event, at such a crisis in our eventful history, appealed to every passion that loved disorder and death; and elsewhere than in this blood-baptized and blood-cemented government it would have been the signal for anarchy.

But profoundly as the blow sank into the National heart, it seemed to teach to all the necessity of law and order, and a common sorrow made all unite to save unstained a common inheritance. The government had no interruption. The same day that closed the life of Abraham Lincoln, dates the inauguration of his successor. Quietly, orderly and with a solemnity befitting the sad occasion, the new Executive was installed, and simply answering—"The duties are mine—the rest is with God," the Presidency had its constitutional incumbent, and all the functions of government knew no cessation. It was the sublimest vindication of the power and virtue of free government the world has ever witnessed; and it will carry its lesson to the furthest ends of the earth, and to remotest history.

We are not of those who rush to worship the rising sun and proclaim how an all-wise Providence has interfered to save a threatened Nationality. We believed Abraham Lincoln was right—we believe so still. It may be that it was well for the Republic that he should die; but when it is made apparent in wiser councils and richer blessings than his administration gave; we shall then record it. Until then we shall leave to the fulfillment of His purposes, the issues of good or evil from this unexampled bereavement. We shall yield to President Johnson an earnest, cordial support. He needs it from all—be it merited by every just standard of judgment. That he is patriotic and faithful, is evidenced by his unwavering fidelity from the day treason reared its hideous head in the Senate until now. He was faithful among the faithless. When perfidy surrounded him on every hand; when the leaders of his section all faltered or fell, he alone stood fearless for the right; and he has not ceased, in sunshine or in storm, to give his best energies to the cause of Liberty and Law. He has thus deserved well of the Nation, and now wears its highest honors. We join in every aspiration, in every effort, and in every hope for his support and success, and if he shall crown his administration with Peace and Union, as we hope and believe he will, his name will live in history and in the grateful memory of a free people, as one who has filled the highest measure of patriotic statesmanship.

In the general policy of the new administration touching the adjustment of the delicate issues arising from the war, there will not, we are assured, be any essential change. The views of President Lincoln were fully shared by Vice President Johnson. The last council held on the subject was on the day the President was assassinated, and in the policy then agreed upon, the entire cabinet, the Vice President and Lieut. Gen. Grant, cordially concurred. It will not therefore be departed from in its fundamental features; but there will doubtless be atonement now where there might have been mercy before. The lesson of the assassin will not be lost or unheeded. It has imposed new duties and they are well appreciated and will be sternly performed by the new Executive. The responsibility for the murder of our Chief ruler will be charged upon the fountain head that estranged the heart and taught the murderer his work. It is a crime for which there must be expiation, and no man will more firmly deal Justice to its responsible authors than Andrew Johnson. There is no mistaking his purpose. In

his address to the Illinois delegation, which we give in another column, he pointedly and in tell chosen words defines his policy. It means that, wise as may have been the purpose of universal amnesty before, now the blood of a murdered President has deepened the stain of treason; and the majesty, the power, the safety of the government demand that there shall be monuments of retribution as well as of mercy to mark the history of our regenerated Nationality. Lee and his officers and army are already pardoned. The terms of Lee's surrender involved the faith of the government that they shall not be disturbed so long as they obey the law. Johnston must soon surrender, if he has not done so already, and Sherman can exact no terms other than those given by his chief to Lee. The rebel army of Mobile has surrendered also on terms which preclude the enforcement of the violated law against treason; and even if the stipulations did not so provide, when Lee, the chief of the rebel officers, and his army, are exempt from punishment, it cannot with propriety be enforced against subordinate commanders and their commands. The rebel armies East of the Mississippi are therefore practically embraced in a general amnesty. By our laws they are disfranchised, and can fill no position of honor or profit under our government; and that will be the measure of their country's retribution. But of Davis, of Breckinridge, of Cobb, of Benjamin, and it may be others, who have wielded the deadly despotism of treason, President Johnson designs a different fate. They now have but the alternative of banishment or death; and while the Nation would have heartily sustained Mr. Lincoln in the clemency that would have allowed them to live dishonored, it will with equal unanimity sustain President Johnson now in demanding a new atonement for the assassin's stroke, the offspring of treason, that was aimed at the vitals of the Republic.

So starts the administration of President Johnson. A faithful people yield it a generous confidence. It will be heartily sustained in every just and patriotic measure. Its success and fame are inseparably connected with the triumph and honor of our free institutions, and as the terrible ordeal is now past, the Nation feels that "all seems well with us" again!

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

In common with nearly every independent Union press, this Journal pointedly condemned the conduct of President Johnson when he was inaugurated as Vice President of the United States. We could do no less. We had been to some extent instrumental in his nomination. These columns had urged his selection before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, and its chief editor, as one of the Delegates at large, labored untiringly in that Convention to place him on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. We believed him to be in all respects fitted for and worthy of the exalted position; and when he received a Nation's confidence with deep humiliation, whether by accident or habit, we condemned him then as we should do again under similar circumstances.

He is now the constitutional President of the Republic. His actions, his opinions, his record, and his habits become now more than ever a matter of public interest; and we are glad indeed that the concurrent testimony of those who know best, leaves no reason for apprehension as to his general sobriety and blameless deportment. Gen. Burnside, in a recent speech in New York, referred to the mortifying display at his inauguration, and assented his audience that they need cherish no fears as to his habits—that he is and ever has been a man of sobriety, and that protracted illness had necessitated the stimulants which unmanned him in the Senate. Senator Doolittle, who served with him in the Senate for a number of years, made a speech recently, and referred to the widespread anxiety as to Mr. Johnson's habits, now that he has become President. Mr. Doolittle is a gentleman of the purest character, and entitled to the fullest credit. Speaking of the new President, he said: "He is, I think, a native of North Carolina. He was an humble mechanic, a tailor by trade, and it is said, received instructions in rudiments of education from his devoted wife. He is a man of medium stature, compact and strong built, dark complexion and deep set black eyes. He is of bilious temperament, of strong intellect, indomitable energy and will, in whose character I should say the strongest feature of all is that of stern justice, mingled with a genuine hatred of all forms of aristocracy, and a deep contempt for the pretensions of the rich. He is a man of high moral principle, and which of itself, would bar slavery out of his territories, the aristocratic slave-holders of the South—Mason, Slidell, Toombs, Davis, and the like—before the rebellion, hated him with a perfect hate."

I have occasion to know how much he reprobated their feelings towards him, for when I was occasionally, as a young Senator, engaged in controversy with them, he always took great and just pleasure in referring to the necessary means to enable me successfully to controvert them. "But, you ask me, is he a sober man? He was certainly his character during all the time he was in the Senate of the United States. My best impression is that he did not drink at all at that time. After his leaving the Senate to go to Tennessee as a Brigadier General, to act as military Governor of that State, he did not know whether he did or did not, like a great many of the officers in the army, indulge in drinking. I am informed that when he left Tennessee to come on to Washington to attend the inauguration, he was just recovering from a severe illness. That he came upon most urgent solicitation, against his own preferences. That he was sustained and kept up more or less by stimulants prescribed by the physician. He scribbled some of the great responsibilities of the Presidency are thrown upon him, can or will permit himself to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, and thus endanger that republic for which he was just suffering from his illness. I would sooner believe that he would forever all lusty eating drinks whatsoever."

ALL new dies made at the United States Mints for coining money are to bear as a national Motto, "We are God Trust" in accordance with the special act of the last Congress.

MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN entered into negotiations with the rebel Gen. Jos. E. Johnston for the disbanding of the army of the latter on the 18th inst., and articles of capitulation were signed by both officers, subject to the approval of the government of the United States. The terms embraced in the capitulation were in fact a treaty of peace, and were made under the direction of Davis—his Secretary of War, Mr. Breckinridge, personally participating in the conference. They authorized the disbanding of the rebel army—the troops to go to their respective States with their arms, deposit them in the State Armories, and they were not to be used except in maintaining order and the laws of the federal government. The rebel Governors and Legislatures were authorized to resume their authority in the several States where other governments had not been instituted, on condition that they should take the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States; and the federal government was pledged by the terms of the treaty, not to disturb or punish any one on account of his participation in the rebellion, which was an unconditional pardon to Davis and every one connected with him.

We think that the government has very properly disapproved of the terms of capitulation, and Gen. Grant has gone to North Carolina to conduct the campaign himself and compel the surrender of Johnston on terms suited to the existing condition of affairs. But General Sherman should not suffer in the popular judgment for this treaty. He had conferred with President Lincoln and Gen. Grant just before Grant's campaign commenced, and he knew that Mr. Lincoln desired above all things to attain peace and the entire supremacy of the national authority; and he knew how generously the President was disposed to deal with those whose lives were then in his hands. Gen. Sherman had acted as he believed for the best, and it must be remembered that he made the treaty before he had any knowledge that the assassin had taught the nation a new lesson and demanded its retribution. While, therefore, we do not censure Sherman, we are glad that his terms have been rejected, and that the arch-conspirators of treason must now be self-banished forever or atone for their murderous work with their lives.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Grant has removed his headquarters to Washington. Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of Gen. Jackson, is dead. A late dispatch says that Mr. Seward is sitting up and cheerful. Gen. Pope and staff returned to St. Louis from Little Rock, Ark., on Wednesday. Gen. Ord telegraphs that Gen. Russell of the Twenty-fifth Corps, reported killed, is safe. Jeff Davis and a small number of his adherents are reported to have arrived at Augusta. It is stated that Ella Turner, a mistress of John Wilkes Booth, attempted suicide by taking chloroform. Secretary Seward is rapidly improving. Fred. Seward has undergone another removal of fragments of bone. Lieutenant General Grant reached Fortress Monroe on the 21st instant, and sailed in the Albatross further south. Major Taylor, the Kentucky guerrilla, has been paroled for ten days, to prepare for leaving the country, having refused to take the oath of allegiance or to register himself as a rebel deserter.

William W. McKean, commodore United States navy, died at his residence, near New York City, Saturday morning, April 22d, aged 54 years. He entered the service on the 30th of November, 1814, and received his last commission as Commodore July 16, 1862. Richard Cobden, the great friend of our country in England, died on the 21st inst., in the 61st year of his age. He was a Republican in principle, and sympathized deeply with our efforts to uphold freedom on this continent. He was among the ablest of his countrymen.

A GREAT terror is stalking over a large part of the Russian Empire. The "Siberian Plague," characterized as a "malignant contagious fever," accompanied by carbuncles, boils, and other eruptions—was at last appearing at St. Petersburg, had made its appearance at Riga and other points on the Gulf of Finland, and seemed to be slowly but surely extending westward.

WASHINGTON.

Solemnity of the City—Policy of the New President.—Booth Not Arrested.—Large Number of Arrests.—Disloyal Marshals.—Death of Mrs. Lincoln, &c., &c. Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26, 1865. The past week has been the most solemn of any in the history of our nation. Never were the people of this city so solemnly impressed, even for an hour, on any occasion, as they have been for the whole week just passed. There have been other deaths, where the dead was the head of the country, and where the obsequies were marked by all the reverence and solemnity due to the occasion, but never before was there such a depth of feeling, almost of national love, for the benign death, and the sense of national wrong and loss in his death came home to every heart. Since his death, I have seen those who were his enemies, while he lived, shed tears of deep contrition, for well they know how to them and all, he—

"Hath born his father's sin; hath been So kind in his great office, that he has not Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against The deep damnation of his taking off."

Our new President, Andrew Johnson, will adopt a new and different policy from that of Lincoln, in dealing with treason and traitors. He is for a "rigorous prosecution" of the use of hemp in dealing with leaders in arms. That has always been his doctrine. In the United States Senate, March 2, 1861, while debating the subject of firing upon the Star of the West, he said: "Show me who has engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts, and custom houses, and arsenals, and dock yards, and I will show you a traitor." (Applause in the galleries. When order was restored he continued.) "Here I President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1800, with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and, if convicted, would not immediately assign the penalty of death, but would immediately assign the penalty of the eternal God I would execute."

Yesterday Governor Andrews and citizens of Massachusetts called upon him, and in a lengthy speech to them, President Johnson said: "Then I will examine what the crime of treason is, and ask ourselves what should be done with an individual who would undertake to assassinate a nation—thirty millions of people—who is he that would not immediately assign the penalty of death to the guilty criminal! [Applause.] It is time the American people should be taught to understand that treason is a crime—not in revenge, not in anger—but that treason is a crime, and should be esteemed as such and punished as such."

Local Americans throughout the land will hail with joy this stern and just policy. John Wilkes Booth has not yet been arrested. It is impossible for him to escape. He will soon be or later be arrested. There is hardly a man in the world but contemptuous persons who know the man. Before the close of another week the ag-

gregate of rewards offered will amount to perhaps a million of dollars. With a million of dollars offered for a criminal, is there a hiding place on earth that would conceal him? That sum of money would also enlist the detective force of the world in the work of hunting down the criminal. Every State, city, town and hamlet in the country should contribute to swell the aggregate reward for the assassin.

There has been a very large number of arrests made and investigations still going on. By direction of the Secretary of War an order has been issued prohibiting all engaged in conducting the investigation from divulging the information received except to the War Department. We hope that the good work of investigation will go on until all the guilty be brought to the halter. Then we hope that the authorities will turn their attention to the thousands of disloyal persons living in this city. We see and observe upon the street every day men and women who we know are inwardly rejoicing, many gloating over the murder of Lincoln. The authorities have always extended more privileges to them than to the loyal portion of this city.

We were greatly shocked to see men on last Wednesday acting as Marshals who have always been open enemies of the government. Why were not loyal men alone appointed? It is said Marshal Lamson left it to his subordinate, Deputy Phillips. Phillips has got himself so far into the fire in this matter that he has sent in his resignation. And the water is so hot that Lamson will also resign. It is stated by them that they did not know there was any disloyal man appointed. All we have to say is the Lord pity any man living in this town one year, and especially if acting as Marshal, and don't know the disloyal. The reason why, because they don't want to; and we can see now clearly a good reason why many arrests have not been made that should have long ago. We hope that Andrew Johnson will select a man for Marshal with the same feelings as himself.

Mrs. Lincoln is still very ill and it will be some time before she is able to go to her home in Illinois. Andrew Johnson is the reverse of Lincoln. Lincoln would say nothing. Johnson has a speech for everybody and everybody is calling on him for another speech. It is now said, that Andrew Johnson says he doubts any necessity for calling Congress together at present.

That the war is over, all here agree on that point. Whether any of the army is to be disbanded is yet to be stated, but we rather think not at present.

Gen. Grant has removed his headquarters to Washington. Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of Gen. Jackson, is dead. A late dispatch says that Mr. Seward is sitting up and cheerful. Gen. Pope and staff returned to St. Louis from Little Rock, Ark., on Wednesday. Gen. Ord telegraphs that Gen. Russell of the Twenty-fifth Corps, reported killed, is safe. Jeff Davis and a small number of his adherents are reported to have arrived at Augusta. It is stated that Ella Turner, a mistress of John Wilkes Booth, attempted suicide by taking chloroform. Secretary Seward is rapidly improving. Fred. Seward has undergone another removal of fragments of bone. Lieutenant General Grant reached Fortress Monroe on the 21st instant, and sailed in the Albatross further south. Major Taylor, the Kentucky guerrilla, has been paroled for ten days, to prepare for leaving the country, having refused to take the oath of allegiance or to register himself as a rebel deserter.

William W. McKean, commodore United States navy, died at his residence, near New York City, Saturday morning, April 22d, aged 54 years. He entered the service on the 30th of November, 1814, and received his last commission as Commodore July 16, 1862. Richard Cobden, the great friend of our country in England, died on the 21st inst., in the 61st year of his age. He was a Republican in principle, and sympathized deeply with our efforts to uphold freedom on this continent. He was among the ablest of his countrymen.

A GREAT terror is stalking over a large part of the Russian Empire. The "Siberian Plague," characterized as a "malignant contagious fever," accompanied by carbuncles, boils, and other eruptions—was at last appearing at St. Petersburg, had made its appearance at Riga and other points on the Gulf of Finland, and seemed to be slowly but surely extending westward.

WASHINGTON.

Solemnity of the City—Policy of the New President.—Booth Not Arrested.—Large Number of Arrests.—Disloyal Marshals.—Death of Mrs. Lincoln, &c., &c. Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26, 1865. The past week has been the most solemn of any in the history of our nation. Never were the people of this city so solemnly impressed, even for an hour, on any occasion, as they have been for the whole week just passed. There have been other deaths, where the dead was the head of the country, and where the obsequies were marked by all the reverence and solemnity due to the occasion, but never before was there such a depth of feeling, almost of national love, for the benign death, and the sense of national wrong and loss in his death came home to every heart. Since his death, I have seen those who were his enemies, while he lived, shed tears of deep contrition, for well they know how to them and all, he—

"Hath born his father's sin; hath been So kind in his great office, that he has not Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against The deep damnation of his taking off."

Our new President, Andrew Johnson, will adopt a new and different policy from that of Lincoln, in dealing with treason and traitors. He is for a "rigorous prosecution" of the use of hemp in dealing with leaders in arms. That has always been his doctrine. In the United States Senate, March 2, 1861, while debating the subject of firing upon the Star of the West, he said: "Show me who has engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts, and custom houses, and arsenals, and dock yards, and I will show you a traitor." (Applause in the galleries. When order was restored he continued.) "Here I President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1800, with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and, if convicted, would not immediately assign the penalty of death, but would immediately assign the penalty of the eternal God I would execute."

Yesterday Governor Andrews and citizens of Massachusetts called upon him, and in a lengthy speech to them, President Johnson said: "Then I will examine what the crime of treason is, and ask ourselves what should be done with an individual who would undertake to assassinate a nation—thirty millions of people—who is he that would not immediately assign the penalty of death to the guilty criminal! [Applause.] It is time the American people should be taught to understand that treason is a crime—not in revenge, not in anger—but that treason is a crime, and should be esteemed as such and punished as such."

Local Americans throughout the land will hail with joy this stern and just policy. John Wilkes Booth has not yet been arrested. It is impossible for him to escape. He will soon be or later be arrested. There is hardly a man in the world but contemptuous persons who know the man. Before the close of another week the ag-

—Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States—who now by the provisions of the Constitution becomes President—was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. At the age of four he lost his father; at ten he was apprenticed to a tailor, whom he served seven years. While learning his trade he also learned to read, and is emphatically, as was his lamented predecessor, a self-taught man, and of plebeian origin. In 1824 he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked nearly two years. In May, 1829, he returned to Raleigh, where he remained until September, when he removed to Greenville, Tenn. The first office he ever held was that of Alderman of the village. He was re-elected twice and in 1830 was chosen Mayor. In 1833 he was elected to the Legislature, in 1837 was defeated, and in 1838 was re-elected. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector and canvassed the State for the Democratic ticket. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was sent to Congress, where he served until 1853. In that year he was elected Governor of Tennessee and again in 1855. He was in 1857 chosen United States Senator for the full term ending March 4, 1862. When Nashville was captured by our forces in the spring of 1862, he was made military Governor of the State by the President. November 2, 1864, he was elected Vice President, and succeeded to the Presidency by the death of President Lincoln, April 15, 1865.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Early to-day the streets were crowded with persons, thousands of them from distant cities and other localities. Nearly the entire population was abroad. By ten o'clock every prominent point on the line of procession was occupied by those who desired to obtain the best view of the solemn and truly impressive pageant. In the immediate neighborhood of the Executive mansion a dense and unbroken throng had assembled. During the forenoon various bodies had met at the Treasury Department, separate rooms having been assigned them, and to those Assistant Secretary Harrison, and the members of the Executive mansion. They included the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Postmaster General and the Assistant Attorney General; Senators and Representatives of the various States; members of the several States, the Judiciary and other of prominence.

None could enter the mansion without tickets, room having been provided for several persons only. Heads of government bureaus, Governors of the east, and north, and south side of the room. The corpse lay about the center, the space being reserved all around the catafalque, with chairs for the occupying of the front row. The bodies of President Harrison and Taylor lay in state, but the arrangements on those occasions were far inferior to the present, for now artists had been employed to construct a catafalque, and taste to produce the best possible effect. At eleven o'clock the guests began to arrive, a body of about sixty gentlemen, from all parts of the country, being the first to enter. They were introduced to the President and the members of the cabinet, and thus no confusion whatever was occasioned. The proper officers were in attendance to assign the guests to their appropriate places in the room.

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