The Berald. The Compromise between Grant and was worth twenty battles to the coun We find the following account of a visit try, and a Compromise at the beginning of the war, would have been worth all the life paid by a delegation of the U.S. Christian Commission to Gen. Robert E. Lee, going treasure and suffering it has cost. The cost alone would fill the land with churches and the round of our exchanges. CARLISLE, PA. literary institutions. --- Volunteer. "Being assured that a visit to Gen. Lee would be well received, a detachment of the A man must indeed have a strong attach-Friday, May 5, 1865. U.S. Christian Commission, consisting of ment to things departed who still keeps prating about "compromise." Compromise

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD a those cirles, and are authorized to take Advertise-pats and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

-Hon. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg, advertises in The Richmond Whig a reward of \$1000, to be paid for the arrest of F. W. Smith, son of "Extra Billy," who burned Mr. McC.'s residence at the time of the raid upon Chambersburg.

-Secretary Welles this afternoon for warded to Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, a congratulatory letter on the downfall of Mobile. Secretary Welles closes his letter as follows: "I am happy in ex-Confederate gray." tending to you and those under your com mand the congratulations of the Navy Department for the victory which places in our possession, with but one exception, all the thing else. The admiration that is expressed chief points of the Southern coast, and one that bids fair to be the closing naval contest of the rebellion."

-The anti-Slavery constitutional amendment has been ratified by the Legislatures of twonty States. Tennessee and Arkansas having been almost unanimous in its favor. New Jersey stands alone among the free States as having rejected the measure. The to seek the society of those whose actions amendment will unquestionably be ratified have been in direct opposition to their views by Vermont. New Hampshire, Connecticut. California, Iowa and Oregon. One State more will be needed for the requisite threefourths. This can easily be obtained by reversing the first decision of New Jersey, Delaware or Kentucky, or securing the vote of Florida or some other southern State.

-Mr. Lincoln's grandfather, also named Abraham Lincoln, was murdered by an Indian in 1774, while at work on his farm, near the Kentucky river. He had three sons, the eldest of whom, Thomas, was the father of the President. Thomas married in 1806 Nancy Hanks, a native of Virginia, and settled in Harden county, where the Presigrandfather of the President emigrated from county, in the Shenandoah valley, Va, about 1750.

The following paragraph is taken from an article which appeared in the La Crosse (Wisconsin,) Democrat on the 29th of August last :---

"The man who votes for Lincoln now is a traitor. Lincola is a traitor and a mur-derer. He who pretended to war for, but wars against the Constitution of our country is a traitor' and Lincoln is one of these men. He who calls and allures men to a certain butchery, is a murderer, and Lincoln has done all this. Had any former Democratic who have exhausted every effort to overturn President warred upon the Constitution or our Government. trifled with the destinies of the Nation as Gen Lee appea Lincoln has, he would have been hurled perdition long since. And if he is elected to misgovern another four years, we trust some class of persons at the North. Not only is bold hand will pierce his heart with dagger his genius as a commander admired, but alpoint for the public good."

This is somewhat stronger in language than the average of the philippics pronounced uted to him. Could anything be more abagainst Mr. Lincoln during the last campaign, but its sentiment is about the same. For the sake of party success politicians nev- of this rebel chief, consider what : rrant fools er hesitate to resort to the strongest terms of they make of themselves ! Robert E. Lec, denunciation of those whom they wish to more than any other man in the Confederacy, defeat. This course always produces ill effocts indirectly, but in the present instance, who loves his country or his race. His was the injury has been direct and almost a nec- no sudden treason. He maintained his poessary consequence of the means employed. sition in the army of the Government until the country from despotism and tyranny and prevents his "alluring his fellow men thanks and gratitude. But why is it that wickedness of those around him. Union he is not hailed as such by the men who were so fond of uttering such sentiments as those of the above extract? Are the charges that almost Dictator. Does the man who delibthey so frequently brought against the Pres-erately violates his oath of allegiance to his ident while living any less true now that he is dead? Or why do they shrink from applauding the act to which all their teachings pointed as heroism? Judged by their own disapprove of the acts of his associates even against it; who never raised his voice to words Booth had a right to expect that those when those acts would have disgraced fiends ; who hoped "some bold hand "would rid our country of a tyrant, would be anzious of his power, shows no repentance nor renow to do him honor. We do not write this for the purpose of creating feeling against those who denounced power, deserves any thing better than the the President while living, but merely to call ounishment which any other felon would reattention to something in our practical polieive? tics that sadly needs improving. It is high We have just emerged from a most territime now that these heated, intemperate, senseless denunciations of those high in authority should stop. We believe in the have been sacrificed, and treasure expended greatest freedom of discussion and hope nevto an extent almost beyond computation .---or to see the time when men will hesitate to criticise closely and discuss freely the actions of our rulers. But there is a wide distinction between liberty and license. Men have treason. And is no punishment to overtake no right to denounce, and charge crimes those who controlled, directed, and gave life upon a ruler simply because it suits their parpose to do so. And now that our peo men on whose heads rests the murder of ple fully see the mischief that has arisen from housands of our noblest countrymen go this unrestricted use of the tongues and pens

Admiration for Traitors.

seven, called at his door, and his son, Curtis Lee, appeared; when I said to him that we had called to pay our respects to Gen. Robert E. Lee. Being soon seated in a dinbet veen Grant and Lee; well that is the richest thing we have heard for some days. ing-room, without any cover on an exten-sion dining-table, the General soon was ush-We wonder if the Confederacy regards it as much of a compromise. The rebel army surered in by his son and announced. I arose by previous arrangement, and said to him that I had been a soldier, and called to pay my respects to him as a soldier, and advanced to take his hand; but he made no response, and then I introduced Dr. Parker of Boston, and all the party in succession. "We all soon arose, and Dr. Parker said

pletely broken up. Their conquerors, the o him that we were on a humane mission, army of the Potomac, preserve their organand hoped he sympathized with it He said that he did, and continued 'that these assoization, murch at will through the confederacy, do every thing that a hostile army can ciations had done much good, and he boped they would continue their efforts.' He then do, and this a compromise! 'Tis a little strange gave us all his-hand very cordially, calling us all by name as we parted, with the best of wishes. He and his staff were dressed in that it didn't occur to the magnanimous leader of the rebel hordes to enter into such a compromise just after McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, or when he was marching

Our opinion is that this "detachment the U.S. Christian Commission" would have his army into Pennsylvania. We suppose been as profitably employed at almost anyduced then to make the same terms which by some persons who are professedly loyal Grant acceded to. McClellan especially for this traitor chief is just about as far as might have done something in the comproabsurdity ought to be tolerated; and when mise business, if compromise at the begin-

we hear of men calling to pay their respects | ning had been desirable as possible. to him, we are inclined to characterize their action as a little more than absurd. The a little at a loss, just now for material to motives that induce such performances may be very easily guessed. Persons are not apt and opinions. Admiration for a traitor has in nine cases out of ten, its origin in a sympathy with his treason, and we are free to say that the eagerness displayed by the above mentioned gentlemen to pay their respects to the vanquished traitor chieftain raises a very strong suspicion that they would have been

quite as eager to have congratulated him on the success of his efforts on behalf of the Confederacy, had those efforts been successful The day for admiring and applauding traitors should be about over. They may be rardoned if the Government thinks a general amnesty would conduce to either a speedy or permanent peace. But before the Government sees fit to do this, we hope that dent was born February 12, 1809. In 1816 every man who has the slightest pretensions the family removed to Indiana. The great- to loyalty, will refrain from doing honor to and captured its most stubornly defended the men who have been the head and front | city. Treason boasted it would die fighting | Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Rockingham | of the wicke est rebellion that ever cursed the earth. We have suffered quite enough from treason to teach us to hate traitors rather that to exercise our ingenuity to dis-

cover their good qualities. They descree nothing from the Nation, but the punishconcessions to Slavery, not by withdrawing ment which in all civilized countries attachoffensive Proclamations or repealing obnoxies to the very highest grade of crime, and ous laws; not by declaring the war a failure and adopting the sentiments of the Chicago although reasons of public policy may in-Platform ; not even by driving abolitionduce our rulers to deal leniently with them, the same considerations cannot excuse the ists from power but by prosecuting the war vigorously until the last has laid down his conduct of men whose every action indicates arms and submitted to the authority of the admiration, respect and love for the men Government. This course we have always contended was the only one which would re-

Gen. Lee appears to have the singular store peace, order and Government to our good fortune to be applauded by quite a large c untry and events have fully proved that those who advocated the same line of policy were not mistaken.

Gentlemen of the Democratic Party do let | most all the goodness and virtue which mere "compromise" sleep quietly in its grave | ture good conduct. Gen. Pillow has or had mortals are capable of attaining, are attrib-You have certainly demonstrated that it is a large plantation near Columbia, and was surd ? Do men who are constantly prating hasn't been much used to crush out the re- | Auron V. Brown, in another still more exabout the honor, manliness or christianity hope for your party in the dim and misty of the rebellion.

News Items. -On learning of the defeat and surrender of Lee, the Rebel Governor of Florida committed sucide.

-Twenty-seven rebel flags from Lee's. army were presented to the War Department on Saturday. -At New Orleans the news of the assassi-

nation of President Lincoln created the most intense excitement. Business was entirely The Course of the Flight of the Capture -and his Accomplice.—Full and Correct Par-ticulars of the last Scene.—The Dying Words stopped, and the greatest sorrow was manifested by the people.

-Two merchants of New York City prorenders all its officers and soldiers from Lee down give their parole not to serve again pose to the Secretary of War that a reward Special Despatch to the Press. of \$500 000 be offered for the capture of Jeff. during the war unless exchanged : their arms Davis, and evidence their sincerity by-voland munitions of war are turned over to our unteering to subscribe \$10,000 each toward Government, and their organization is comthe amount.

news of Booth's capture had subsided last -The California end of the Pacific Railnight, it was impossible to get, for publicaroad now employs about 2,300 laborers, 800 tion a reliable statement of the incidents in of whom are whites, and the remainder Chi- a connected form. Everybody who had been nese. Cars will be running thirty-six miles from Sacramento next week. -The cost of the Fire Department in New

Col. Conger, Lieut. Baker, Lieut. Doherty, York was, last year, \$598,000. That of the and Sergeant Corbett, the principal actors in paid departments of London, Cincinnati, the capture, in relating to eager newsmong-Baltimore, Boston and St. Louis together, ers the history of the affair. I forwarded the Union commanders might have been in-S816.000 you yesterday the mixed mass of information

> -All the funds required to pay Gen. Sherthus obtained, and, in order that your reaman's army in full will be ready by the mid- ders may have a brief connected statement, dle of next week. It will require about \$11, I have obtained from some of the officers above named, including Col. Baker, under 000,000 for this purpose. whose direction the whole work has been

-It is stated that thirty velunteer batter We know that Democratic Journalists are performed, the following : ies have been dismounted, and their horses turned over, preparatory to being mustered make party capital of, but they needn't make themselves ridiculous in the attempt to get out of service. The reduction of the War Department expenses in the single item of | last Sunday morning, no satisfactory results some up. There has been no compromise chart red steamers, has already been enor- had followed the very general employment with their friends of the Confederacy, They mous. These charters ranged from \$50 to have been Conquered. Their treason has \$1,000 vessels per duy. Other chartered been overthrown in the only manner possitransports will be dismissed as rapidly as 500 detectives and citizens. On Sunday ble, by subjugation. New Orleans, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Wilpossible.

mington and Richmond have not been com--The Jews of this country have shown a full share of patriotism since the war began. From Ohio 12,000 have gone to fight for the pany with a telegraph operator, to tap wires promised for, but captured The armies of Pemberton, Gardiner, Lee and Johnson and establish a telegraph office at Chapel were not dispersed by any honied words of Union flag, from New York 10,000, from compromise but were defeated, vanquished Illinois 5000, from Michigan and Wiscon- Lim information, and with them and forced to surrender as prisoners of war. sin 9000, and from other States enough to man, who upon close interrogation, disclosed The Confederate Government left Richmond make a total of 40,000. They have estab- | the fact that Booth and companion had within not because of the tender words and gentle lished fivensylums for disabled soldiers, their Up to this time no authorized search had pleadings of Pendleton, Voorhees, the Woods, widows and orphans, the benefits of which the N. Y. World and the-Volunteer, but are limited to no faith or creed.

because of the persistent use of the whole -The city of Minneapolis, opposite St. military power of the Government until it Paul, met with heavy loss by fire on Wedhad vanquished its last remaining army nesday night, resulting in the destruction of an entire block of buildings (sixteen in number). involving a loss variously estimated at in the last ditch and in the last ditch it has from \$120.000 to \$150.000. of which amount been forced to die. The authority of our about \$40,000 was covered by insurance. Government has been vindicated not by The origin of the fire was unknown-some cringing to traitors but by conquering them. believing it was the work of an incendiary, Peace has been won not by granting new

and some attributing it to accident.

Personal.

-Major-Gen. Banks has arrived at New-Orleans and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf.

-Gen. Grant returned to Washington on Saturday afternoon.

-Hon. Samuel Davis, one of the Associate udges of Bedford county, died, after a protracted illness, on Saturday last.

-Brig.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tenn., said to have requested permission to return to his home at Columbia, and offers to take the amnesty oath and give bonds for his fu-

went

county, scattered it on the wayside, placing vessel remaining in attendance at Belle these orders will be arrested, and a full accounty, scattered it on the wayside, plucing some in the jail of that county, where it has since been found. The money, if ever re-covered, would belong to the loyal note-holders of the bank of which it was "born Plain), and brought to this city at ten min-utes past 5 o'clock yesterday. The circumstances that transpirad afterwards have already been published, fowed." We are unable to say who Extra Billy would belong to it caught under the inspiration of the reward which Governor Important Order by the President

Commerce in Insurrectionary States WASHINGTON, April 80, 1865. The following order has been issued by the President :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON,) Saturday, April 29, 1865. EXECUTIVE ORDER.-Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered

First : That all restrictions upon internal domestic and constwise commerc al inter course be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala a connected form. Everybody who had been of the expedition was buttonholed by *quid* muncs, and the day was consumed by Lieut. Shall be embraced within the lines of the Network of the Mississippi River, as National military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President and excepting also from the effect of this or-der the following articles, contraband of war, to wit: Arms, ammunition, and all an ticles from which ammunition is manufac tured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraphic ines.

Second : "All existing military and naval From the time (some twelve days ago) that Col. Baker was brought here from New York, by telegram from Secretary Stanton, until orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named, be and the same are hereby re of detectives, etc. The southern counties of Maryland had been thoroughly searched by voked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or intertere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pur-suant to the regulations of the Secretary of On Sunday morning last Col Baker received information from a boy which induced him to believe the Treasury ANDREW JOHNSON. that he was now well started upon the track

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The First Effects of the Overthrow of the Point. These parties returned, bringing cer-Rebel Power.-General Expenses to be Renegro uced at Unce All Prisoners to be Exchanged Who Will Take The Oath. a few hours crossed the river at Swan Point. WASHINGTON, April 28-The following

mportant order has been issued by the War partment: WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865. GENERAL ORDER NO. 77.

For reducing the expenses of the military stablishment. Ordered-First. That the chiefs of the re

immediately to reduce the expenses of their cessary in view of an unmediate reduction Royal. The force, thus organized, left the Sixth-street-wharf boat at twenty five minutes past the treet during and ar-Second. That the Quartermaster General that night. They got upon land, and pushed discharge allocean transports not required to

remainals until they arrived at Port Royal ferry, where they found the ferryman and his negro assistant sitting quietly at the edge the same sitting quietly at the same sitting quiet same sitting quietly at the same s stopped ; also, purchases of forage, except what is required | were ornamented with a few flowers and a for immediate consumption. All purchases for railway construction and transportation will also be stopped.

Thurd. That the Commissary General Subsistence stop the purchase of supplies in

beyond some fourteen miles. Here except those for which specific appropriations

count of the case reported to these headquar ters. By order of * Major General HALLECK. J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PROCLA-MATION. HUMILIATION AND PRAYER DAY CHANGED. WASHINGTON CITY, April 28, 1865.

By the President of the United States of A merica : A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS-By mỹ Proclamation of the 25th inst., Thursday, the 25th day of next month was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President ; but whereas, my attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid s sacred to a large number of Christians, as

one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Saviour-Now, therefore, 1, ANDREW JOHN-SON, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that religious services, recom-mended as aforesaid, should be postponed until THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE next.

In testimony whereof, I have hereuntose ny hand and caused the scal of the United tates to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 28th lay of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and f the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President :

D. W., HUNTER, Acting Secretary State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ecial Dispatch to the N.Y. Tribune

go to their homes, there to remain, unless WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1, 1865. Your correspondent (E. S.) with General Sherman's army sends the following dispatches to this Bureau :

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865. A MEMORABLE DAY. The 26th of April, 1865, will remain cele

brated in our 'annals as the day which witnessed the final surrender of the Rebel army under Joseph E. Johnston, and closed the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

> UNION GENERALS PRESENT AT THE SURREN DER. The presence of Lieut.-Gen. Grant at Ral-

eigh with the ultimatum of the Government, had been known to the Rebel officers for four devs. and. no doubt, had a salutary influence upon the negotiations which hitherto have hung fire. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schofield and Gen. Howard, with several members of their respective staffs, among others Col. W H. Wherry of Gen. Schofield's Staff, left for the front at 8 o'clock this morning by train.

PLACE OF CONFERENCE. Bennett's house. five miles beyond Dur ham's Station, and about thirty miles from Raleigh, was the place of conference, the same as that where the former interview took place. It is a small and unpretentious coun try dwelling, with only two rooms, and a small allowance of windows in each room. The house, however, was scrupulously neat, bed in one room very neatly made up, and

ranged with neatness and taste. The grounds little shrubbery. Opposite the house is a fine oak casting a broad shadow; and other by the Rebel officers and soldiers to give

them an inviting appearance. THE ARRIVAL.

The train, bearing the Union Generals, arrived at the station, or heuse, about 2 o'clock p. m. Gen. Johnston, with Capt.

Wade Hampton, jr., and Major Preston of his staff, with several other officers arrived about 21 o'clock, and after a very eivil but ot over warm greeting between the officers,

THESURRENDER OF GEN LEE. We are frequently asked the question as to the responsibility of the rebel leaders taken and paroled by Gen. Grant, to the civil law in case our Government should want to try them for treason. A correspondent in the New York Times makes that question appear very clear. The United States can at any time declare them exchanged and then the civil law will take hold of them. The following is the article referred to from the Times :

"There seems to be a general misunderstanding both among our people and some of our editors, with reference to the terms of surrender granted by Gen. Grant to the Army of Northern Virginia.' "In his letter of the 8th inst, Gen. Lee,

Gen Grant says: Each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority

be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside. "It is assumed that these terms grant an unconditional pardon for all past offences against the civil law, to the officers and men belonging to the surrendered army. A little consideration will show this cannot be an consideration will show this cannot be so. Gen. Grant, sceing through the endeavors of Gen. Lee to entangle him in the meshes of diplomatic interviews in relation to a gen-eral peace, refused to treat with him in a civil capacity, and only ollered the terms of a vic-train and mean prime addiment of the second torious and magnanimous soldier to a brave enemy. By surrendering to the miltary power, Gen. Lee and his army became simply prisoners of war; as much so in their homes in the South as if they were shut up in some huge Fort. Lafayette. Gen. Grant evidentby remembered that the army of Pemberton paroled by him at Vicksburg, was kept in a state of perfect organization by being form-ed into a paroled camp.—On this occasion he provided that the officers and men should be allowed to return to their here in the state of be allowed to return to their homes. This be allowing in military language is equivalent to a command; so that these prisoners can

llowed by express permission of the milita-"The military law in relation to prison-ers of war is the same, whether the prison-ers are under parole or urder actual duress; and in either case they are entitle to personal protection as much against the civil law, as against an armed mob. This protection, it to be presumed, is what Gen. Grant means when he says, they shall not be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they

observe their parole,"&c. "Military law is supreme only when the eivil law is inoperative ; and where success follows military operation, can only in a country like ours, be temporary. Never-theless, all pledges made or privileges grant-ed by virtue of military law, while it is the controlling power must be respected by the

controlling power must be respected by the civil law when it reassumes its supremacy. It follows from this princible, that although the whole South may return to its allegi-ance and the States and United States authorities may be in full exercise of their civil functions, the "Army of Virginia" is not amenable to them, but still remains under

the protection of military law. It may be the policy of our government to continue to hold the officers and men of this army as, prisoners of war, forever; or at least till the last one of them has passed from this earth. No punishment could be more severe than this, and no guaranty so efficacious to prevent their fomenting future discord. The military punishment for breaking a parole is death and no member of the, Army of Nor-

thern Virginia, can ever free himself from the parole which he has given. "Should the government, however, prefer to subject them to the action of the civil law it has particular to the source of the civil law it has only to declare, the officers and men trees about the premises had been trimmed of the Army of Northern Virginia exchanged and released from their paroles. From the moment it does this, all promises made by

Gen. Grant at the time of the surrender will have been fulfilled ; and the members of that army, ceasing to be prisoners of war, be come once again ordinary citizens, and as such, are fully amenable to the civil anthorities. The idea seems to prevail that, because the South has no prisoners to exchange, this army can never be released. Any government has the right to free its prisoners at any time; and it has often been done as an act of and the introductions of the officers, Gen. Johnston and Sherman held a short private policy, or for the very purpose of restoring nterview in the room set apart for the con-

sistance a detachment of 29 cavalrymen, of the-16th N. Y. Cava'ry, under command of Lieut. Doherty. Of this detachment, Serbelieved he had by this time reached Port

rpont proposes to offer.

THE DEATH OF BOOTH.

of the Murderer. - The Disposition of the

HISTORY OF THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH.

Until the excitement attendant upon the

WASHINGTON, April 28. '65

The Movements Previous to the Capture.

of the water. The ferry nan was asked if he and transportation, will be

The Booth and Harrold were exhibted to the ferryman and his negro servant. his department for such as may, with what

ferryman then owned up, and gave direc-tions how to follow the fugitives. With even serviceable for your party purposes. It joint owner with his sister, Mrs. Governor this information, and such other as was ob- ing of arms and ordnance stores in governtained from time to time from straggling ment arsenals as rapidly as can be done with-

ey met a negro man, who said he had that have been made by Congress for completion

been made in the adjoining Virginia counties, and Col. Baker determined to send his assistants, Lieut. Col. E. J. Conger and Lieut. L. B. Baker, in pursuit. Upon re-quest, Gen. Hancock furnished for their asgeant Corbett was one. It was known that spective bureaus of this department proceed Booth was travelling very slowly on crutches and could not ride on horseback, and it was respective departments to what is absolutely

four o'clock last Monday afternoon, and ar- | the reduction they deem practicable. rived at Belle Plain between ten and cieven down the river several miles, hearing noth-ing satisfactory. They got no trace of the All river and mland transportations will be

had seen such n en as they described. He denied having brought any such over. He was threatened with personal violence if he did not divulge the truth ; he still persisted in denvine that he had seen the men

Upon looking at the photographs the negro exclaimed, "Why, massa, we took dem gen-tlemen over on de boat yesterday ["The Upon looking at the photographs the negro *Exclaimed*, "Why, massa, we took dem gen-tlemen over on de boat yesterday ["The Upon looking at the photographs the negro *Exclaimed*, "Why, massa, we took dem gen-tlemen over on de boat yesterday ["The

bellion and yet the rebellion has been pretty effectually overcome. There may be some bellion the result in the source in the result of the service. The source is the service is the serv

down to the grave in peace? We hope our of demagorues, let them resolve that hereafter those who transcends the bounds of truth whom there can be any palliation or excuse and fairness, in discussion shall be visited urged, but we do think that in justice to with their displeasure. RIVERS OF BLOOD. The circulation in the

system is not unlike the flow of rivers to the if the lives of leading traitors should be ses, which move smoothly until they are clogged or obstructed. But when drift wood spared, we do hope that no man who loves or alluvial deposit dams them up, then comes our country, who rejoices that its Government has been vindicated, or who has any the tearing devastation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. respect for those who have fallen while battling for the right, will so far forget himself So the blood circulates insensibly through as to do homage to the purjured villians who the system until it becomes clogged by dishave ruled the Confederacy-chief among ease; then burst out the ulcers, sores and diswhom is Robert E. Lee Let their praises orders which follow that condition. Take be spoken by traitors alone. Ayer's Sarsaparilla 'and purify your blood, to - The number of men actually surrendersave yourself from the floods, freshets and

and deluges which sweep unnumbered muled by Johnston is about 27,100, although titudes out upon that shoreless sea which the number on paper is much greater. The swallows all mankind .-- Lancaster (Pa.) surrender includes all the militia from South Register. Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States.

13- 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 com- the perfidy and cowardly expedients resortpletion of the negotiation for surrender .-- | ed to by the leaders of the Rebellion. Our

stand of arms.

distance, but that hope will not be realized i deserves the eternal execration of every man

Pennsylvania and the President It will be contended now, of course, that these expressions were used in the heat of discussion and that those who used them a.e not in any wise responsible for the crimet ta has deprived us of a wise and righteous ruler. has deprived us of a wise and righteous ruler country which he had sworn to defend and characteristics at the outset, and during the Atlantic squadron, and is succeeded by Com- knowledge of such men as they were seeking. and disgraced us forever in the eyes of civil- support. His adherence to the rebellion even, progress of the rebellion, he has been an esization. This we cannot grant. It is pre- after he knew its success was hopeless, cost pecial favorite of our whole Common wealth. sumed that when men use words charging the country many thousands of the best of After his elevation to the Presidential chair high crimes on the head of the Nation, they her sons. For all the crimes that have the disposition to bestow upon him unboundunderstand fully what those words mean, stained the rebellion which has just now ex_{-} ed confidence and a generous support became and use them honestly. If Mr. Lincoln was pired. Lee is responsible to a greater extent almost universal among our citizens, witha traitor and a murderer, it is well that he than any other of traitors. For more than out distinction of party. We are gratified has gone from earth. If his death delivers two years he could have made his will absolute law for the Confederacy. His opin-Washington Chronicle, that this feeling has found an authentic and official expression. ions carried more force with them than even to certain butchery," then the assassin is his those of the head of the Government. When Penn-ylvania, proud of the complimentary country's deliverer and should receive her have we ever heard of his even rebuking the terms in which the President received it, will more than verify the assurances of her prisoners were starved in the Capital of the patriotic Governor :

much by the change. Confederacy, of which this saintly rebel was [From the Washington Chronicle, April 30] THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR OF

PENNSYLVANIA .- Yesterday morning Pres-Government, organizes and commands the ident Johnson received a number of citizens armies that for four years battled fiercely of Pennsylvania, who presented to him the upon yesterday on reaching his home in following earnest and patriotic letter from Governor Curtin of that State. We noticed among those present Colonel F. Jordan, miland even now when vanquished and stripped itary agent of Pennsylvania and his assistant, Colonel Gilliland ; Samuel Wagner, ant traitor he was when in the height of his J. W. Forney read the letter of Governor Curtin to the President :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. HARRISBURG, PA., April 25, 1865.

SIR: I have just returned from reverent We have just emerged from a most terri-ble conflict. Our country is saved, but who can estimate the cost of its salvation ! Men Net remains of our martyred President on their passage through this Com-monwealth, and I avail myself of the first moment to assure you that, as Pennsylvania has throughout steadily and effectively sus-tained the Government in its efforts to crush There is scarcely a family within our bor-ders that does not to-day mourn the loss of some one slain in this gigantic struggle with your Administration, and that with an earnestness and vigor enhanced by the just horror which all her people entertain of the base and cowardly assassination to which to this most wicked conspiracy? Shall the your predecessor has fallen a victim. I know that it is unnecessary to give you this assurance; but, looking to the vast responsibilities that have been suddenly cast upon you, it has seemed to me that an ex-Government may extend mercy to all for press word of hearty encouragement from your friends cannot be otherwise than agree-able to you. I should have visited Washthose who have failen to preserve it, punish- but I am unwilling, just at this moment, to

ment should be sternly meted out to those who organized and led rebellion. But even discharge of your public duties by occupying your time. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To the PRESIDENT.

In reply, President Johnson expressed his fervent thanks to Governor Curtin for the hearty manner in which he had proffered his valuable support of the General Administra-N. Y. Tribune. hearty manner in which he had proffered his valuable support of the General Administration. Some of his most interesting recollections were of the old Keystone State. In

the war for the maintenance of the Government she had surpassed herself in her contributions to our armies and in the valor and sacrifices of her sons, many of whom he classed among his best friends, having met them in large numbers during his trials in

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Tennessee. President Johnson trusted that -Astounding revelations are said to be his administration of the Government would forthcoming respecting the conspiracy for | not be unworthy of the confidence of the the assassinations at Washington, exhibiting | loyal people of Pennsylvania. -----

-The rebel ram Albemarle, which was This statement is incorrect. He has turned Consul-General in Canada has given notice sunk at Plymouth, N. C., has been raised, over, under the articles of capitulation, over to the authorities that all the criminals con- at a cost of \$20,000 and has arrived at the thirty-five thousand men, with a hundred nected with the murder of President Lin- Gosport Navy-yard. The machinery is in and fifty pieces of artillozy and ten thousand coln must besurrendered to the United States excellent order, and her hull is but little authorities. damaged.

-General Gordon, commanding -General Gordon, commanding Eastern Virginia, has issued an order prohibiting the hearing of any business from citizens who do not produce proof of having taken the oath

modore Wm. Bedford.

Fennessee, has seventeen thousand under Booth and Harrold were in the barn, a short order may be carried into effect immediately. arms and distributed at garrisoned towns distance (say a quarter of a nule) from the Screeth. The Adjutant General of the arm throughout the two States.

-Hon. Jesse D. Bright has recently purchased and will soon occupy the farm of Mrs. "Who are you—friends or foes? Are you Confederates?" And he added, "I have got ordnance, engineer and provost marshal gen Follen, one mile above Carollton, on the Ohio river. It is a splendid estate. Ho then five men in here well armed, and can protect eral departments will reduce the number of intends giving up "My Farm," in Gallatin | myself." county. The loyalty of Carroll county, inte

they surround the barn. It is useless for you to resist, so you may as well surrender, and report to the Secretary of War the number which he moves, will not be strengthened

-Edward Ingersoll, who made the secession speech at the Democratic meeting in New York city a short timesince, was waited come out and fight you." Conger.

Philadelphia by a deputation of citizens, and take you a prisoner." Booth. "Let me h " Let me have time to consider." requested to apologize for the disloyal senti-Whereupon Booth and Harrold talked toments expressed. He refused to do so, and gether. The barn was somewhat open, there drew a pistol upon his assailants, whereupon being cracks or openings of about an inch the police interfered and arrested him. He morse for crimes, but is still the proud deft- Esq., of York county, and others. Colonel was taken before a justice and, in default of heard by the party outside. Booth could by bail, committed for an attempt to kill and carrying dangerous weapons. His brother, Ches Incorrell was also set imon by the Booth remarked: "I could have picked

stretcher for me." In this kind of paleying more than an hou

Chas. Ingersoll, was also set upon by the off halfa dozen of you, long since, but I don't want to kill anybody. Who are you?" Baker. "You must surrender." Booth. "I'll never be taken alive" crowd and rather roughly handled. ----

Booth.

Boston Corbett, President Lincoln's Baker. " If you don't surrender we will Avenger ---fire the barn. Booth. "Well, brave boys, prepare

We have before us the photograph of Boson Corbett, the man who shot Booth. He ton Corbett, the man wao snot booth. He s is an Englishman about 26 years of age, and Sergeant in Company L of the 16th New York Cavalry. He went out at the com-mencement of the war as a private of the 12th New York State Militia, Col. Butterfield, New. York State Militia, Col. Butterneid, and has been in active service ever since. About eight months ago he was captured by the rebel guerrilla Mosby while out on a scouting expedition, all his party having either been killed or escaped. He held the entire rebel gang, about 26 in number, at heav for some time, and only surrerdered bay for some time, and only surrer dered when his ammunition was exhausted. For In the meantime Conger had gathered his bravery in this affair he was promoted to be Sergeant, but only returned to the Union be Sergeant, but only returned to the Union and pulled out some hay from an opening in lines to assume the title after a five months the barn, thus connecting the hay with the imprisonment at Andersonville. While there he frequently held prayer meetings, and exhorted his dying companions, being an active and sincere member of the Attor

A. G. CURTIN. and scurvy contracted at the South, when he v contracted at the South, when he need one of 28 tried men to per-late to a successfully encounding to a strengt to extinguish the fire, he ran back to the middle of the barn-floor, carbine was appo form the duty he so successfully accomplish-

> The Governors of Virginia, The Alexandria Journal has a paragraph The Alexandria Journal has a paragraph which indicates a strong desire on the part of Gov. Pierpont to see Gov. Smith. The Journal says:

that he converted a large portion of the money to his own use. It is stated that he and Bennett, First Auditor of the State of The wrotched assassin w

Virginia, (rebel) tried to lug off over \$100, 000 of the money for their own use, and get-ting up the canal as far as Buckingham rold, was conveyed to the steamer Ida (that • . . 2

they interrogated min, out we defined any regulation, with the above biolected at the of marching to their respective Capitals to deliver their orms, the whole force, estimated that it he did not tell where the regulations of theservice to make out rolls and ted at 25, in 0 men of all arms, with all the -Brigadier General Cheatham, who has command of negro troops in Kentucky and out of the house and initiation them that livered at Greensborough, N. C.

NO RECOGNITION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS The terms include no recognition of the dwelling. | will cause immediate returns to be made by The tarn was surrounded, and Licut. Ba- all commanders in the field garrisons, detach existing State Governments, the whole civil fouture of the settlement being left to the ker and Col. Conger approached the door, ments, and posts of their respective forces, people and the General Government. The Baker rapped upon it. Booth demanded, with a view to their immediate reduction, surrender includes all the Rebels in arms in surrender includes all the Rebels in arms in the four States of North Carolina, South Car-Eighth. The quartermasters of subsistence olina, Georgia and Florida to the Chattahoochie River. The remainder of the Rebel clerks and employees to that absolutely rearmies-Kirby Smith's and others-will un-Baker replied, "We have fifty men, and quired for closing the business of their respecdoubtedly follow suit.

Gen. Johnston throughout has shown unmistakable anxiety to close the war without to resist, so you may a super-give up your arms." Booth. "Give me a chance for my life, I more crimple one leg is lame. Withdraw Withdraw further bloodshed. He seemed considerably oppressed with care and responsibility, but maintained his affable and gentlemanly bear-Ninth. The chiefs of the respective buring throughout.

and light you." "We don't come to fight, but to prisoner." Let me have time to seed a CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE. versation upon the war, and the men argued and disputed about the merits of various that may be sold, upon advertisement and public sale, without prejudice to the service. Tenth. That the commissary of prisoners will have rolls made out of the name, resiconference closed cordially, the officers shook wide between the weather-boards and planks, dence, time and place of capture, and occu-and part of what was said inside could be pation, of all prisoners of who will take the hands and parted with mutual expressions of good will. Thus closes the diama of a four years' bloody and most inexcusable war oath of allegiance to the United States, to The train returned to Raleigh at 9 p. m.-An order will be published to morrow announcing the surrender of the Rebel army. Gen. Grant goes north on a special train in the morning. The Twenty-third and Tenth mency, may be relieved upon terms that to the President shall seem fit and consistent with Army Corps remain here.

the President Safety. By order of the Secretary of War. Official. W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G. THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

RENDERED. An Important Order from Gen. Halleck.

wes consumed, during which Booth was charging Harrold with cowardice. General Halleck has issued the following NEW YORK, April 29.-The Herald says: The following organizations are included in the force surrendered by Gen. Johnston : the Military Division of the West, Gen. "There's one man here, a coward, General Order :

HEADQR'S MILITARY DIV. OF THE JAMES,] RICHMOND, April 28, 1865. } General Order No. 4. - First. Clerks of Courts of Record in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their func-tions on taking the oath of allegiance. Second. All Attorneys, Counsellors, Ad-vocates and Proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or bus-iness; the Presidents, Directors and officers Taylor, which also formed part of Gen. John-ston's command, is probably making his way some brush and placed it against the barn, of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order brush, which he set fire to, and instancy the fame communicated with the bay inside.— This lighted up the inside of the barn so that States. Any person in the above mentioned States, who shall, after the first day of May either who shall, after the first day of May brush, which he set fire to, and instantly the No. 2, in regard to trade, will be required to could get beyond the Mississippi. take the oath of allegiance to the United The Herald estimates that sixty-six genan active and sincere member of the Attor-ney street P. M. Church of this city. He only lately rejoined his regiment, and had scarcely recovered from a chronic diarhoea and seurvy contracted at the South when he eral officers were surrendered by Johnston, ranking as follows: Full Generals 8, Lieut. next, attempt to practice any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the fur ctions of Gens. 5, Maj. Gens. 20, Brig. Gens. 88.

THE FIRING OF RICHMOND .- The followporation without having taken said oath, ing extract is taken from a letter by the rebel will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced General Ewell, explaining the partial burning

Warren :

in hand, and there stood apparently ponder-ing and bewildered. He had not remained in theother parts of the Stateas soon as pracin this position more than fifteen seconds when a shot was fired. Baker exclaimed, ticable. Third, All persons making claim for the

"He's shot himself," and opened the door and rushed in, catching Booth round the restoration of private property before a pro-vost marshal, or any military officer, court and rushed in, catching Bo or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and

wooned. At another moment of conscious-ness; he said, "Tell mother I die for my country;" at another time, I did what I thought was for the best." The wrotched assassin was shot at 3.15 and died at 7.10 on Wednesday morning. His body was placed in a cart, and; with Har-

with-"It is evident, therefore, that the terms drew to some distance, and remained in congranted to Gen. Lee and his army do not in versation among themselves, the Union of deers doing the same. Gens. Schofield and Howard then joined

E. S.

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the slightest degree affect their future res-ponsibility to the civil authorities. Time the Conference, which lasted about one hour. Wade Hampton, having been relieved of only and the calm judgment of the American people will show what punishment will command, was not present, neither was Breckinridge. The basis of surrender was be meted out to them. "While it is becoming in a great nation to

the same as that on which Lee handed over temper justice with mercy, it behooves the controlling powers for the time being to reis shattered army to Gen. Grant. Instead of marching to their respective Capitals to deliver their erms, the whole force, estimamember the duty they owe to posterity, and to fulfil that duty by placing the stamp of eternal infamy upon those parricidal brows who while the sworn supporters of their coun-try, used their best endeavors to destroy it. artillery and material of war, are to be de-

Cown and County Matters.

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.

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. PETER GUTSHAL, while at work upon his premises, on West Pomfret street, in this borough, was attacked wih suddon illness, and instantly fell and expir-

ed. He had eaten his dinner and had made The officers finally mingled freely in con no complaint of indisposition, and was struck down without a moment's warning. Mr. G. was aged about 70 years, and was one of our battles in which they had taken part. The most respected citizer s.

> THE CONTINENTAL MINSTRELS will give a concert in Rheem's Hall, on Thursday evening next, the 11th inst. Go and hear them.

FROST !-- On several mornings during the present week, we have had right smart frosts, and serious apprehensions are enter-WHAI FORCES JOHNSTON SURtained in relation to the safety of the fruit. We hope, however, these fears are groundless, and that we shall have an abundant SIXTY SIX GENERAL OFFICERS | fruit crop, a thing we have not had for some

years past.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .---- We are indebted to the politeness of our young friend and Johnston, commanding; the Army of West, Gen. Johnston, commanding; the Army of West Tennessee; the Army of North Carolina, Gen. Bragg; Army of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Lieut. Gen. Hardee; Coorgin Militia M. J. Georgia and Florida, Lieut. Gen. Hardee; Georgia Militia, Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb. The only remaining rebel army east of the Mississippi not surrendered is that of Dick Mississippi not surrendered is that of Dick Mississippi not surrendered for John some resemblance to that of the Herald of through that district and army. Johnston some sixty years ago. It, however, now na-doubtless declined to surrender it until Davis vocates Union principles, and will doubtless soon take a foremost runk among the jour-

nals of the country. Dr. ALLEN is assistant Surgeon of the 148th

Regiment, Pa. Vols., (2nd Corps,) and is now stationed in Richmond. He entered the army in September, 1861, and has seen much arduous and severe service, having been in the South almost ever since his connection of Richmond at the time of its evacuation. with the Army. We hope Dr. A. will rise It was addressed to a relative living near rapidly in the profession he has chosen. Washington, and is dated April 15, at Fort

"I am abused for burning Richmond. ' It A HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPH .---- Some which indicates a strong desire on the part of Gov. Pierpont to see Gov. Smith. Journal says: ""We understand that Governor Pierpont has it in contemplation to offer a reward for the apprehension of Extra Billy Smith, late Governor of Virginia a Richmond. It has been ascertained that the \$32,0,000 stated hards, as if to raise them. In this he was based, and when his geve rested upon his also stated now, since the i flight of Smith, that he converted a larger appropriate in the fight of Smith, also stated now, since the fight of Smith, also stated now, since the fight of Smith, also stated now, since the fight of Smith, that he converted a larger appropriate in the fight of Smith, also stated now, since t for sale