

# THE ASSASSINATION.

## Maning of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold and Atzerodt.

WASHINGTON, Friday July 7, 1865.  
The curtain has fallen on the last act of the great conspiracy drama, and Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold, and Atzerodt, the unfortunate victims of the arch assassin Booth, have gone to their reward. If even the most charitable concede to the authors of such heinous crimes the pardon of a forgiving Heaven.

General Hancock was hotly besieged last night and this forenoon for cards of admission, but adhered to his purpose to admit only those who desired to be present as a matter of business instead of curiosity. In consequence the assemblage inside the walls of the jail yard was not large, being composed of a detachment of Hancock's Corps, selected to act as guard on the occasion, representatives of the press, and a few other citizens to whom the privilege of being present had been specially accorded.

For a long time previous to the execution, sobs, moans and cries were heard issuing from the grated window fronting the jail yard to the south, which attracted a large group of the reporter corps, who were assiduously engaged in noting down every trifling circumstance coming under their limited observation.

To the north of the corridor in a cell, Atzerodt in conversation with his former mistress, could be distinctly seen. He frequently used his handkerchief to remove the perspiration from his face, and occasionally sobbed quietly, as she addressed him, apparently in a feeling manner. None of the other prisoners were visible.

In the main hall or corridor slowly strode a number of military officers, among whom the fine figure of Gen. Hancock appeared at intervals, going to and from the cells of the condemned, or giving necessary instructions to his officers.

The cries issuing from the cells were those of the sisters of Harrold and the daughter of Mrs. Surratt, whose grief was naturally enough affecting and uncontrollable.

This passed the interval from 10 till 2 p. m., the sentences in the meantime slowly pacing their beats in a thoughtful mood, as if they dreaded the awful scene soon to be enacted and would feel relieved as soon as it was over; the blue coats on the walls looking down silently upon the scaffold below and every one exhibiting the greatest decorum and seeming to be duly impressed with the overawing solemnity of the occasion.

From the cupola of a detached building a large crowd looked down into the jail yard, while Gardiner, the photographer, with his instruments posted in the old shoe shop building, was industriously engaged in preparations for obtaining numerous views of the group about to appear on the scaffold.

At ten minutes to 1 o'clock Gen. Hancock personally posted the sentences around the scaffold, and the outer guards were ordered to come to "attention," preparatory to the appearance of the prisoners.

The thought came rushing upon the mind of the spectator: "Oh! what would they not give if they could undo the fatal acts that have consigned them to this agony and infamy?"

Mrs. Surratt was very much prostrated, and seemed to be kept alive almost entirely by the spiritual consolations of her advisers, who were unrelenting in their attentions until the end.

After the reading of the sentence by Gen. Hartranft, Rev. Dr. Gillette stepped forward in behalf of Payne, and stated that he had been requested by the prisoner, Lewis Thornton Powell, alias Payne, to publicly, on this occasion return his sincere thanks to Gen. Hartranft and the officers and men under his command for their uniform kindness toward him during his confinement. Not one unkind word or gesture had been given him by any one of them.

The Rev. Doctor then led in a fervent prayer in behalf of the prisoner, in which the latter followed, closing with a feeling Amen, his eyes at the same time filling with tears. Payne throughout wore an air of contrition as well as courage, and thereby excited the pity of the spectators fully as much as any of the other prisoners who were more unweaned.

The spiritual advisers of Harrold and Atzerodt also returned the thanks of their charges respectively to Gen. Hartranft and his officers and men, for their uniform kindness; and joined in prayer with the prisoners in succession, Dr. Butler preceding in the case of Atzerodt with an impressive exhortation.

During all this time the advisers of Mrs. Surratt were assiduous in their attentions to her, and by their consolations kept her measurably nerved up for the terrible denouement. She appeared—bating her unavoidable prostration—passive in their hands and resigned to her fate. On the conclusion of the prayer in the case of Atzerodt, which was the last, the prisoners were led forward, supported by their respective attendants, and the ropes adjusted around the neck by different persons. About the same time, Mrs. Surratt seemed, by a desperate mental effort, to nerve herself up specially for this occasion, looking forward and around her, for the only time, with an air of mingled determination and resignation.

Her bonnet and veil were removed previous to the putting of the noose upon her neck. Payne held back his head and was particular about having the noose adjusted and secured by tightening just above his "Adam's apple," as if it had been the adjustment of a cravat for a festive occasion.

Harrold and Atzerodt, during the process of adjusting the ropes, looked as if experiencing ineffable agony, as well as Mrs. Surratt, who was now bordering on a fainting condition and was kept conscious only by the assiduous fanning and other attentions of her attendants. Payne stood erect and unsupported, and he alone, it was said by one of the spiritual advisers, had come upon the scaffold without indulgence in stimulants, which he had steadily refused, saying that he wished to die with an unclouded mind.

At the conclusion of the address of Atzerodt's spiritual attendant and his deeply solemn and feeling petition to Heaven for Divine clemency, he was conducted to the drop by his attendants, and while the white cotton band were being tied about his legs and arms, exhibiting great weakness and emotion, being scarcely able to remain in an erect position. The noose was then placed about his neck and previous to its final adjustment he addressed a few inaudible words to his executioner, and the rope was removed. Gen. Hartranft then approached, when Atzerodt evidently repeated his request, and the noose was then drawn over his head, when he exclaimed in a terrified voice: "Gentlemen, take care!" probably intending to say, what his agonized feelings prevented him from expressing: "Gentlemen, take care by my example."

was said by experts to be the only execution on correct principles.

## The Great Issue.

"Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press in a late letter from Washington, makes the following significant and pointed remarks:

"To the feeling created by the apprehension that this right may be obtained by the negroes, I attribute the recent exhibition of rebel venom and bad faith in Virginia North Carolina and other Southern States. In the extremity of their rage the parties who show this spirit forget that they are only preparing themselves for harder trials and sufferings. Do they suppose, for a moment, that when President Johnson recognized the State Government, (partly to deny that these Governments had been destroyed, by secession,) and when he determined to appoint Southern men as Governors over the States that had been stolen out of the Union, he then departed from the covenant he had made with himself and with the Constitution—that these States should be 'republican in form,' and that he would stand idly by, and, under his proclamation, allow the traitors to come back into power by taking oaths which they intend to break; that he would coolly witness their efforts to re-enslave the colored people; that he would remain unmoved before such proofs of the inhumanity of the late slave masters in Richmond and Raleigh as he daily published? Those who expected such debasement and infamy from Andrew Johnson are simply mistaken."

If the late leaders of the South, no matter what they call themselves now, refuse to accept the generous proffers of the Government, and to be instructed by the teachings of the experienced, they are no better than the worst of the rebels, and they are unfit to be trusted with confidence. Sensible men, convinced of the weakness, and constantly preaching, as they do, of the destitution of the South, feeling the gigantic and irresistible power of the Government, would take warning by the signs of the times. Such men, if opposed to indiscriminate negro suffrage in the South, could delay but not prevent it, by throwing themselves upon the confidence of the Government: by showing that they intend to be true to their oaths, and by assisting to ameliorate the condition of the colored population. Do they suppose that this population of the South who have been taught for years and years that the fruits of their labor were all going into the pockets of their masters and they had a right to evade the toils of the day, and that they had no rights in common with their owners, can be suddenly liberated, and be filled with the consciousness that they are really free, without feeling also that they are entitled to some of the blessings so long denied to them? I would suppose that the intelligent and philosophical observer would find it to be his interest that the freedmen should be taught to read and write, to pay taxes, to sit upon juries, than that, with a sense of their brute power, they should, by municipal legislation and by social obstacles be kept in a condition of disinheritance, until at last, forced by the sharp contrasts of the hour, to take that sure vengeance which has so frequently been apprehended. If the numbers of the blacks in certain of the Southern States are greater than the numbers of the whites, this is the fault of the ancestors of the latter, who traded in flesh and blood, and allowed the appalling disproportion to go on. It is no way to deal with millions of men transferred to a bound from vassalage to liberty, to remind them that they are still factor, by unjust legislation and by every imaginable form of tyranny. Let us bear in mind that the blacks of St. Domingo only became reckless when they found that the whites acting under the fatal and mistaken theory I have alluded to, tried to re-enslave them, to teach us, now that this stupendous complication is thrown upon our hands by the war, how to behave toward the black people of the South. But I may be told that it is professed to discuss these issues. My answer is that they are upon us—they are being discussed at every fireside and in every workshop, and we cannot better prepare ourselves for our duties than by examining the question as it stands. There is not a conscientious citizen who is not giving a great portion of his thoughts to this consideration. When congress meets the whole subject will be thrown open, and it will require all the prudence and good sense of our best men to secure a harmonious conclusion and a lasting cure. I am in great hopes that the facts, as they appear, will not be without effect upon those who call themselves Union men in the Southern States, and that these will help the President, instead of obstructing him in the discharge of his grave duties. They may rest assured that nothing is to be gained by bad faith to the Government, or by ill treatment of the negroes. Every manifestation of this only increases the feeling in favor of universal suffrage. Slavery was put forward by rebels as a prize, which they intended to retain. They lost, and in losing that they lost all powers in connection with the entire question; and if, when the rebellion fell, slavery fell with it, so undoubtedly fell the right to oppress the colored man in any and every way. You will see, from what I have said, that the disposition of this case, if not in the hands of the white men in the South, can be materially shaped by them, if they obey the instincts of common sense, and are

reasonably instructed by the signs of the times. It is in vain for them to expect to retain possession of the State governments under President Johnson's plan, if they prove themselves to be false eno-dians and dishonorable men. Congress will assuredly reject any members or Senators that come here stained with ordination of cruelty to the colored race, or indifferent to the plain duties growing out of the new condition of affairs.

## The Wife's Eloquence.

A woman has her husband's fortune in her power, because she may, or she may not, as she pleases, conform to his circumstances. This is her first duty and it ought to be her pride. No passion for luxury or display ought for a moment to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. She will find her respectability in it. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin. Nothing can be more miserable than the struggle to keep up appearances. If it could succeed it would cost more than it is worth as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want.

Then a man's fortunes are, in a manner, in the hands of his wife inasmuch as his own power of exertion depends on her. His moral strength is unconsciously increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her aid. She can aid him immensely by relieving him of every care which she is capable of taking upon herself. His own employments are usually such as to require his whole time and his whole mind. A good wife will never sniffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her whole time and talents are adequate. If she be prompted by true affection and good sense, she will perceive when his spirits are borne down and overwhelmed. She, of all human beings, can best minister to his needs. For the sick soul, her nursing is quite as sovereign as it is for corporeal illness. If he be weary, in her assiduity it finds repose and refreshment. If every enterprise be dead, and hope itself almost extinguished, her patience and fortitude have the power to rekindle them in the heart, and he again goes forth to encounter the toils and troubles of life.

While Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., were under military rule it was a common thing to hear the old residents say that they would do thus and so to the colored people, "When these bayonets are gone." As soon as civil rule was restored the authorities in those cities began to enforce the old laws pertaining to free blacks; whereupon Gen. Terry issued an order from which we make these extracts:

"Slavery has been abolished in Virginia, and therefore, upon the principle that where the reason of the law ceases the law itself ceases, these laws and ordinances have become obsolete. People of color will henceforth enjoy the same personal liberty that other citizens and inhabitants enjoy; they will be subject to the same restraints and to the same punishments for crime that are imposed on white, and to no others.

"Until the civil tribunals are re-established, the administration of criminal justice must, of necessity, be by military courts; before such courts the evidence of colored persons will be received in all cases."

The proposal to erect a great hall and asylum for Free Masons in New York, has at last assumed tangible form. The site of the Church property, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, has been purchased, and the subscriptions for the object now amount to about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

The rebel Gen. Ewell says he was influenced to join in secession by the actions and opinions of men in the North favorable to secession. There is no doubt that secession would never have been seriously attempted had not the Southern leaders therein been encouraged to it by men in the North.

A few days ago a human brute undertook to drive a horse from Boston to Portland, a distance of 116 miles, between sunrise and sunset, on a wager of \$1,000. When the poor horse had traveled 110 miles he fell down dead. The inhuman brutes who were the cause of his death should go visited with the punishment such cruelty deserves.

In Cairo, Illinois, a great many contractors are working for Uncle Sam. A few days ago, one of them had occasion to ride a horse, and coming to a very muddy place in the road, he naturally took to the plank sidewalk near a house. An eye witness happened to be in the house at the time, ran out and ordered "shad" to "get off the walk or he would have him fined." Contraband gruffly replied, "I guess dis Gov'ment rides where it pleases!"

"Senator Sherman in his late speech says: 'A friend of mine, whose daughter is now at Rome, received a letter from her written while Gen. Sherman was visiting North Carolina. She wrote: 'O father how fortunate you are; you know where Sherman has gone, but we are in deep distress; for our next door neighbor Gen. McClellan, is croaking, and saying that Sherman and his army can never march through that country, and will be destroyed as the Roman legions were under Varnus.'"

Raspberries appeared in market last week.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth in this place, it is crowded out. We are sorry, but it can't be helped.

D. F. Glassaire, of this place, had new potatoes for dinner last Sunday, and Sheriff Stebbins reports cucumbers on Tuesday of this week. The Thermometer stands 45° to-day. Put that and that together.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week, a man named Martin Kline, aged about 25 years, of Eulalia township, was killed instantly by a tree falling on him, while peeling hemlock bark, in the woods adjacent to Lyman Nelson's. He was a German and had but recently settled in this country.

Every day new squads of Potter boys return from the front. In a short time we hope to hear of the discharge of the last one when it is proposed to give them all a grand welcome back to citizens life. We will not attempt to give the names of those already back as we would come far short of a correct list, but hope at some time not far distant to give a full list.

Mr. Gottschalk, the distinguished pianist, predicts that the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ will become as fashionable as the pianoforte has been, and will indeed be "sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense." He pronounces the Mason & Hamlin instruments far superior to their class.

New Music.—We have received from Horace Waters, No. 481, Broadway, New York, the following pieces of Music, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, who is one of our most popular composers: "Funeral March" to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President; Price 30 cents each. The March, with vignette of the President, 50 cents. Mailed free. "The best we have seen in the instrument" title is the "Funeral March" in G major by Mrs. Parkhurst. —N. Y. Eve Post.

To Business Men.—The following advice should be lived up to. There are too many men in the world who owe honest debts, that try every manner of means to put off paying them: Every business man and mechanic, who has a proper appreciation of the true mode of doing business, ought to have impressed upon his memory the fact that no man should be delicate about asking for what he is due. If he neglects doing so he is deficient in the spirit of independence which he should observe in all his actions. Rights are rights, and if not granted should be demanded. The selfish world is little inclined to give him his own unless he have the manliness to claim it. The lack of proper fulfillment of this principle has lost to many fortune, fame and reputation. Occasionally a customer who is less a gentleman than a put-on, puts on haughty airs, and affects to be insulted at being dunned for money that he ought to have paid long before. No matter the laborer is worthy of his hire. We know it is unpleasant to be dunned, and equally unpleasant to dun other people; nevertheless, circumstances sometimes require that we submit to both; but would be sorry to get "wrothy" at a man because he asked us for his own, and a man is very small potatoes who will fly into a passion when we demand a small bill.

At the Hathaway House, Elmira, N. Y. June 27, 1865, by the Rev. E. C. Norton, Mr. W. H. EMERY of Georgia, and Miss ANGELO, daughter of L. H. KINNEY.

NEW MUSIC.—FUNERAL MARCH to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Martyr President, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, the popular composer. The Home Journal says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its writer. Very solemn and impressive. 1000 copies are issued weekly. Price 30 cents; with vignette of the President, 50 cents. Mailed free. Publisher: Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway N. Y."

NOTICE.  
STRAYED or Stolen in Bingham township, May 26, 1865, from the subscriber, Six Young Cattle—two Light Red Steers and one Heifer, two years old, and three Yearlings, with white on the belly, and one red and white spotted. Any person giving information of them will be liberally rewarded.  
ISAAC W. JONES.

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organ and Chickering's Celebrated Piano for sale by John B. Shakespear, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa. Persons desiring to purchase can do so by applying to A. L. ENSWORTH, Esq., at the Bingham Office, Coudersport, Pa.

WANTED! DISABLED SOLDIERS And others out of employment to canvass for OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK, Just Published, "THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

By Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages. This is the only work of the kind published it is entirely new and original, containing his early history, political career, good approximations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration, together with the scenes and events connected with his tragic end. It will be sold only by our authorized traveling agents, to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to "American Publishing Agency, Box 217, No. 600 Chestnut Street Philadelphia."

AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE & SPY. The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid and true picture of the war.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing \$150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant.—Send for circulars. Address: JONES, BROS. & CO., N. E. corner Sixth and Minor streets, Philadelphia Pa.

## WHAT HORSEMAN WILL BE WITHOUT

Dr. Tobias's Suffering Horse Liniment. TATNOTON, Mass. May 14, 1860. Dr. Tobias: Dear Sir—During 35 years that I have been in the livery business, I have used and sold a great quantity of various liniments, oils, &c. Some two years since, hearing of so many wonderful cures having been made by your Venetian Liniment, I tested its merits, and it has given the best satisfaction of anything I ever used. I never sold anything that gives such universal satisfaction among horsemen. It is destined to supersede all others. Yours, truly, &c. SAMUEL WILDE. Sold by all druggists. Office, 66 Cortlandt street, New York. Price for pint bottles, one dollar. \* \* \* County Dealers are informed that no travelers are now sent out.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent, interest per annum, known as the

## 7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

## U. S. 5-20 Six per cent GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent, per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent, amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note

|           |   |   |   |        |
|-----------|---|---|---|--------|
| Two cents | " | " | " | \$100  |
| Ten       | " | " | " | \$500  |
| 20        | " | " | " | \$1000 |
| 50        | " | " | " | \$5000 |

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seventy-threes already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7-30 in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seventy-threes will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the manner of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent, in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent, in currency. This is

## The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

## Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, May 15, 1865.

## 1794. Chartered, 1794. INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA.

Oldest Insurance Company in America: Cash Capital and Surplus, over \$1,750,000.00.

SEVENTY-ONE Years Successful Business. Experience, with a reputation for integrity and honorable dealing unsurpassed by any similar institution. LOSSES PAID since organization, \$17,500,000.00, without the deduction of a cent, or a day's delay! LIBERAL RATES for all the safer classes of property. Insurance of Swellers and Contents, a specialty. FIRE or STONE Dwellings insured perpetually, if desired, on terms of the greatest economy and safety to the insured.

It is Wisdom and Economy to insure in the best Companies, and there is none better than the old Insurance Co. of North America. Apply to M. W. McALARNEY Agent for Potter county.

## PUTNAM Clothes Wringer

Will wring anything from a single Thread to a Bed-Quilt.

PRICES: \$5.50, \$6.00, and \$8.00.

P. A. Stebbins & Co., Agents for Potter county.—Jan 25, 1863