

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA Wednesday, Apr. 26, 1865.

Gen Johnston surrendered the last considerable portion of the rebel army, to tien. Sherman, on terms which were satisfactory to the latter general, and would have been so to a people sick and tired of war. debt and blood. The arrangement is not satisfactory to President Johnson and his advisers. The terms are too liberal The war is to be continued. Grant has been sent to supersede Sherman, and to force the rebels to accept terms without conditions .-The confiscation and extermination policy scenes to be the one adopted by the new President.

Jefferson Davis has crossed the Mississippi and it is said to be on his way to Texas .

The attempted riot in Philadelphia. over which the Harrisburg Telegraph seemed so much elated, arose from the fact that the Age, on hearing the news of Mr Lincoln's assassination, put out its flag draped with mourning. Some passers by seeing this, became intensely excited, and proposed to oth ers who soon collected in considerable numbers to tear down the flag, and with it the office. Soon, however-as the news spread -the crowd saw the example followed in every direction, every flag up and down Chestnut street assuming the same drapery, and it dawned upon their intelligent minds that perhaps, after all, there was nothing so bad about it. Some loyalists have an astonishing way of preserving the supremacy of the law.

CAPTURE OF MOBILE .- The New Orleans Times states that the city of Mobile was occupied by the Federal forces under General Granger without resistance. After the cap. ture of Forts Spanish and Blakely, on the 9th'inst., the Confederates commenced evacuating the remainder of the works more immediately surrounding the city. The process of evacuation occupied three days, commencing on the 10th inst., and continuing until the 12th, on which day the rear guard of the enemy quitted the city. Another vessel-the tugboat Allen-is reported to have been blown up by a torpedo.

THE RADICALS NOT SATISFIED .. - Many of the radical abolitioniots are dissatisfied with the surrender of Lee, and also with Grant for accepting it. They would have it continue so as to make money out of the blood of the nation. The truly "loyal" people, however, ate well pleased-glad that Lee surrendered ; glad that Grant accepted it ; glad that he granted the terms he did ; glad that drafting and recruiting are postponed, and will be ten fold glad when they hear, which they pray may be soon, that the war is entirely over .-Ex.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM J. WILKES BOOTH.

He Acknowledges an Intention to Commit a Desperate Dced.

[From the Inquirer of Wednesday.]

The following verbation copy of a letter in writing, which is the hand writing of John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of Mr. Lincoln has been furnished us by Hon. William Mill ward. United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by John St. Clarke, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Booth. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar. In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. Clarke by Booth, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping," Mr. Clarke being ignorant of its contents. In January last, Booth called at Mr. Clarke's house, asked for

the package, and it was given up to him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added to it his signature. which appears to be in a different ink from that used in the body of the letter; and also from the language employed could not have been put to it originally. Afterward he returned the package to Mr. Clarke again for safe keeping, sealed and bearing the superscription "J. Wilkes Booth."

The inclosure was preserved by the family without suspicion of its nature. After the afflicting information of the assassination of the President, which come upon the family of Mr. Clarke with crushing force, it was considered proper to open the envelope .-There were found in it the following paper, with some seven thirty United States bonds, and certificares of shares in oil companies. Mr. Clarke promptly handed over the paper to Marshal Millward, in whose custody it now remains. From a perusal of this paper it seems to have been prepared by Boothe as a vindication of some desperate act which he had in contemplation ; and from the language used it is probable that it was a plot to abduct the President and carry him off to Virginia. If this was meditated it failed, and from making a prisoner of the President up to his assassination was an easy step for a man of perverted principles. The italacs are Booth's own. The letter is as follows.

-, ----, 1864. MY DEAR SIR :- You may use this as you think best. But as some may wish to know when, who and why, and as I know not how to direct, I give it (in the words of your master.)

To whom it may concern .

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motives good or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

I lovs peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and praved for the dark clouds to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as ard share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln. four years ago, spoke plainly, war-war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act " Yes. till you are bound and plundered. What folly ! The South was wise. Who thinks her once bright red stripes look like bloody from somewhere in Georgia.

in the North do, and openly curse the Union, if the South are to return and retain a sin-South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse choice.

I have also studied hard to discover upon ed States, and the Declaration of Independ- in official stations. Once or twice, we have ence both provide for secession. But there felt it our duty to speak against the excessis no time for words. I write in haste. I ive use of intoxicating liquors by some of our know how joolish I shall be deemed for un- public men. It may be asked- What is the dertaki: g such a step as this, where, on the duty of a public journal in such cases ? It one side, I have many iriends and everything seems to us plain. We hold that if a public to make me happy, where my profession man is drunken in a private' company he is alone has gained me an income of more than not amenable to comment in the newspapers twenty thousand dollars a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word ; a place now where I have no friends, except beneath the sod a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar To give up all of the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters. whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion) seems insane; but God is my judge. I love justice more than I do a country that disowns it ; more than fame and wealth ; more (Heaven pardon me if wrong) more than a happy home. I have never been upon a battle field ; but O, my countrymen, could you all but see the reality or effects of this hor rid war, as I have seen them in every state (save Virginia,) I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a sense of right and justice (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy,) and that He would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas ! poor country, is she to meet her threatened doom ? Four years ago, I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now I would hold my life as nought, to see her what she was. O my friends, if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if what has been had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continual favor, How I have loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless. But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she has grown O how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her her honor. But no, day by day

I thought then, as now, that the Aboli- | our three neighbors, the Tribune, the Times, | since then he is said to have accumulated tionists were the only traitors in the land, and the Evening Post, in pardoning with si- considerable money by oil speculations in and that the entire party deserved the same lence the great disgrace which Andrew John- Western Virginia. Of late he has passed a fate as poor old Brown, not because they son infleted that day upon his country .- large portion of his time in Washington, with wished to abolish slovery, but on account of Had the tables been turned, and a similar which city and its theatres he was perfectly the means they have ever endeavored to use offense been committed by Geo. H. Pendle- familiar. About eight or ten days ago he to effect that abolition. If Brown were liv- ton, we can hardly believe that these jour- was in New York, drinking profusely. Ruing, I doubt whether he himself would set nals would have laid their fingers on their mor says that in his drunken moods he has slavery against the Union. Most, or many, lips in a hush of criticism. As for ourselves, often declared his intention to kill President we trust we are habitually slow to speak ill Lincoln, and that he often exhibited a nicked of public men, even of such as deserve dis- hullet, which, he said, was to do the deed .gle right guaranteed to them by every tie praise; and certainly among the many jour. The truth of these statements may be ascerwhich we once revered as sacred. The nale which have aforetime been hearty in tained by the police upon inquiry of his assotheir kind words of Andrew Johnson, none ciates here; but it is certain that he talked have been heartier than this sheet; but if in a wild, reckless way about the war and than death) to draw from. I know my such an appearance as he presented during that his sympathies were entirely with the his inauguration is to pass without public Rebels. Of this, we believe, he made no concealment, and it is reported that his rebuke, in these and in other _newspaper colwhat grounds the right of a State to secede umns, then there no longer remains to the brother Edwin turned him out of the house a has been denied, when our very name, Unit. press any duty of impartial criticism of men short time ago in consequence of his treasonable utterances.

> President succeeds to the office of President ex officio under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremonies of the inaubut if he be drunken while acting his part on geration take place at his rooms at the Kirkwood House, Accordingly on the morning a public occasion, his offense is against the after the death of President Lincoln the folpublic, and should never be shielded from the lowing gentlemen assembled in the Vice just punishment of public censure. In the Senate chamber, on the 4th of March, in President's room to participate in the cerepresence of the Senate, of the House, of the monies: Hon, S. P. Chase, Hon. H. Mc-Cul-Cabinet, of the Supreme Court, of the diplot loch. Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, matic corps, of the newspaper press, of Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foote of gallery of ladies, and (during part of the Vermont, Yetes of Illinois, Ramsay of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New time) of the President of the United States-Hampshire and General Farnsworth of Illiand on an occasion to be forever historicthe Vice-President elect presented humself nois. to take his solemn oath of office in a state of intoxication. Not in anger but in sorrow do we chronicle this fact, which we have no just do solemnly swear that I will faithfully exeente the office of President of the United right to suppress. A few weeks ago, the States, and will to the best of my ability. speaker of the House of Representatives was commanded by vote of that body to adminis. preserve, protect and defend the Constitution ter a public reprimand to a member who had of the United States." After receiving the committed a similar offense with less conspicoath, and being declared President of the uous shame. If a member of Congress is to United States, Mr. Johpson remarked: be punished for such an act, shall the Pres ident of the Senate remain unpunished ? Of course, the Senate will choose its own method of reaching the case ; a method which, we has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent trust, will be kind, moderate, and just. But. to perform duties so important and respons meanwhile, it is the plain duty of Mr. Johnson either to apologize for his conduct or to resign his office. In the name of an insulted people, we are compelled to demand that so great an affront to the dignity of the republic shall be made to bear a fit penalty, atone ment, and warning.

Sketch of John Wilkes Booth the Murderer of the President.

John Wilkes Booth, who is directly accus My past public life, which has been long and ed of assassination of President Lincoln, is one of the sons of the celebrated English actor, Lucius Junius Booth. the cotemporary and rival of Edmund Kean. The elder Booth came to this country as a star actor, and finally settled upon a farm near Baltimore. Md His eccentric habits, strange extravagances and wasted life are familiar to most of our readers. By different wives the elder Booth had four sons, Junius Brutus, Edwin, John Wilkes and Joseph. The three oldest brothhas she been dragged deeper and deeper into ers adopted the stage as a profession. The cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) younger studied medicine, and was last heard stand the feelings of my own heart, that I John Wilkes Booth was born in 1838, near Booth face and figure, and some of the dra-

LUCAL AND PERSONA

The Rev. Mr. Newel, it is said has been signed to this place, for the next year, by the Me thodist Conference, for this district.

The Canal Company have commenced repair ing the damage done to the canal by the late deetructive freshet. It is hoped that it may be comp leted in time for use during the latter part of the

Judge Elwell's House at Bloomsburg we learn by the Columbia County Democral, was entered a few nights since by a thief, and goods to the value of upwards of \$200. were taken therefrom.

Hotel Keepers, who have been granted Lines at the last term of Court, should remember that by an express provision of the law, the license is forfeited. if not taken from the office within fifteen days from the time of granting. Persons interested should govern themselves accordingly.

That new Bounet can now be seen by calling on Mrs Bardwell, who, we learned, indirectly, he just received a new and splendid stock of millinery and fancy goods of every description. We are set very protoundly versed in the mysteries of female paraphernalia or we might designate, more particelarly what she has got. The ladies will have to call and see for themselves

Attention is Called to the fact that John Well is now receiving his new and elegant stock of dress goods &c., which have been purchased since the late reduction in prices. And is now prepared to undersell all competitors. Those of our friends who have discovered within the last three years how easily dealers rose in prices : should now make a visit to John's, just to see how gracefully he comes down.

Ancient Metaphysicians, put it down as one of the fixed principles of their most abstruse science that, the highest degree of earthly enjoyment is de rived from objects which are pleasing to all of the five senses, with which we are endowed by an ellwise Creator. The more modern writers on this subject have demonstrated that this rule is to be taken with many grains of allowance, and, that in order to elevate a lady to that beatifie region, denominated by psychologists, as the "seventh hearens ;" she must have, not only a fashionable and elegant bonnet, but, the tout emsemble of her wardrobe, must be easy, becoming, and elegant. In order to complete her outfit, and bring about this most desirable comsummation, no lady should fail to call at Mrs. A. G. Stark's Millinery establishment where she will not fail to find many things which so her, are absolutely indispensable.

The Lady's Friend .-- The May number to this favorite periodical opens with a truly beautiful engraving callled "The Cup of Cold Water," an ilustration of a poem by Thomas Hood, which conveys the profound moral lesson that often in the deing o very little and si aple things is to be found "The accepted sacrifice" The Fashion Plate of this number, is as usual, double. and remarkably well engraved, The wood engravings lead off with a pretty picture of a child "Among the May Flowers," followed by the usual variety of cuts devoted to the illustration of the fashions, needle-work, &c. Among the literary matter we may specify "Under the Apple-tree," by Miss Virginia F. Townsend ; "One of the Martyrs," by Emma B, Kipley ; "My Ruth and I," by Margaret E. Starr ; "Before God and Man." The Ghost of Mac Grau's Abbey," by Mrs. Hosmer "Pinewold," "Four Birthdays," "Story of & Sove," Noveities for May, Editor's Department, &c. The music for this number is an amusing song called "Pat has struck Ile."

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

April Term 1865. COMMON PLEAS .- Maggie Edsail by her north

riend D. D. Dewitt v. Joseph H. Edsall-Decree of Divorce gracted by the Court.

No Jury trials were had in the Common Place cases on the list, all being but over or by agreement.

President Johnson.

"Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is in the fifty-sixth year of his age .: Ilis family resides at present in Nashville, Tenn., and consists of his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew John son, jr., is twelve years of age, His two daughters with their families also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in Eastern Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's sons, Charles, a surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse in the year 1863, and killed ; and Colonel Stover, a sonin law, commanding the 4th regiment of Tennessee infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville, while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also a son in law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mr. Colonel Stover will preside over the Presidential household.

OPPOSED TO PEACE .- The Republican Legislature of New York must be opposed to peace. Last week the House of Representatives refused to entertain a resolution of thanks for the bloodless victories of General Grante

New Coin .- The United States Mint has commenced the coinage of the recently authorized Three Cent piece, the color of lead, and much of that dull appearance.

Senator L. S Foster, the new Vice President, was born in Franklin, New London county, Connecticut, November 22, 1806, and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish. He has been a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, Speaker of the House, Mayor of the city of Norwich, and United States Senator, to which position he was elected in 1855, and re elected in 1860.

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

CY BALTIMORE, April 18-The City Councils have offered a reward of \$10 000 for the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. and a wood sheet

death of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted to become a virtue, simply because more inson of General Jackson.

from her side she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and should leave him, his conscience may approve.

People of the North ! to hate tyrranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fa- safety and find it true, I will proudly beg a pistol. and came North to recruit his thers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never.

This country was formed for the white, not for the black man. And looking upon African slavery from the same stand-point held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favorite nation. Witness, heretofore our wealth and nower, witness their elevation and enlight ment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life, and have seen

less harsh treatment from master to man than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, heaven knows, no one would be willing to do more for the negro race than J could I but see a way to still better their condition.

But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their total anuihilation. The South are not, nor have they been fighting for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes since for war have been as noble and greater far than those that urged our fa thers on. Even should we allow they were wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the right, and they stand now (before

the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic herces. Hereafter reading of their deeds, Themopylæ will be forgot ten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown (who was a murderer on our western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted, before an impartial judge and jury, prayer. of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god,) I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my

duty, and that I was helping our common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Repub-The Nashville papers announce the lican party. Strange transmigration ! Vice

dulge in it.

of argument or patience when the finger of gashes on the face of Heaven. I look now his enemy presses on the trigger ?" In a upon my early admiration of her glories as a Baltimore, in the same vicinity as the noted foreign war, I, too, could say, "country, right dream. My love as things stand to day, is Rebel Harry Gilmore. He was named after or wrong." But in a struggle such as ours for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a John Wilkes, a famous Euglish tragedian .-(where the brother tries to pierce the broth dishonor in attempting to make for her a At the early age of sixteen he went upon the er's heart,) for God's sake choose the right. prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so stage, and in 1856 made a regular debut at When a country like this spurns justice much of misery. If success attends me, I go I thiladelphia. He inherits the well known penniless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North matic talent of the family. After starring for untrammeled by any fealty soever, to act as have so long derided, and been endeavoring a while in the previnces we find him in 1859 to force her in, forgetting they are our '60, the leading actor at Montgomery, Alaba brothers, and that it's impolitic to goad an

enemy to madness. Should I reach her in In 1860 he wounded himself in the foot with permission to triumph or die in that same health. 'ditch" by her side.

A Confederate doing duty on his own re-J. WILKES BOOTH. sponsibility.

Beecher on President Lincoln.

We publish the following from the Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's pa per, which is the especial organ of the radicals. As this class are now crowding around the new President and claim him as the representative of their peculiar ideas, we deem it well enough to preserve it, as a scrap of hisrory, which in the rapid whirl of events, may be overlooked and torgotten. We hope this one false step of the president, taken at a time when the eyes of the whole world were up on him, may be more than atoned for, by his subsequent course. Whatever of merit there may be in his administration, we shall certainly be willing to accord to him. He has

yet to prove himself worthy to occupy the place once occupied by a Wachington, a Jefferson, and that long list of heroes and statesmen who have preceeded him. The mere fact that he has become the chief ruler of the nation, does not, of itself, transform him from a demon-as he was thought by some ; to a demigod-as he will now be represented perhaps by the same persons. That he may more than redeem himself, is our wish and

But, hear what Beecher said of Andrew Johnson-as Vice President.

[From the Independent]

And now, concerning the Vice President and the humiliating spectacle which on that day he furnished to the world, shall we speak or keep silent? Perhaps there exists some good reason why the sad truth should be suppressed, but no such reason have we yet Some months ago John Wilkes Booth ceased discerned. We cannot, therefore, join with

ma. There he was regarded as a trifle crazy

Soon after his arrival there discovering that his brother Edwin was achieving a decided success, he determined upon a debut in New York, and made his first appearance in this city at Wallack's old theatre, now in Broadway, which was then under the management of Miss Mary Provost. He opened in Rich-

ard the Third, playing very tamely till the fighting scene at the end of the drama, when he wielded his two handled sword with such vim and vigor, as to astonish the audiance. The stage combat has never been better performed, One evening, roused to intense excitement, he attacked Mr. E. L. Tilton, the "Richmond" of the occasion, so violently as to knock him into the orchestra, nearly breaking his arm. After two or three nights of "Richard," young Booth played "Shylock" and failed. The unnatural son, in Schiller's Robbers , was his third role, and after acting it he went to Boston and Philadelphia, where he was better received.

When the present war began John Wilkes Booth avowed himself an ardent Secessionist, and he always persisted in his disloyalty .--So many actors shared his opinions, however and expressed almost as strongly, that his sentiments gave him no particular notoriety. His brothers, Junius and Edwin, were and are most decided Union men, and several quarrels have arisen between the brothers on account of their differences. They acted together, however, at the Winter Garden, on the 23d of November last, for the benefit of the Shakespeare Monument Fund, and at tracted one of the largest and most intellectual audiences ever assembled in any theatre. The play was Julius Casar, with Edwin Booth as "Brutus," Junius Booth as "Cassius," and John Wilkes Booth as "Marc Antony." As an actor John Wilkes could not compare with either of his brothers, although his resemblance to them in form, feature, voice and manner was remarkable. This was his last public appearance in this city,

acting on account of a brodchial affection, and

ave long labored to ameliorate and the condition of the great mass of the Amercan people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. Duties have been mineconsequences are God's. This has been the

Inauguration of President Johnson,

Upon the death of a President the Vice

The Chief Justice, Mr. Chase, administer-

ed the following oath to Mr. Johnson :-"I

GENTLEMEN :- I must be permitted to

say that I have been almost overwhelmed by

the announcement of the sad event which

ible as those which have been so unexpect-

edly thrown upon me. As to an indication

of any policy which may be pursued by me

in administration of the govecnment, I have

to say that must be left for developement as

the administration progresses. Message on

declaration must be made acts as they trans-

pire. The only assurance that I can now

give of the of the future, is reference to the

past. The course which I have taken in the

past in connection with this rebellion, must

be regarded as a guarantee of the future -

laborious, has been founded, as I in good

conscience believe, upon a great principle of

right, which lies at the basis of all things .-

The best energies of my life have been scent

in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate

the principle of fres government, I believe

that the government, in passing through its

present perils, will settle down upon the

principles consistent with the popular rights.

more permanent and enduring than hereto

fore. I must be permitted to say, if I under-

foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph and that these great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon your advice in carrying the Government through its pres ent perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be responned to by you and all

other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people.

At the conclusion of the remarks, the President received the kind wishes of friends by whom he was surrounded. A few min utes were devoted to conversation, All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the present sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Long Contemplation of the Crime. [From the Chicago Journal.]

A theatrical gentleman of this city informs as that in the early part of 1863, during an engagement of J. Wilkes Booth at McVicaer's theatre, he made the remark one day, What a glorious opportunity there is for a man to immortalize himself by killing Lin coln !"

"What good would that do ?" he was asked.

He then quoted these lines :

The ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome Outlives in fame the pious fool who reared it." "Well, who was that ambitious youthwhat was his name ?" was then asked." "That I don't know," Booth rep lied.

"Then where's the fame you speak of ?" This, our informant tells us, nonplussed

From this it would seem that the assassin has had the commission of this horrid crime in his mind for at least two or three years.

General McClellan was in Rome at. last accounts, where he was treated with distinguished consideration. The Russian Ambassador had given him a banquet.

At the great sanitary fair in Chicago, Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas and Mrs. Gen eral Sherman are to have charge of the tables under the auspices of the Catholics.

Clamorous people should remember the tail of the rattlesnake makes all the noise In the tragic death of the late President, whose but the head does the execution.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

On petitien of George Atkinson Commission of Lunacy granted in case of Wm. H. Conrad-Inquisition held. Wm. H. Conrad found lunatic. R. H. Ate kinson, appointed Committee.

In re of the appointment of Constable of Exeter Tp. to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Issae Sickler. On petition of citizons Earl Sickler appoint d.

Comth. v. Jas L.Mullison, Indictment-Embersle ment case tried. Verdict, guilty,-Sestenced to two years solitary confinement, in Eastern Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$5 193.

Comth. v. Wm. H. Conrad-charge assault and Battery T. S. Lyman Pros. Bill Ignored-Pros. to pay the costs.

Comth. v. Abner Rosengrant and Beecher Rosengrant Indictment, Assault and Batiery. Gideon Beebe Pros. Tru : Bill-Deft's not in court. Case not tried.

On petition of citizens of Nichols m, and moties in Court Peter Baker, Constable of Nicholson resigned and E.T. Stephens appointed.

On Petition setting forth a vacancy in the office of Constable of North Branch. D. S. Cattin appointed to fill vacancy.

Comth. v. Joseph A Elisworth, Indictment Formication and Bastardy. True Bill at April Sessiers 1864. Case tried. Verdict, not guilty. Deft. to pay costs of prosecution.

Comth v. Wm. H Conrad, Indictment Assault and Battery. True Bill-case tried-verdiet Deft not guilty on the ground of insanity.

Comth v. Wm. Larking. Indictment, murder .-Perry Sickler, Pros. True Bill.

Com'th v. Peter McQueen. Six Indictments fo selling liquors to minors, on the Sabbath, and with out a license. One case tried, vervict guilty. plea of guilty entered as to others. Sentence de ferred to August sessions.

Com'th v. Hellen Williams. M. A. Wall, Pros's. Indictment, Assault and Battery. True Bill at Jan'y sessions, Non Pros entered on payment of costs.

Com'th v. Joseph Goodwin. Indictment, Assault and Battery. Bills ignored, County to pay costs.

Comonwealth v. Benj Meeker and Thos. Meeker Indictment, Larceny. John Myers, Pros. True, Bill, case tried. Verdict not guitty.

Comth. v Dennis Shean. Indictment Assault and Battery. True Bill. Sally Ames Pros'z. Case tried-Verdict Guilty. Det't sentenced to pay fine of \$25 and costs,

Com'th. v. Freeman Dixon et al. Charge-Riet. On motion, mon pros. entered.

Order of Court as to Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln.

AP RIL 19th 1865.

P. M. Osterhout Esq., moved that the court adjourn until after the hour for the funeral servic is of the late President of the United States.

Geo. S. Tutton informed the Court that at the hour of 12 M. services would be held in the M. E. Church.

In responding to the motion Judge Elwell Presiding said ; We cheerfully comply with this motion. funeral obsequice are this day to take place, a great