## CARLISLE, PA. Friday, April 28, 1865.

The Berald.

S. M. PETTENGILL& CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 as they are now when he has left the theater N State St. Boston, are our Agonts for the HERALD f Loss cities, and, are authorized to take Advertise ats and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

WILLIAM S. PICKING, Esq., formerly Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, died on Saturday last, at his residence in the borough of York, aged about 56 years. He was Clerk to the Commissioners of York county during the last six or seven years.

RICHARD COBDEN, & prominent British statesman of the liberal school, died on the 2d instant. He was the son of a farmer of Sussex, and was born in 1804. His young-tion will all have faded out of sight; and the pen of the historian will only chronicle some er years were devoted to commercial pursuits, and as a commercial traveller he visit. suits, and as a commercial traveller ne visit-ed Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States. He became noted in after life as a daily bread in his early youth, this extraorpamphleteer and a leading member of the dinary man, by the gifts of self education, liberal party. He took on active part in absolute honesty of purpose, perfect sympaliberal party. He took on active part in urging the repeal of the corn laws, for which endowments, first rose to eminence as a lawservice he received the munificent donation yer; then graduated in Congress; was next of \$850,000, raised by subscription. He heard of as the powerful though unsuccessful served in the House of Commons for a num- rival for national Senatorial honors of the ber of years, and was always found on the side of Bright and the liberals. He was dis-tinguished as an orator. He had many the midst of overwhelming financial embarside of Bright and the liberals. He was disfriends in this country, whose attachment to him was increased by his warm espousal of the cause of the Union against rebellion.

A REBEL EDITOR KILLED BY AN ENRA-GED MOB.-Washington, April 25.-Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminster (Carroll forces and agencies-have led to the abolition county) Democrat, whose paper was mobbed and the material destroyed the night after in their general summing up of this now unthe murder of the President, on account of appreciated age in which we have our fever-the disloyal sentiments expressed by the editor, and who was also warned away by the people, returned yesterday to Westminster. had been but a passive instrument, his name Last night he wis again waited upon by a and figure will be brought forward in glowdelegation of citizens, who knocked at his pe ling power and central organizer of the door. He appeared and fired into the crowd, wounding a young man named Henry Bell. Upon this the enraged citizens killed Shaw ment.

and Richmond. The Argus may be safely termed the last of the copperheads, for certainly no other terms could be applied to such a treacherous reptile. The Democracy of Westmoreland will doubtless blush for the open, insolent, cowardly treason their in the world's annals any record can be found organ has manifested. We quote:

" The scraps of war news which we publish to-day, will carry sorrow and bereave-ment to thousands of families. The slaughter on both sides has been terrific. bungling butcher Grant, the marauder Sherman, and the incendiary Sheridan, have no doubt, at an immense sacrifice of life, obtained a decided advantage over the Confederate forces. Every battle inflicts fresh in famy on our rulers, who have persistently refused all terms of reconciliation that did not inflict a death blow on the Constitution, and be the winding sheet of our free instiintions.

Is it necessary for the good of our country, the welfare of humanity or any other commendable object, that this cowardly defamer of our soldiers. our Generals and our Government should be allowed to live in the same community with loyal men ? We would " really like to know.

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VINDICATED AT LAST Now that his days on earth are ended Mr. incoln is receiving even from his bitterest apponents, tributes of admiration) and respect such as are seldom given to men even by their friends. We rejoice to see that justice is at last done his memory, but we cannot forbear thinking that his virtues should have been acknowledged as readily during his life, of his greatness. We hope our people will observe this sudden change from censure to praise and learn from it how little truth, canlor and furness there is in the dealings of prodor and fairiess there is in the dealings of pro-fessional politicians with those whom they points of his character; it betokened his gen-

neness and sincerity. The Daily News, that heretofore never We give here extracts from the leading ournals that opposed Mr. Lincoln during manifested any sympathy for any one who his life, not only because they are sulggistic opposed rebellion and that could see nothing, does not embody emancipation as its leading of our departed chief but because they effect- but, wickedness, folly and imbecility in Mr. ually answer all their previous denunciations Lincoln, now speaks out in tones of sorrow of him. The New York Herald speaks thus: | of his loss, and pronounces on him a eulogy |

In the retrospective glance of history the such as even the most exalted greatness "accidents," as they are called, of his eleva- might expect. It says: "And indeed. it has rarely happened that a people; have been visited with such cause for lamentation. Had it pleased God, by disease or accident, to take from us our Chief Magiatrata, the shock would have the place such record as the following : From the Magistrate, the shock would have been less But to see him stricken down by the brutal rage of an assassin, murdered at the very threshold of the gate of peace he was about to open, abruptly hurled from his sphere of usefulness at the crisis of the Republic's fate, in such a misfortune, all that is horrible, and pitiable, and calamitous, has been con-centrated into one fatal moment to overwhelm democratic candidate for the Presidency, aver whom he subsequently triumphed in the country with affliction. For the first the country with amiction. For the first time in our history, assassination has thrown its dagger into the political scale. Oh the disgrace of it the shame of it, the peril, if ever that crime should be identified with russments, and during the uncertain progress of the bloodiest and most desolating civil war he American character ! Let us not believe ever waged, so completely retaining the con-tidence of the American people as to be trifor the honor of the American name, that it was prompted by partiash malevolence. Let it not be associated with the record of umphantly reelected to the first office in their gift. They will claim for him all the moral civil strife, further than as the act of a influences which-acting through material nurderer whose criminality goes not beyond his own individuality. We will not insult any section of our country by pleading for of slavery, and the permanent enthroning of popular institutions on this continent; and, its people, or their leaders, exculpation from complicity in this fiendish deed; for in be-

wherein the calmorous partisans of the past have no sympathy with assassins. Be their week were prone to urge that Mr. Lincoln cause right or wrong, they strike for it on ready foe. "The full extent of the misfortune involved in Mr. Lincoln's death cannot yet be measvast results which cannot fail to follow our ured. It depends upon whether his succesvindication of the popular form of govern-

sor will take up the policy of conciliation that we know the late President had deter-And while we all must mourn with sad on the spot. **And while we all must mourn with sad and sickened hearts the success of the great ces the brilliant triumphs of our heroic armies** which resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. The Argus may be safely Proclamation of General Amnsety, so conty has been stamped upon his fame; nor is ciliatory in its tone and so honorable in its conditions that it would have been acceptait any longer in the power of changing for-tune to take away from him, as might have ble to a large portion of the South as well as happened had helived, one of the most solid, brilliant and stainless reputations of which nored, now that its author lies cold in death -its only peer existing in the memory of We trust not. It is among the legacies he leaves the Republic. Those who have pow-George Washington, The N. Y. World, the chief organ of the

Democracy and the most bitter denouncer of Mr. Lincoln and his measures during his no more heard in the Cabinet, but in the life also pays him a tribute now which is hearts of those that remain there should be life also pays him a tribute now which is chords echoing the words of peace and for-giveness that he uttered so brief a while beworth preserving, Here it is :

"Of the career brought thus suddenly to this tragic close, it is yet too early to make any estimate that will not require revision. It is probable that the judgment of history will differ in many respects from that of Mr. "Of the career brought thus suddenly to Lincoln's cotomporaries, and in no respect, perhaps, more than in reversing the current countrymen.

non, they ranky, or parvenu insolence, convey-ed a strong impression of worth, sense and solidity, as well as goodness of heart. He never disclosed the slightest symptom that he was dazzled or elated by his great position. he was dazbledör elated by his great position, of that it was incumbent upon him to be anybody; but plain Abreham Lincoln.; This was in infinitely better taste than would liave been any attempt to put on manners that did not sit easily upon his training and habits, under the false notion that he would be supporting the dignity of his office. No offense in manners is so intolerable as affec-tation: nor anything so vulcar as a soul tation; nor anything so vulgar as a soul haunted by an unasy consciousness of vul-garity. Mr. Lincoln's freedom from any such upstart affectations was one of the good in consequences JISTA TATIST REMEDIAL MEASURES

We cannot regard with complacency or feature, and that not partial, local, temporary, theoretic, compensated or gradual, but, thorough, radical, unconditional, universal emancipation, without apprenticeship, serfage, compulsory labor, or any of the inci-

the poor whites below the condition even of the slaves of the plantations; which made it a crime to teach a slave to read or write; which made the north one vast hunting ground for human fugitives; which sapped assassination into the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives, and finally struck down representatives and high executive of-

ficers wherever they could be found. half of Americanism, we assert that they will loathe and denounce it. For soldiers

er cannot pay a better tribute to his memory than to fulfil his wishes. His voice will be slaves. To talk about severe punishment of the

> hough that alone were the grand panacea fer all our ills, seems to us short-sighted and

whom we are perfectly willing to see rewarcperhaps, more than in reversing the currents tenor of the public thinking on what has been considered the vacillation of his char-tered for revenge. Let the law deal with the morderer; but, for statesmenship and the mis-"He asks no hecatombs-let his grave be ed with a traitor's doom, were debauched by the infernal influence of the system of boadage under which they lived. We night Lincoln was elevated to the Presidency with- for the influence of popular opinion the mis- make a holocaust of a million of them, and

Lincoin wiselevited to the Presidency with out previous training; that he was a novice in the discharge of high executive functions: Confronted at the very threshold with pro-blems of a novelty, magnitude and difficulty which would have caused the most experi-enced statesmen to quail, beset on all sides the logitimate sorrow of the people for the the sorrecently dawned upon the land? Shall

you quarrel about the terms of readmating the United States-who now by the provisto our collingels States not yet ready to come lions of the Constitution becomes President back on any terms. To settle questions as was borne in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, they severally arise, and not to divide the 1808. At the age of four he lost his father loyal strength on topics not yet in order, at ten he was apprenticed to a tailor, whom were among the maxims by which President; be served seven years. While learning his Lincoln's course wassteadily guided. When trade he also learned to read, and his amphat-"Reconstruction" became practical, he was ically, as was his lamonted prodecessors self ready to act on it, and not before. His re- taught man and of plebian origin. In 1824 until September. when he removed to Greenville. Tenn. The first office he over held was that of Alderman of the village. He

satisfaction any future of the south which Mayor. In 1835 he was elected to the Leg-Islature, in 1887 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 elec- were. All over the carth, in palace as well ted to the State Senate, and in 1848 was sent to Congress, where he served until 1858. dents calculated to preserve from extinction In that year he was elected Governor of and yet raised themselvs to the highest the plantation system. Astde from the hu-manitarian view of the subject, there cannot be safety for the interests of the nation in any other course of policy than this. We any other course of policy than this. We Mashville was captured by our forces in the first damhuld, the most clust, the host c every man the avenger of his own private and succeeded to the Presidency by the death he would be too forgiving. O what a fear griefe irrespective of laws: which debased of President Lincoln April 15, 1865. griefs, irrespective of laws; which debased of President Lincoln April 15, 1865.

The expedition under Mai. Gen. Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th alt, struck the East Tennessee Railroad on the 14th ult., at Wytheville, the foundations of the republic, introduced 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 The new Presidentsaid truly, in his speech stores destroyed. On the 6th inst., Gen. to the Illinois delegation, that the assassina- Stoneman moved, via Jacksonville, Dantion of President Lincoln originated in that bury and Marksville, arriving at Grant's which was the prolific cause of all our woes, Creek, five miles from Salisbury, N. C., the too severe upon it. We are severe upon robmeaning slavery. The assass in who attempt-ed to murder Senator Summer, at his seat in the Senate Chamber, was the forerunner of ing by artillery and infantry, was now with him and swear by the Almighty that the embattled plani, against an armed and the Senate Chamber, was the forerunner of ing by artillery and infantry, was now nim who knied President Lincoln; and forced, and our forces entering Salisbury, at so far as in them lay never to consent to any Booth himself tells us, in his public appeal, 10 A. M., capturing 8 stands of colors, 19 pacilication tillslavery, the mother of treason that he participated in the configuration of the sector of that he participated in the capture and ex- guns, 1164 prisoners, 1000 stand of arms and ecution of John Brown. Slavery owned accoutrements, 100,000 round of small amthem both, body and soul. They were more munition, and 1000 rounds of fixed ammuslaves than the poor negroes whose chains nision and shells, 60,000 pounds of powder, (great applause.) they sought to rivet. Especially was this 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 850,000 the case with Booth. The son of an intem- army blankets, and 20,000 pounds of bacon, perate, extravagant, improvident, half-crazy | 100,000 pounds of sait. 20,000 pounds of suactor, he inherited no plantation, no slaves. | gar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of Bondage gave him no means of subsistence. | saltpetre, 50,000 bushels of wheat, \$10,000 It cast him upon the north to earn a living, | worth of medical supplies, 70(0 bales of cot and he tells us that there he made out well ton. Thirteen pieces of artillery were Yet this miserable wretch was still a slave brought away, and all other stores not need-

o institutions in which he had no share of ed for our immediate command were deinterest. Thus it is everwhere at the south. stroyed. The greater part of these supplies been entered into on the 18th inst., by Gen. Slavery shackles the non-slaveholders more had just been received from Raleigh. One connectely than it does the planters or the large arsenal, machinety complete, with depots, two engines and strains, several

with several miles of railroad track were de-Sherman was disapproved by the Secretary stroyed. Our loss was very few in killed members of the Calinet omenters and managers of the rebellion, 18 and wonnded. Among the latter Capt. R. foolish. The men whom it is proposed to Morrow, Assistant Adjutant-General of hostilities immediately, and he was directed State. punish thus severely by death, and some of Stoneman's Staff.

St. Paul's Church REV. DR. M'CLINTOCK.

This church was filled yesterday to overflowing. Seats were brought in from the vestry and

tion; free from every taint of affectation; quish and disperse the Rebel armice before - Bor Andrew Johnson; Vice President of affected; as free of all thought of yourself and to maintain the status file until notic as Abraham Lincoln was, then indeed, will you have finished manners. What if there ed, will is given by the commanding general of any e to his opponent, and reasonable time you have finished manners. What if there should be a few accidential remants of his former, habits? Of all the people in the world we are the very last that about think of these. Just now, across the sea, men are grieving over the death of a plain man of the people like Abraham Lincoln, a man of the same kind of manners. Everywhere men are weeping over Richard Cobden, Neversin England nor in France has there ever been a word said about the manners of Richard Cobden; and yet they were as nearly

ready to act on it, and not before. This re-fusal to approve the Wade-Davis bill of last be went to Laurens Court House, S. C. where year was based avowedly on this principle. The worked nearly two years. In May, 1829 This bic cessor will find his task-lighter the returned to Raleigh, where he remained were been a word said about the manners of Richard Cobden; and yet they were as nearly like Abraham Lincoln as possible. The speaker said that early in the morning just after he had heard of the fall of Sumter, he sed solely to maintain peace and order withwent to Cobden and said to him, "Are you in the borders of the States respectively. enough interested in the American question to have a few words?" "Interested," said Third. The recognition by the Executiv of the United States of the several State Gov was re elected twice and in 1830 was chosen he "interested," and the tears started from rnments on their officers and Legislatur his eyes, "My God sir I don't sleep at night. taking the oath prescribed by the Constitu-tion of the United States, and where conflict-He sat down and went over the whole ques-tion, and until I came back, said the speaker and had, a interview with Abraham Lincoln, ng State Governments have resulted from war the legitimacy of all shall be sub-I never know how much alike those two men mitted to the Supreme Court of the United Fourth. The re-establishment of all Fed-

eral courts in the several States with powers is defined by the Constitution and laws of

Congress. Fifth. The people and inhabitants of al States to be guaranteed so far as the execu-tive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States respectively. Sixth. The Executive authority or Gov-rnment of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and be too tender that he had too much love. obey the laws in existence at the place of in a word, was too Christlike; and how their residence.

Seventh. In general terms it is announced Christlike was he in dying. His death was on Good Friday, and his last official words that war is to ccase. A general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can were, in substance, "Father, forgive them they know not what they do." Here the speaker alluded to the dream which the Presi-dent had related shortly before his death, ommand, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies. The distribution f arms and the resumption of peaceful purwhich seems to be accepted now as a presuits by officers and men hitherto composing monitory shedow of his own fate. His death it was said had united the American said armies,

Not being fully empowered by our respecpeople as never before, and though sad was not altogether without good. We have tive principals to fulfil these terms, we indi-vidually and officially pledge ourselves to earned it was urged that no one man is; romptly obtain authority and will endeavou (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, absolutely necessary to the perpetuity of our nationality. We have learned to un-derstand what treason is that we cannot be (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding Army United States in North Carolina. J. E. JOHNSON, J. E. JUHNSON, General Commanding Confederate States Army in North Carolina. Disapproval of General Sherman's Action It is reported that this proceeding of Gen. herman was disapproved for the following. should be destroyed. (Tremendous applause.) We should watch well all our officials and see that this sprout of hell never shoots up mong other reasons;

It was an exercise of authority not First agaiu and takes root in the American soil vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnson knew that Gen. Sherman had no authority to enter inte-From Washington my such arrangements.

Second. It was a practical acknowledgnent of a rebel Government. Third. It undertook to re-establish rebel LAIE FROM GEN. SHERMAN. State Government that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many then-and lives and

E. M. STÁNTON

operations against Johnston army. E. M. STANTON,

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Washington, April 22.—In a dispatch dated at Mobile, 5 o'clock p.m., on April 14th, Major General Canby rejorts as fol-lows: We find in Mobile, and its defences

on the west side of the bay, over one hundred

and fifty guns ard a very large amount of

ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and

is a large amount of provisions and forage.

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 22. Yesterday a bearer of a dispatch arrived i immense treasure, and placed arms and mu-rom General Sherman. An agreement for initions of war in the bands of rebels at th ir the suspension of hostilities and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace had disbandes and used to conquer and subdue Sherman, with the rebel General Johnstonoyal States. Fourth. By the restoration of rebel authe rebel General Breckinridge being present

at the conference. A Cabinet meeting was held at So'clock thority in the respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery. In the evening, at which the action of Gen. Fi/th. It might furnish a ground of reat the conference. bridges between Greensboro' and Danville, in the evening, at which the action of Gen. ponsibility on the part of the Federal Gov-rument to pay the rebel debt and certainly subjects loval citizens of robel. States to the member of the Cabinet. General Sherman was ordered to resume debt contracted by rebeis in the name of the

> that the instructions given by the late Presi-Sixth. It put in dispute the existence of dent in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincola himself at the capi-tal, on the mght of the 5d of March, and Loyal State Governments, and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recog-nized by every department of the United States Government. Secenth. It practically abolished Confiswere approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action

cation laws, and relieved rebels of every de-gree who had shughtered our people, from of military commanders. On the night of the 3d of March, while

President Lincoln and his Gabinet were at the Capital, a telegrain from Gen. Grant was all pain, and penalties for their crimes. Eighth. It gave terms that had been depresent were Commander Behm, of the navy and Samuel Downing, a resident of Edm-him that Gen. Lee had requested an inter-by Present were Commander Behm, of the navy brought to the Socretary of War informing him that Gen. Lee had requested an inter-by President Lincoln, and better terms than view or conference to mak rrangements for s had ever asked in the

Capture of Macon - Howell Coob a Prisoner.-The War Department has Important Information Relative to the Murder of President Lincoln .- Official Gazette.

SHERMAN

WAB DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1865. Major General Dix, New York:

A dispatch from General Sherman states that Wilson held Macon on the 80th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of my armistice and he has telegraphed to me,

through the rebel lines, for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon, and hold his command for fur-ther orders, unless he has reason to believe the reburger show the taken to believe he rebels are changing the status to our pre-

This department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond. One of the assassing now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

E. M. STANTON,



WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865. Maj. Gen. Dix, New York :

J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the s amps in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in Gammel's farm near Port Roy-al on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's Despendence. force. Booth was shot and killed, and Hat force. Booth was shot and Killeu, and Lan-rold captured in a barn, in which they had taken rofuge. Booth's body and Harrold are now in Washington. E. M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

April 27, 1865. Yesterday morning a squad of the 16th New York Cavalry traced Booth and Har-rold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded and a demand made for surrender, which Harrold was in favor of deine but on Boath culture but was in favor of doing, but on Booth calling him a coward he refused to surrender. The barn was set on fire and upon getting to hot Harrold put his hands through the door to be handcuffed whilst this was going on Booth fired on the soldiers, upon which a sergeant fired on him the ball taking offect in his head and killing him in two hours. Harrold was taken alive and brought to Washington Navy Yard last night. Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry and declared his inten-tion never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad a company of 28 men if he were permitted to place himself 20 yards distant. The scouting party was command-ed by Licut. E. P. Dougherty. Booth was on a crutch and lame. 'He lived two hours whispering blasphemies against the Governrespective capitals, which might be used as ment and a message to his mother.leaning on a crutch preparing to shoot again

Cown and County Matters.

at his captors.

APPRENTICE WANTED -A stout boy, with a good education and a good moral character, will be taken at this office to learn the Printing business. None others need apply.

any We are glad to appoince the anpointment of our friend SAMUEL V. RUBY, to a first lieutenancy in Hancock's corps.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL -- On Monday

last JAMES NORRIS and ALBERTUS MILLER,

the two young men charged with tearing

1 the flag from Rev. Mr. CLERC's he

given term are filled from the Senate. Just be considered a man of sense. When the before the close of the first executive session most experienced and reputable statesmen of before the close of the first executive session of each Congress, the Vice President usually vocates the chair, which is immediately fill-modesty of Mr. Lincoln's mind, that be acted od by the election of President protem, who performs the duties of the Vice President proportioned rather to a sense of his great whenever that officer is absent, and in case of the death of both Preidint and Vice Presi-

dent he succeeds to the office. The present coln's first election, foreseen what was com-President of the Senute is Hon. Lafayette S. ing. it would not have chosen for President President of the Senate is Hon. Lalayette S. Foster, of Connecticut. He has been in the Senate since 1855, and is two years the senior was to succeed, we doubt whether foresight of President Johnson. During the first and deliberation would have made so good a Congress under Mr. Lincoln's administration choice. With the Republican party in pow-Congress under Mr. Lincotn's administration (the thirty-seventh.) Hon. Solomon Foot of Vermont was temporary President of the Senate, and during the last (the thirty-eighth, Hon. L'aniel Clark, of New hampshire. Dur-tion Mr. Binnet in the Senate in the Hon. L'aniel Clark, of New hampshire. Dur-ing Mr. Pierce's administration, David R. tions. The stability of a republican govern-patriotism ovinced by our loved and lost lea-Atchison and Jesse D. Bright presided in the Senate; during Mr. Fillmore's. Hon Wm. R. King, of Alabama, presided, and during

times subject to immediate change by losing MESA A correspondent of the Boston Jourthe confidence of the representatives of the nal gives an account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears for the full period of four years without any that he had a presentiment that he should possibility of displacing it. except by revolunot survive the close of the war. The writer tion. In ordinary times, this works well enough; for the growth of opinion, in any says: He may not have looked for it from ordinary four years, could not be so rapid as the hand of an assassin, but he felt sure that to indispose the people to await the Presihis life would end with the war long ago. dential election. But when there was let He told me "that he was certain he should loose upon us at the beginning of the last ad-not outlast the Rebellion." It was in last ministration, the wild outbreakings of turbulence and treason, the development of opin-ion went forward with gigantic strides cor-July. As you will remember, there was dissension then among the Republican leaders. sension then among the Republican leaders. Many of his best friends had deserted him, and were talking of an opposition conven-which a Republican President might have tion to nominate another candidate; and uni- adopted with decision in the Spring of 1861, versal gloom was among the people. The North was find of the mong and adhered to with steadiness during the four years, would have exposed the Govern-North was tired of the war, and supposed an ment to be shivered into fragments by the honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln shocks of changing opinion. What was knew it was not—that any peace at that time wanting in the flexibility of our political would be only disunion. Speaking of it, he system was made up in the character of Mr. Lincoln. Whatever may be thought of the said :- "I have faith in the people ; they absolute merits of the late President's adminwill not consent to disunion. The danger istration-on which it would not be decorous is, they are misled. Let them know the to express our views on this occasion-it canis, they are inisted. 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, say-ing: "You are wearing yourself out with hard work." "I can't work less," heanswer- cannot be doubtful that the predominant hard work." "I can't work less," he answer-ed, "but it isn't that—work nover troubled me. Things look badly, 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 I fear for the country," When I suggested in the Spring of 1801, his auministration would have been wrecked by the moral aid that right must eventually triumph—that I which would have been given the South by. 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 evalue the Rohellion When'tf it over the result of the Autumn of 1862, the Republican beyond the Autumn of 1862, the Republican outlast the Rebellion. When it is over my work will be done,""

Begr No resugent of the Qabinet was ever before nur-dered. An attempt was made to take the dial dock, and they ever held a dock, and they ever held a dock, and they ever held a dock of the dent attempt was made to take the dial dock, and they ever held a dock of the dent attempt was made to take the dial dock of the dent attempt was made to take the d ner No President of the United States or

and a finguration of

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.—The terrible.tragedy at Washington has led to the inquiry on the part of many concerning the successor of President Johnson, should he also be removed by death. For the in-formation of such we would state that vacan-cies in the Presidential chair during any cies in the Presidential chair during any Let it be said that the germ of Peace was planted by the hand of Abraham Lincoln. Let it live and flourish and become a monument to his fame." If these are the encomiums his greatness forces even from his foes what words can exresponsibilities than to a theatrical notion of political stage effect. press the admiration, affection and love for

him that fills the hearts of those who hon-"Had the country, previous to Mr. Linored and trusted him while living and now weep bitter tears over his grave. No eulogy from them is needed. Let his memory be trusted to those who were not his followers; let his praises come even from his focs.

der in his reserve and silenco-in what he took care not to say or do during his occu-Mr. Tyler's, Samuel L. Southard and Willie P. Mangum presided. The function of the contract of lies that are current and popular, steadfastly people; whereas under our Constitution and refusing to lend them any countenance what-iron inflexibility can maintain itself in office over, evinces a profound and invincible ser-

gacity rare among even the ablest of public men I. Mr. Lincolu, throughout his arduous term of service of President-in fact, throughout his entire public career-utterly, stubbornly refused to utter a word calculated to embroil us in a contest with any foreign. power. "One War at a time"-the words with which he decided the Trent case-were the key-note of his entire official career. He never proposed the idea, once so popular, of getting out of our domestic struggle by plunging into one with a European power. None of the bogus "Monroe doctrine" bravado. which so tickles the ears of most grounlings, ever escaped his lips. He was of course annoyed and embarrassed by the French invasion of Mexico, and he never concealed his sion of Maxico, and he never concented ins dislike to that Napoleonic blunder; but he is by the roots. We have no favors to ask folt that it ill became the chief of a great na-these men. They have waged war to the tion to indulgo in warnings and menaces ttermost. They have murdered not less which he was notoriously unable, during outhan sixty thousand of our soldiers in rebet Civil War, to back by material persuasion prison pens by inhuman brutality to prison-civil War, to back by material persuasion prison pens by inhuman brutality to prisondislike to that Napoleonic blunder; but he a by the roots. We have no favors to ask Civil War, to back by material persuasion prison pens by inhuman brutality to prison-It would have been easy and popular, ers of war, when they were bound by all like the words of Pericles, more purely Greek St. Mary's have, during the whole war, been plunge the country into a great foreign w but that would have been to ensure its r but that would have been to ensure its r but that would have been to ensure its r but that has fallen from the lips of an An orican and their protection to rebel blockade runbut that would have been to ensure its but that would have been to ensure its r caused the death of thousands more of our man it was not for his intellect that we have been to receive one work of the union and bravest sons who have fought in do-coln saw the right from the outset, an ad force of the Union and the Constitution, by that quick intuition which never failed. The murderers of the President were harthe courage and patriotism to pursue / II. He never talked vindictive/nor alike forfoit. The least we can do is to dethe courage and patriotism to pursue, threatened to hang or shoot men were not in his power. He probably have clear and the wealth they have convert in the Spring of 1861, his administration would have been given the South yo the Northern conservatives, including a large part of the Republican party. Had he refu-soft to adopt the Autumn of 1802, the Republican party would have, refused public support to the Sucholders' Rebellion is any fer man party would have, refused public, the South you the Northern of South your to the Market is and the estates of these outlaws, and the soft to adopt the Autumn of 1802, the Republican party would have, refused public support to the Sucholders' Rebellion is any fer man party would have, refused public, the South your the the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the means of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was against the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was' and the states of the republic. The slaves have the was against the republic. The slaves have the was against the republic. The slaves have the was against the republic. Another was an ever tempto violat. The full of the definition of the work with have deen at the definition of the work with have deen at the definition of the work with have deen at the definition of the work with have deen at the definition of the work with have been our steadfast friends, while the conservative have work the means of the republic. The slaves have have been our steadfast friends, while the conservation of the work with have been our steadfast friends

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the same evils hereafter in some new forn. When John C. Calboun died, his pernicion projects did not die with him, because the institution which engendered them produced many men ready and cage to carry thep in-to execution. If we were to catch andhang Jeff. Davis, the example would be saltary: and it would he still more so if all the mem-sidering the end of their conversation." Here the over states and signed by the Secretary of War. The soft his cabinet and the recusant officers the word the Recourt of the recusant officers the word the recusant officers the word the Recourt of the recusant officers the word the recusant officers the word the Recourt of the following the conversation." Hereafter the recusant officers the word the Recourt of the Recourt of Cartileton the word the Recourt of Cartileton the word the Recourt of Cartileton the word the Recourt of Cartileton the words of Cartileton the words of Cartileton the words of Gartileton, North Middleton, No bers of his cabinet and the recusant officers of the United States army who ledhis forces were strung up heide him, like glions on a were strung up heide him, like glions on a

Toombs, Lee, Booth, Brooks, etc.

southward our poor soldiers were women, genilly wives and daughters of rich men. is slaves and all their property that we find. This is the way to tear up the sys-

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were strung up beside him, like onions on a could say. The blow had stunned the nut-rope. But if this sort of policy satisfied the too. With all the strength which our faith in God gives us, this was all we could say. The blow had stunned the nut-tion. With all the strength which our faith in God gives us, this was all we could say. The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitula-tion of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor says our text, and "follow." There is little

fear of our forgetting-there is little fear of me to say that you are not to decide, discuss Let us be clearly inderstoid. We know that some sort of erancipation is generally conceded. But we contend that the change must be radical. No half-way measures will of the integrating the name of Abraham of a German poet that men preserve the memory of their destroyers better than that of their benefactors. One of the very best to but we are no to decide, discuss or confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President hods in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conventions. In the mean time you are to push to the utnost your military advantages. suit the emergency. We must tear up the signs of the times is that men are coming to

suit the emergency. We must tear up the stroyed. Slavery mist be succeeded by no serfage; no apprentizeshi; no substitute of any other kind than frédom. We do not expect this to be done in day. It is a la-borious undertaking; ht we must find the nen to do it, and the gaust not suffer them-selves to he discouragil or put off. What-tever power Congresspossesses to crush out the very vitals of thshave system, should bo dexercised promptlycoldly and thoroughly, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman, or some other southern commander, by which the very vitals of the sinve system, should be exercised promptly boldly and thoroughly, and we have in the Supreme Court a patri-otic tribunal to spain it in all proper legis-lation. We are of among those who re-gard the confiseron actas cruelor arbitrary. We think it ju and claim that it should be rigidly enford everywhere throughout the south, agains very man or woman convict-ed of aiding the rebellion. This act is one home, we state the confiseron actas is one cluding their gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end. they will be permitted with their effects, in-After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct

ed of aidingie rebellion. This act is one home, was there love for Abranam Lincoln of the chieffigines of southern purgation. It will end us to do more to break up the to sub a sto do more to break up the plantation from than any other measure we of Switzernau, in every woodman's caoin of the Dark Forest, in every cotage in Italy can devi In our judgment it is not to be wherever men have learned during these five held as firsh because it deprives families of have locked upon him as one chosen of God supporter it is indisputable that the most malignt, the most flendish wretches in the Kind. It is but lately that Gariba di named infly wives and daughters of rich men. is shaveholders made the rebellion. Let death of Abraham Lincoln. And will probably reach 80,000 bales, and there is death though held by Booth was one of hisgrandchildren Lincoln, litledream-No, no. And yet the speaker had no sympa-thy with much that was said about his intel-all of Moseby's command have surrendered,

it; and I trasted in God and did it." The manners of Mri Lincoln have been the object is published: of a great deal of, snobbish gomment. If MEMORANDUM OR BASIS OF AGREEMENT

He Goes Down to Johnston.

Determines to Fight On.

NEW YORK, April 23. The Suffolk, (Va.,) correspondent of the *Urald* states that rebel officers, who had arleft at daylight the next morning for Greens-boro, N. C.

the evacuation of Weldon.

He stated that if hard pushed he should go ting from Camp Fisk, near Vicksburg, Miss., to Texas where he was sure he could rally an army around him and make another stand, and that he should never leave the limits of sends us the following list of members of his regiment who died in the rebel prison pen at the Confederacy; he issued orders for the cavalry to join him and to burn the bridges Andersonville, Georgia :

Feported to have been done, and also Secretary Stanton to General Di

WAR DEPARTMENT<sub>RO</sub> WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865 Major General JOHN A DIX, New York :-This Department has information that the resident's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond. -One of the assassing, new in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to the late President, Abraham Lincoln. The

be one of the St. Albans raiders EDWIN M. STANTON, Colored People. HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIV. )

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1865. } TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VND OF MARYLAND OF ALEX-ANDRIA, AND THE BORDER COUNTIES OF | death." We hope that the day will be pro-Your President has been murdered. He

has fallen by the assassin and without a moammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about 5,000 prisoners. Inventories are now being taken and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as and it the great of the gr year : Think of this and romember how long and how anxiously this good man labored to break your chains and to make you happy. President-C. P. Humerich. I now appeal to yon by every considerati

which can move loyal and greatful hearts to aid in discovering and arresting his murderer. Concealed by traitors, he is believed to be lurking somewhere within the limits of the District of Oolumbia of the State of Maryland or Virginia. Go forth then and watch, and listen and inquire and search, and pray, by day and by night, until you shall have succeeded in dragging this mons-trous and bloody criminal from his hiding

place. You can do much form his hiding place. You can do much form, ther hum-blest and feeblest among you, patience, and inweared vigilance may render the most important assistant. I large rewards have been, offered by the government, and by municipal authorities, and they will be paid for the apprehension of this inurderer, or for any information, which will aid in, his arrest. But I feel that you need no such stimulus as this. You will hunt down this cowardly accessin of your hest friend as you gion. The military commander of the depart-ment will speedily take measures to bring cowardly assussin of your best friend as you would the murdorer of your own father. Do this and God; whose servant has been alain; and the country which has given you freedom, will bless you for this noble act of daty. Washington, April 28. Washington, April 28. As' reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Gon-erals Johnston and Sherman, the following memoriandum or basis of what wis agreed upon between the Generals, and the result, is nublished. duty. MAllinformation which will lead to the arrost of Booth or Suratt or Harold, should be communicated to these headquarters, or to General Holt, Judge Advocate General, at Hearse, to bury the dead darkies. A wench

Washington or, if immediate action is re-quired, then to the nearest military authorimade this the 18th day of April; "A. b. 1865, near! Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E: Jolinston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman commanding the army of the test and a splat and soldiers in this command and all loyal people, are enjoined to increased Confederate army, and Major General W. S. HANCOCK, T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, both present. First. The contending armies now in the Commanding Middle Military Division. but with add and the Subger ad Blance Rockwards served a state have give a bred Adds of Fast Jacob and independences of

Middlesex and the Borough of Carlisle. Those who have returns to make under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Act are requested to take notice of this change.

TYLER'S PATENT WATER WHEEL .---Attention is invited to the advertisement of rived there, report that the news of Lee's this wheel. One of them can now be seen at surrender reached Jeff Davis, at Danville, the establishment of F. Gardner & Co., in three days after his precommition, and Jeff this place.

BET Sergeant J. S. WOODBURN, wriover the Neherrin and Roanoke rivers, which | Sergeant J. T. Ardary, Co. F. 13th Pa. Cav.

for	Corp. Joseph Rudy David Hoerner	"	" "	**		**	
	David Hoerner	**	**		"		
	* John Elliott	**		44		**	
Dix. }	** Daniel Sheaffer	**	"	**	44	**	
	Priv. W. D. Kauffman	**	**	44	4.6	**	
	" Geo. W. Forney			••	• 6	**	

A DAY OF HUMILIATION .--- The President has appointed Thursday, the 25th of May, to be observed as a day of humiliation and mourning, in consequence of the loss of people of the nation are requested "to assem-Secretary of War. ble in their respective places of worship, General Hancock's Appeal to the there to unito in solemn service to Almighty ble in their respective places of worship, God, in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all may be occupied at the same time in contemplating his virtues, and in sorrow for his undee and violent perly observed by the people throughout the Union, and that the Great Ruler will bless

> Will Fire Company, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing

Vice President—J. Wareham. Secretary—Will M. Ogilby. Treasurer—Jos. W. Ogilby. Trustces—C. P. Humerich, G. Mell, C. Reighter, Jesse Rhinchart, John A. Wag-

1st Director-J. W. Ogilby. 2d " A. K. Sheaffer. 3d " W. L. Spottswood. " F. Watts, jr. John Schuchman. 5th Chief Engincer-S. W. Early. 'Assis't. ". George Mell.

nen\_On Monday evening last, a very large congregation of negroes assembled at a house in Dickinson Alley, for the purpose of holding a prayer meeting. Some were contrabands and others of pure Pennsylvania blood. After some time spent in what they called a prayer meeting, they concluded to have a ter, standing and pecuniary condition of the party. One of the subjects discussed was, the observed that the Pennsylvania darkies, were too poor to buy a hearse, without the aid of their Southern brethern and sisters. This was most emphatically denied by the poor dark