

Edward Everett's Last Speech

Since he has gone, additional interest attaches to the last speech of Hon. Edward Everett. In his remarks at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday, Jan. 9th, made in behalf of sending supplies to the suffering people of Savannah, Mr. Everett said:

"It is our duty, as I know it will be our pleasure, to do our part in this benevolent work. They offer, it is true, to send the rice which Gen. Sherman has given them and sell it at the enhanced price which it bears in our market, in payment of the supplies of which they stand in sore need. But New York and Boston don't want their rice. Savannah wants our pork, beef and flour, and I say in the name of Heaven let us send it to them without money and without price. By-and-by we will trade with them, as we did in the good times before the curse of secession and rebellion came upon the land. By-and-by we will take the rice and the cotton, and give them our food and fabrics in return.

I don't want our great commercial cities, warm-hearted Boston and imperial New York, to go to chaffering with poor war-stricken, starving Savannah for the food she needs for her famishing citizens. No, Sir, I should have as soon expected the fond father in the parable, that drove his ass in the second tier to the stable, to drive a bargain with his returning son for a meal's victuals out of the fattened calf. Let us offer it to them freely, not in the spirit of alms-giving, but as a pledge of fraternal feeling, and an earnest of our disposition to resume all the kind offices of fellow-citizenship with our returning brethren.

Do you say they were lately our enemies? I am well convinced that the majority, the great majority, were so but nominally. But what if they were our enemies? "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink," especially when he has laid down his arms and submitted to your power. And I hope we may never have to retaliate in any other way, the cruelties of starvation practised upon our poor prisoners.

Gen. Sherman, as kind as he is brave, who desires only to preserve, by the gentle way of gratitude and love, what his unconquered sword has won, has himself said that "timely relief to the suffering citizens of Savannah will be worth more to the Union cause than ten battles." For Heaven's sake, my friends, let us hasten to win these bloodless victories, saddened by no parent's bereavement, nor widow's tears.

It was a beautiful speech to finish the career of a Christian orator. Pleading in behalf of mercy for his fellow men, his voice was hushed in death as a close to a sweeping and rounded period. More than ever impressive are the thoughts and sentiments given by the national councillor in the speech at Faneuil Hall, being as they were the dying words of this public voice.

William Lewis Dayton

The death of the Hon. William Lewis Dayton, United States Minister to France, is announced as having taken place in Paris, December 1st, 1864, by a sudden attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Dayton was born at Baskingridge, New Jersey, February 17th, 1807, and had consequently almost completed his fifty eighth year at the time of his death. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1825, and after passing through the usual course of legal study, was admitted to the bar in 1830. In 1837, he was elected a member of the New Jersey Senate; in 1838 he was appointed an associate judge of the Supreme Court, which office he resigned in 1841; and in 1842, succeeded Mr. Southard as United States Senator, serving in that capacity until March, 1851. Upon retiring from Congress he resumed the practice of his profession in Trenton; in 1856 he was nominated by the Republican National Convention as the candidate for Vice President; and upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, receiving the appointment of United States Minister to France, which office he retained till the time of his decease. Mr. Dayton was a prominent Free Soil Whig during his Congressional career, was an intimate advisor of President Taylor, and an ardent supporter of the policy of his administration. He defended the admission of California into the Union as a Free State, voted against the Fugitive Slave Bill, and was in favor of the abolition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dayton was a man of high personal integrity, modest and conciliatory in his deportment, of polished and winning manners, clear and accurate in his preceptions, and eloquent in debate. He had gained great favor among the American residents at Paris by his firm maintenance of the rights of his country, and his zeal for her cause in the hour of her trial.

It is ascertained that 800 hogshead of tobacco, belonging to the French Government, was destroyed by the fire at Richmond. The rest was saved by the exertions of the Union troops.

Lynchburg, Va., surrendered on the 11th to a Lieutenant of Gen. Griffin's forces at the head of a scouting party. Mackenzie's Brigade of Cavalry will occupy the town.

The endowments given to American colleges within two years amount to \$1,571,000.

TERRIBLE TIDINGS

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ASSASSINATED!

Secretary Seward Stabbed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed to be delighted with the scene before them. During the third act and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard which more attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand and exclaiming: "Sic semper tyrannis!" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier to the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming: "hang him! hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance. There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard "Stand back and give him air," "Has any one any stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above the back of the temporal bone, and the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

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

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Governor Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Colonel Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon Gen. Barnes and his immediate assistants were around his bed side.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 15 minutes past eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well because the paper's had announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, bade him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

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

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hands a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. Frederick Seward, whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a bill, severely injuring the skull and falling him almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward

paymaster United States army, and Mr. Hensell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying on a bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, but he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

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

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

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

The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassin. The whole Metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house took place about the same hour—10 o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen.

Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the police. Vice-President Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

Death of the President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865

Major General Dix: ABRAHAM LINCOLN died this morning at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON April 15.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, beside a severe cut upon the head. The attendant is still alive, but hopeless. Major Seward's wounds not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in that horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from."

Booth and his accomplice were at the Livery Stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON Sec. of War.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as President of the United States by Chief Justice Chase, to day, at 11 o'clock. Secretary McCulloch and Attorney General Speed, and others, were present. He remarked: "The duties are mine, I will perform them, trusting in God."

Arrest of One Villain.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The demagogical wretch who attempted the life of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick was captured this morning at 3 o'clock by detectives who were watching a house occupied by Surratt. He was taken to Mr. Seward's house, and placed in a room with two other strangers, when Mr. Seward's servant boy was brought into the room and the question asked of him: "If the man who assaulted Mr. Seward last Friday night was in the room?"

With a shudder, he instantly pointed to the party just arrived and said, "That is the man." He was also identified instantly by other witnesses of the tragedy, who were brought into the room separately. He gave his name as Payne. The miscreant has been confined in a perfectly safe place.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The City Councils have offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. The feeling here against Booth is greatly intensified by the fact that he is a Baltimorean, and our loyal people are anxious that one who has so dishonored the fair fame of Baltimore should meet with speedy justice.

WAR NEWS.

There is but one army remaining to the Rebellion large enough to be formidable in the field for which by any accident could be kept together for many weeks. Joe Johnston is supposed to have forty thousand men somewhere between Goldsborough and Raleigh. If he would choose to meet Gen. Sherman in a fair fight, he would find himself in the condition of the bull that charged a locomotive. If he retreats, which is about the only thing Johnston ever did, he must abandon Raleigh.

In either case he has probably found before this his sole railway line of communication cut off by irruption of Stoneman from western North Carolina upon the Danville Road somewhere between that place and Greensborough. Stoneman a fortnight since was within a hundred miles of the road, and may be presumed to have reached it before this time. In which case where is Johnston to go, or what business has he to be anywhere? He and his army are an absurdity. Nor do we believe he can long have an army. The surrender of Lee will be the signal for the virtual disbandment of the Rebel forces throughout the South.

The story of that surrender cannot be kept untold and the hungry, dependent homesick soldiers who gather loosely about Johnston's standard, will need no other incentive to scatter them over half a dozen States. So that whatever Johnston might choose to do, it is not likely he will have any choice, or that the North Carolina campaign can be many days protracted. Now, as when he started from Atlanta and from Savannah, the very deliberation of Sherman's movements at the outset, will insure the most dazzling rapidity in the end.

The expedition from Norfolk toward Weldon of which a brief account is given this morning, may or may not have a purpose in connection with Sherman's advance. It was discovered that Weldon was strongly fortified and garrisoned. That, with a considerable amount of booty in the shape of cotton and tobacco, is about what the expedition achieved.

The capture of Lynchburg shows what other places may be expected to do. This important town, center of three railroad, and vast magazine of stores, surrendered to a handful of skirmishers commanded by a lieutenant. It is the town which was to be the base of Lee's promised guerrilla warfare for twenty years.

Selma and Montgomery, the capture of which is reported and believe by Gen. Thomas, are known to have been objective points of Gen. Wilson's cavalry expedition which left Eastport to sweep through Alabama, and perhaps bring up at Mobile. Montgomery, first, as Richmond was the last, capital of the Confederacy, is 331 miles from Mobile by the Alabama River, which is navigable for large steamers the whole distance the year through, so that the place has a military as well as political importance. It used to ship 75,000 bales of cotton annually. Selma is 70 miles below Montgomery, and has been the seat of numerous mills and factories since the war began. Were there a Confederacy left, it would be seriously embarrassed by the loss of these two places.—Tribune, April 13.

THE SURRENDER.

RICHMOND, Apr. 12.

Maj. Gen. Ord arrived early this morning and has taken command of the entire section of country around Petersburg, City Point and Richmond. He left the extreme front on Monday night, and came by rail thence by boat. From an officer who was present at the capitulation of Lee's army, the main features are gathered.

The spot designated by Gen. Lee to receive Gen. Grant was at the house of Wilmer McClean, in a little country village of about four or five hundred inhabitants, called Appomattox Court House. It is a large two story brick house, nearly square, rather old, but surrounded by a beautiful yard of shrubbery and flowers. Roses and violets were in full bloom, and the trees had just been decked in a coat of green.

As the clock struck two, P.M., General Lee, accompanied by Gen. Marshall, his chief of staff, rode up and was at once shown into the parlor, a large room, neatly furnished. Its owner, a well to do farmer, was one of the "F.F.V.'s" located in that vicinity.

Lee, on entering, took a seat at a table. He was very neatly dressed in "Confederate grey." His sword was a very beautiful one, and was the present of his friends.

Grant entered but a few minutes later accompanied by Colonel Parker, Aide de camp. (Col. Parker, it will be remembered, was chief of the Six Nations, and is a man of a wonderful acute mind, and a fast friend of Gen. Grant.) Grant was dressed in a very modest suit of blue; a dress coat the worse for wear, no sword, and no sgar.

On his entering Lee rose, and shaking hands, they introduced their respective Chiefs of Staff, and after a few common place remarks, Lee said: "General, I have requested this interview to learn more fully the terms you propose." To which General Grant replied:—"I will grant a parole to officers and men, and the officers may retain their side arms and personal effects."

Lee replied, "I do not see any reason for their modification," and the army of Northern Virginia was surrendered to the old Army of the Potomac. Orders were then given for the necessary papers to be drawn up, and in the meantime an hour and twenty minutes were passed in recalling reminiscences of the past, events that

transpired long before the war, allusion being made by either to our present war, its causes or effects, or to the future.

At about 3 P. M., the articles were drawn up and signed. Lee then remarked, "many of my cavalymen own the horses which they ride, does the word personal effects include them?" General Grant answered, "I think they ought to be turned over to the United States."

General Lee. "I coincide in that opinion, as they have been used in the army."

Gen. Grant quietly replied, "But I will instruct the officers who are appointed to carry out the capitulation to allow those who have their own horses to return to their homes; they will then do for spring plowing." Lee, apparently struck by this liberal act of Gen. Grant, with considerable feeling, said "Allow me to express my thanks for such consideration and generosity on your part. I think it cannot fail of having a good effect."

General Lee then asked that each of his men should be furnished with papers to prevent their being forced into the Confederate service by the conscription officers until they were exchanged!

General Grant replied, "I will order such certificates to be issued to every man as soon as the preliminaries are settled."

Gen. Lee said that he had not the slightest idea of the number of men composing his army, as he had received no returns since the fighting began at Hatcher's Run, since which the casualties have been large.

The staff of Gen. Grant were then invited in and introduced to Gen. Lee, but after a few minutes remarks about topics foreign to the occasion they all separated for the night.

The army printing press was set in motion to print the paroles for Lee's men, and an order given by Gen. Grant to send twenty-five thousand rations to the starving troops representing the rebellion.

Gen. Grant furnished Gen. Lee a pass and guard to go North or to Richmond. Both Lee and Grant were very grave and seemed to be fully aware of the important parts they were playing in the great tragedy, the final act of which was rapidly passing.

THE FALL OF MOBILE.

In the hour of our supreme grief for the death of our beloved President, we have no heart to rejoice over victories and therefore there is little feeling of exultation over the news this day received of the splendid success of the operations of our forces at Mobile. After a quite extended siege, the principal outer defenses of the city, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, were carried by assault on Sunday the 9th inst., and by a portion of Gen. Smith's command. It is worthy of notice that this event was simultaneous with the surrender of Lee's army to Lieut. Gen. Grant.

By the fall of Mobile and all its defenses we have not only secured a most important city, but have captured five or six thousand prisoners and a vast amount of guns, munitions and supplies of all kinds. This is so much better than capturing the city and forts after their garrisons had escaped that we must render all honor to the army and fleet that have accomplished the work. Every Southern port of any consequence except Galveston, is now in our possession. We have hopes, inasmuch as the despatches do not allude to any configuration at Mobile! that with the city we captured large supplies of cotton.

NO MORE DRAFT!

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieut. General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders, to be immediately issued:

First: To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second: To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third: To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessity of the service.

Fourth: To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation, it will be made known by public orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

The three lines of defenses encircling Richmond have been left as perfect as the day they were put up. Not a traverse was broken. It is estimated that 350 pieces—a great many of them spiked—fell into our hands.

The Nord has the following telegram from St. Petersburg, dated March 28: "The convention with the American society for the electric line which is to connect with America was signed. The operations are to commence immediately."

Former officeholders under the United States are said to be arriving from Richmond and already becoming applicants for fat berths at Washington.

The late John C. Rives had invested one hundred thousand dollars in English consols. The Orphans' Court in Washington orders them sold in London, the proceeds to be invested in United States bonds.

BROWNING'S CELEBRATED COFFEE.

Whist! trying Coffee of all the various brands, Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" at the head it stands. True, it's not like others that are "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear! (But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.) Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation, There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.

Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any store Possessing the same ingredients as "Browning's Excelsior." Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade, who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior" is made.

I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas; Name a thousand other things—but the RIGHT ONE if you please. But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.

Whist! they're engaged in running round from store to store To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior." Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction, Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.

The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be with more— To name their Coffee after mine, (BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR.) Some say 'twere the only brand that will stand a ready test. Now try a little of them all—see which you like the best.

Three years have passed away since I first sold a store; Never have I in your paper advertised before; Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more, If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."

A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill; The Factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till. My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share;

But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis NOT "SOLD EVERYWHERE." Manufactured and for Sale by the writer, GEORGE L. BROWNING, No. 20 Market street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs; it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than ten gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

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