

**Monday, April 10
through
Friday, April 14, 1865**

The All-absorbing Subject of Remark

This news will go everywhere
like an angelic visitor.

It will heal the sick,
restore the drooping

and fill all the land
with thanksgiving.

The Age
Philadelphia
Monday, April 10, 1865

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH — OFFICIAL GAZETTE — SURRENDER OF LEE AND HIS WHOLE ARMY TO GRANT.— A GREAT AND BLOODLESS VICTORY. — MAY IT BRING TRUE PEACE AND UNION.

War Department, Washington, D.C. April 9, 1865 — 9 P.M. Maj. Gen. John A. Dix¹, New York: The Department has just received official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee² and his army to Lieutenant General Grant,³ on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

Edwin M. Stanton⁴
Secretary of War

* * * * *

The Sun
Baltimore
Tuesday Morning, April 11, 1865

The War News — Nothing later than the official dispatches of General Grant, published yesterday, have been received concerning the surrender of Lee's army. Telegrams from various points of the country, state that the rejoicings of the people over this most important event have been very general and highly enthusiastic. A steamer from New York was dispatched yesterday afternoon, one day in advance of her regular day of sailing, to take the news of General Lee's capitulation to Europe...⁵

1 John Adams Dix (1798 - 1879) was a senator from New York, then postmaster of New York City, then president of Union Pacific, then Secretary of the Treasury, then a major general. In 1861, he prevented the Maryland legislature from voting to secede by arresting its pro-Confederate members. In 1873 he was elected governor of New York.

2 This was not a surrender by the Confederate government, but when the South's famously effective Army of Northern Virginia abandoned Richmond, the Confederate capital, and then surrendered, other Southern armies knew loss was inevitable. Mostly due to the limited communication, fighting would continue elsewhere in the South until June.

3 Hiram Ulysses Grant (1822 - 1885) renamed himself Ulysses S. Grant when he entered West Point, and he said the middle initial stood for nothing. His classmates dubbed it "Sam." He served in the Mexican-American War, then followed assignments that took him to Oregon, Panama, and California. He resigned from the army in 1854 but rejoined when the Civil War started. A brilliant tactician, he conducted several successful campaigns against the armies of the Confederacy. He was elected President of the United States twice despite widespread corruption in his government.

4 Edwin M. Stanton (1814 - 1869), an anti-slave democrat, was Secretary of War from 1862 through 1868.

5 News of the surrender would appear in the Times of London on April 25. News of the

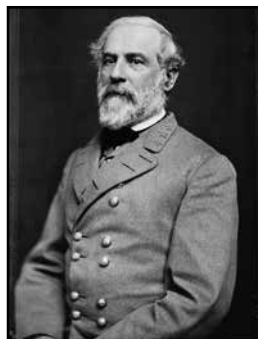
GENERAL LEE'S SURRENDER

Views and Opinions of the Press — the Anticipation of Peace, etc.

The surrender of General Lee's army to Lieutenant General Grant, under the terms and conditions presented by the latter, is of course the all-absorbing subject of remark, so that the views and opinions of the press general will be read with more than usual interest.⁶ We, therefore, subjoin a number of extracts:

[From the Washington Chronicle]

This news will go everywhere like an angelic visitor. It will heal the sick, restore the drooping and fill all the land with thanksgiving. It cannot be a voice of woe to the South, for there is no carnage and death in the terms, and no humiliation in a defeat which could not be resisted or longer delayed. Accepted in this sense, it will be good for those who have yielded too much to the rebel leaders; rejected or disregarded, it will only increase the tortures of which they are so profoundly tired. The surrender of Lee is the surrender of the whole rebel Confederacy. From the Potomac to the Nueces⁷ — from the Mississippi to the Gulf — from the wilds of Texas to the morasses of Louisiana and the everglades of Florida — there will soon not be known or seen an alien flag, or an organized hostile column. The bolt that struck the head of the serpent paralyzed its extremities; and that which is now alive in the land of love of country — the exquisite sense of an established Union: the knowledge that we are free in all our borders; and, let us not forget our abiding gratitude to God, that he has led us through this bloody war and crowned us with these priceless blessings, by such a peace as becomes a Christian people.



Gen. Robert E. Lee

[From the N.Y. News, anti-war dem.⁸]

The terms of surrender are honorable to both generals. As between soldier and

assassination would appear on April 27.

6 General Robert Edward Lee (1807 - 1870), commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, Lee was second in his class at West Point (where U.S. Grant had graduated 21st out of 39). There he studied engineering more than battle tactics. He supported the Union and to some extent opposed slavery, but he opted to remain loyal to his state — Virginia — and thus to the Confederacy.

7 The Nueces river flows southeast across the western part of Texas. It was the border between Texas and the rest of Mexico until the newly formed Republic of Texas claimed that the Rio Grande was the border.

8 Newspapers became unabashedly partisan as soon as distinct parties began to emerge in the late 18th century, some even serving as government organs. Anti-war democrats were a pro-Union faction that opposed secession but also opposed the war because it was being fought, in their opinion, primarily to end slavery, not secure the Union.

soldier, General Grant has accorded to his fallen adversary such warlike honor as it is possible for the conqueror to concede to lessen the humiliation of defeat. May the political chief of the Republic follow his example. It is useless to deny that, by the rule of civilized warfare, the cause of the Southern Confederacy has received a blow that, by the usual sequence of such military fortune, should decide the contest. After such an overwhelming disaster in the field, peace between the contestants is the natural result. But peace may be forbidden even in this condition, by an unnatural policy on the part of the victors.

For the sake of republicanism, for the sake of the blood of common origin that pulses from the exultant hearts and the proud though stricken breasts of victors and of vanquished, for the honor of our country and for the peace of future generations, let Americans in their hour of victory be just, magnanimous, and generous to Americans in their hour of defeat. Peace, if honorable to both sections, would be the most welcome boon that could be vouchsafed to a people so visited with heavy burdens and afflictions.

[From the New York Tribune]

The rebels lost much in the loss of their capital. In the loss of Lee they lose everything. Lee, not Davis, is their leader⁹. He may be the heart of a faction, not of a people. Davis is a politician; Lee a soldier. The military head gone and there is nothing left. — If Johnston¹⁰ is wise he will follow Lee's example. If he is not wise he will earn the execrations of the South for the useless waste of blood that must follow the necessity of his annihilation. With him it is a question of days. He must bow to fate and succumb or accept a swift destruction. There is no other alternative. The most faint-hearted, the most hopeless now at the North need waver or doubt no longer. The most desperate, the most determined at the South can no longer hope or struggle. The rebellion is over; suppressed — overwhelmed — destroyed — fought down — by strong arms, and stout hearts, and wise heads — ended — ended as rebellions should be by utter destruction.

[From the New York World]

The correspondence between Grant and Lee, by which this noble triumph is achieved and attested, does honor alike to the head and the heart of the victorious

9 Jefferson Davis (1808 - 1889) was a West Point graduate, a colonel in the Mexican-American War, U.S. Representative and Senator from Mississippi, Secretary of War, and President of the Confederate States of America during its entire existence. He was against secession but defended the right of states to secede. He was married to Zachary Taylor's daughter until she died of malaria three months after the wedding.

10 General Joseph Eggleston Johnston (1807 - 1891) was a senior but generally unsuccessful Confederate general. Organizer of the Army of the Shenandoah, he later led three armies defending the South against General Sherman's March to the Sea. He was still fighting when Lincoln was assassinated, but hearing of Lee's surrender and its lenient terms, he surrendered his starving armies by April 26, 1865.

commander and entitles the vanquished to all the respect which justly attends the frank and magnanimous abandonment of a struggle become visibly hopeless, and only to be prolonged at a hideous, because an utterly useless, waste of human life and human happiness. We cannot pause to dwell upon the work which may still remain to be done. Rebel armies are still in the field; the forms of a rebel government still nominally exist; but only the extremest unwisdom on our own part can galvanize into any sustained and formidable life the body whereof the heart has ceased to beat with the occupation of Virginia and the disbanding of the army of Robert E. Lee.

[From the N.Y. Herald]

Lee's army has been for six months the only respectable obstacle to our arms, and now, with seven or eight days, it has been completely wiped out of existence — not a man of the whole force that lately held Richmond remaining in arms. Within that short period the bravest, best organized and most successful army of the rebellion has been utterly swept away. Never was there a more decisive campaign than this last one of General Grant's.

Grant will now, no doubt, immediately turn his attention to another foe. It should be remembered that it is now six days since Lee was beaten at Petersburg and compelled to evacuate that place and the rebel capital. — Johnston was, in all probability, informed of that defeat on the same day that Davis was informed of it — the 2nd inst.¹¹ — and though he was then at Raleigh, it is not in the least likely that he is there now. He has had abundant time to reach Danville, and no one ought to be surprised to hear of his being there. — His presence would bring him within reach of Grant; and with Grant on one hand, Sherman¹² on the other and Stoneman not far from Danville, we might soon hear of another surrender as clean and complete as the one just made by Lee.¹³

The operations against Mobile will be greatly affected by this immense success

11 *inst.* stands for *instant* in its definition as "the current month."

12 William Tecumseh Sherman (2/8/1820 - 2/14/1891) was a Union general most famous for capturing Atlanta and waging a scorched earth campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas until, shortly after Lee's surrender, Confederate armies in the southeast surrendered to him.

13 Major General George Stoneman, Jr. (8/8/1822 - 6/5/1894) was a Union general whose roommate at West Point was future Confederate general Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. During the war, Stoneman had his men give their rations to the starving army of General Johnston when he surrendered in Durham. Stoneman is mentioned in the The Band's song "The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down," lyrics by Robbie Robertson:

Virgil Caine is the name, and I served on the Danville train,
Til Stoneman's cavalry came and tore up the tracks again.

In the winter of '65,

we were hungry, just barely alive.

By May tenth, Richmond had fell

It's a time I remember, oh so well.

Stoneman later resisted the so-called radical (i.e. less lenient) Reconstruction. In 1882 he was elected governor of California.

in Virginia.¹⁴ It has been a point of honor with the rebel officers defending that place to hold as long as Lee did, and that the last stronghold of the Gulf States should not be taken while a stronghold was still defended in Virginia. The news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee will therefore satisfy the honor of the men at Mobile, and their surrender will be, in all likelihood, the next news from the Gulf. This same glorious news will doubtless disperse the fifty-three thousand rebels on the other side of the Mississippi, who adhere so loosely to the rebellion that they would not cross the river to help it. And thus, in whatever way we look, we see daylight shining through this miserable remnant of rebellion.

* * * * *

**Macon Daily Telegraph and Confederate¹⁵
Wednesday Morning, April 12, 1865**

HOLD UP THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT¹⁶

We copy from the message of Governor Allen¹⁷ to the Legislature of Louisiana, the following beautiful extract. Oh! that our Governor had the patriotism to breathe such pure and beautiful language in aid of our noble President, who is striving so earnestly to hold up our sacred cause. Governor Allen says:

“I must, gentlemen, through you, bid my countrymen be of good cheer. We all have steadily hoped that this war would end — that this revolution would abate — that the mountain top might be viewed, and the dove of peace would at last go forth and return no more. I am firmly convinced that this is near at hand. In the meantime, let us do our duty under all circumstances. The Ruler of the Universe, who spoke peace to the troubled waters of Galilee, will not forsake us, but, in His own good time, will speak peace to us. When Israel warred with Amalek, Joshua was sent out to give battle.¹⁸

14 Word had not yet reached the North that Spanish Fort, at Mobile, Alabama, had fallen on April 9, the day before Lee's surrender. Nearby Fort Blakely would fall on the next day, allowing occupation of Mobile.

15 *The Macon Telegraph* was established as a weekly in 1826, three years after the incorporation of the city. It merged with *the Macon Daily Confederate* in 1864. The paper was able to achieve prominence in 1848 when the world's longest telegraph line, from New York to New Orleans, passed through town, giving the paper access to national and international news. It was Democratic and favored Georgia's secession from the Union. Today *The Telegraph* is the third-largest newspaper in Georgia. (<http://telegraph.galileo.usg.edu/telegraph/about/>)

16 Confederate President Jefferson Davis

17 Governor Henry Watkins Allen (1820 - 1866) participated in the Texas uprising against Mexico and went to Italy intending to fight for its independence. He was a general in the Confederate army before being elected governor in 1864. After the war, he moved to Mexico City, where he died of digestive problems.

18 Exodus 17

Moses stood hard by and held up his hands. As long as they were up, Joshua prevailed; but, in course of time, they became tired, and fell to his side. Then Amalek prevailed. Upon seeing this, Aaron and Hur came to the assistance of Moses, and stayed up his hands till the going down of the sun. Joshua prevailed, and Israel was free. Let us all then rally around the chief magistrate of the Confederacy. He is our President, and this is our fight. He is a pure patriot. Let us hold up not only his hands, but those of all others in authority. We will prevail — we will win the fight — We will be free!”

* * * * *

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Friday, April 14, 1865

FROM RICHMOND

Special Correspondent of the Inquirer

Richmond, VA., April 12

General Ord Takes Command¹⁹

Major-General 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 to City Point and thence by boat. From an officer who was present at the capitulation of Lee’s army, the main features are gathered.

Particulars of Lee’s Surrender

The spot designated by General Lee to receive General Grant was at the house of Wilmer McLean,²⁰ in a little country village of about four or five hundred inhabitants, called Appomattox Court House.

The Place of the Meeting

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.

Lee Arrives

As the clock struck two P.M., General Lee, accompanied by Gen. Marshall, his

¹⁹ Edward Otho Cresap Ord (1818 - 1883) was a career officer who had served in California and the northwest. He hunted buffalo with George Custer, Buffalo Bill Cody, Wild Bill Hickock, and Russia’s Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich. He retired from the Army in 1881 to work on building a train line from Texas to Mexico City. He contracted yellow fever in Mexico and died in Havana, Cuba, on the way home.

²⁰ Wilmer McLean (1814 - 1882) was a wholesale food distributor with a farm. The First Battle of Bull Run — the first battle of the Civil War — was fought within cannon shot of McLean’s farm in Manassas, Va. A Confederate sympathizer, he later moved south to the village of Appomattox Court House to avoid battles and Union troops. He is said to have said, “The war began in my front yard and ended in my front parlor.”

Chief of Staff, and a map of Lee's House. Lee was 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 the vicinity.²¹

Ulysses Up to Time.

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 wonderfully acute mind, and a fast friend of General Grant).²² Grant was dressed in a very modest suit of blue, a dress coat the worse for wear, no sword and no segar (sic).

The Momentous Conference

On his entering Lee arose, and, shaking hands, they introduced their respective Chiefs of Staffs, and, after a few common-place remarks, Lee said: — General, I have requested this interview to learn more fully the terms of 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, no allusion being made by either to our present war, its causes or effects, or to the future.

The Articles of Surrender

At about 3-1/2 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 by the army."

Grant Magnanimous, as Usual

General 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 General Grant, and 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."

Lee's Apprehensive of Jeff.'s Conscriptions

General Lee then asked that each of his men might be furnished with papers to prevent them being forced into the Confederate service by the conscription officers

21 First Families of Virginia

22 Ely S. Parker (1828 - 1895) was a Seneca chief who studied engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and here served as an engineer in the Union army. As military secretary to Gen. Grant, he penned the surrender documents that Gen. Lee signed.

until they are exchanged!

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

General 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 Run²³, since which the casualties have been large.

The Conference Closes.

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

Our "Erring Bretheren" Fed.

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

Grant Gives Lee a Pass.

Before parting with General Lee he was furnished with passes for himself and staff, to go wherever they chose at any time.

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 passing so rapidly.

Meeting of Lee with His Officers.

When Lee returned to his camp on Saturday evening, he found most of his leading officers awaiting his return, and on informing them of the result and the conditions they seemed astonished at the terms, and manifested great joy.

One by one they took him by the hand, and expressing their thanks for the many kind acts received at his hands, and their regret at their failure, and their having to part, several were affected to tears. Soon afterwards the surrender was announced to the Rebel army, and on General Lee appearing he was loudly cheered. He seemed very hale and rugged, and was not so bowed down with grief as one would expect, and rather seemed to have anticipated this end of affairs.

So ended Sunday, April 9, 1865 a day that will be remembered by all who had the glorious honor of participating, and who can say, "I was with Grant when we captured Lee and his entire army of twenty-five thousand men.

* * * * *

23 A back-and-forth battle fought in Dinwiddie County, Va. before the siege of Petersburg. It was fought Feb. 5-7, 1865, as the Union attempted to disrupt supply lines and divert Confederate forces.

Daily Constitutional Union
Washington, D.C.
Friday Afternoon April 14, 1865

Merciful Interposition Humanely but Imperatively Demanded!

The bugle blast of a ferocious and inhuman policy towards the South is blown from the North with a fury equal to its madness, and an intensity surpassed only by its own malignity. The New York Post, a journal that in better days was distinguished no less for its justice and its courtesy than for its ability, enters into the arena stripped to the waist, and prepares to wage war to the hilt on those whose mistaken convictions of right led them into grievous error. In a very elaborate editorial in which it endeavors to atone for the lack of brains by assuming an air of erudition, it gravely proceeds to quote that section of the Constitution defining treason! It commands the Attorney General to bring Judge Campbell²⁴ to the gallows. And it prates of “reconstructing” the Union in the same breath with a demand for vengeance on this man who is laboring earnestly to restore Virginia to her old position in the Union. This is a sample of the ferocious radicalism of the Black Republic miscegenationists.

Blind in its insane fanaticism it now says that “levying war against the United States” alone constitutes treason. And yet, with a malignity that would have been appalling had it not fortunately been impotent, this radical sheet filled its columns last Summer and Fall with charges of treason against the Democratic party. It charged Mr. Pendleton²⁵ with being disloyal — called him a traitor — and ferociously accused him of treason. Mr. Pendleton had not levied war against the United States, but yet he had committed treason! The New York Post here openly and shamelessly confesses that it will stoop to anything for partisan ends — even to the bringing of false charges, knowing them to be false, against those who differ from its political biases. Such a journalist is no honor to the fraternity. In trying to make out a good case for its cold blooded Puritan barbarity it acknowledges its one unworthy prevarication of truth. It, to define treason *now* by the Constitution, when for years past it has preached steadily to its readers that adherence to Democratic principles was the worst of treason! It, to talk of reorganizing the Union while urging the hanging of those who are practically engaged in the good

²⁴ John Archibald Campbell (1811 - 1889) graduated from the University of Georgia at 14 and was admitted to the bar at 18. By special request of a group of Supreme Court justices, Franklin Pierce appointed him to that court. He opposed the secession until he learned of Lincoln preparing for war. He resigned from the Supreme Court and became the Confederacy's Assistant Secretary of War. After the war, he opposed Radical Reconstruction.

²⁵ George Hunt Pendleton (1825 - 1889), an attorney in Ohio, was elected to the House of Representatives and the Senate. He was an antiwar Democrat with links to the Copperheads. He ran as George McClellan's vice-presidential candidate in 1864 against Lincoln and Johnson, gaining 45 percent of the vote. He married Francis Scott Key's daughter.

work! Hang Jeff. Davis, it cries, and restore the Union. Butcher Judge Campbell, and execute Senator Hunter,²⁶ and re-admit Virginia to the Union. Exterminate the Southern people, and then grant amnesty to our “erring brethren.”

Such is its consistency, such its ability, such its humanity. Of like kind is the entire Radical element. If the good and conservative men of the country desire to see the nation once more in a happy and peaceful condition — if they with that order shall reign instead of anarchy, and Republicanism, instead of monarchy, to be our form of government, let them come up at once to the work of combatting this shameless, this senseless, this sanguinary radicalism. Irrespective of party let them all rally at once, or else they will behold a hideous and appalling Despotism, whose head will be as obstinately senseless as its heart is foully corrupt, ruling the land in all the tyranny of its uncompromising bigotry.

It is the duty of every citizen in this crisis, be he high or humble to lend his hearty support, in season and out of season, to the work of conciliation and compromise, and the overthrow of this bitter, blind fanaticism. A great responsibility rests on every citizen. No one is too high to be above it — no one so obscure to be beneath its influence or its demands. Let immediate steps be taken — let every conservative man join his neighbors in effecting an organization which shall restore to the country the blessings of fraternal concord once more, and thereby rescue it from that state of inhuman barbarity in which it would be finally and forever plunged by the madness of these fanatical Radicals.

The Federal gunboat Rudolph has been blown up and destroyed by a torpedo in Mobile Bay. We have previously noted the loss of two other gunboats, also by torpedos, since the commencement of operations again Mobile. A general assault upon the Confederate works was to have taken place on the 4th instant.

Ford’s Theatre — His Excellency, the President of the United States, and family, together with Lieutenant General Grant and staff, will visit the Theatre this evening.²⁷

* * * * *

26 Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter (1809 - 1887), a Virginia attorney, was elected to the House and to the Senate. He opposed secession until it was inevitable, then urged Virginia to secede. He was the Confederacy’s Secretary of State and later served in its senate. His portrait appeared on the Confederate \$10.00 note. After the war, Lincoln worked with him to restore Virginia to the Union.

27 Ford’s Theatre, located at 511 10th St., NW, was built as the First Baptist Church of Washington in 1833. John Thompson Ford (1829 - 1894) bought it in 1861 and restructured it as a theater called Ford’s Athenaem. It was damaged by fire in 1862 but renovated and reopened in 1863 with seating for 2,400 people. Following the assassination, the federal government bought it and used it as an office, library, and warehouse of the War Department. Part of it collapsed in 1893, killing 22 people. It was used as a government warehouse until 1931, then was closed until 1968, when it was reconstructed and reopened as a 661-seat theatre and National Historic Site.

Saturday, April 15, 1865

Carnival of Blood

As to the awful catastrophe,
the drift of reliable information
is, that
when a pistol shot was heard
in the second box
of the right-hand side
of the stage of Ford's theatre,
persons in the theatre
imagined
that it was part of the play.

National Intelligencer²⁸
Saturday, April 15, 1865

CONSPIRACY AND MURDER
THE PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED.
ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. SEWARD
THE ASSASSINS NOT ARRESTED, BUT BELIEVED TO BE KNOWN.

[The following is an Associated Press report.]

President Lincoln and wife, together with other friends, last evening visited Ford's Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin.²⁹ It was announced in the newspapers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman instead, took the late train of cars for New Jersey.³⁰ The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed 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 merely 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 of

28 *The National Intelligencer*, founded by Samuel Harrison Smith, was first issued on October 28, 1800. The Capitol building was still under construction at the time. Smith's wife was Margaret Baynard Smith, who kept a diary of Washington social life for forty years. The paper served as the mouthpiece of the Jefferson and Madison administrations, and its editors served as the administrations' press secretaries. The paper also printed the proceedings of Congress, and it was through the *Intelligencer* that the country's other papers received news from Washington. The paper remained a stodgy supporter of the Whig party, and though its owners opposed slavery, the paper did its best to ignore the issue. After the paper was sold to business interests in 1864, it dropped its political leanings and directed its news toward the interests of readers. No longer a source of government information, its readership dwindled, and in 1869 it ceased publication. (Ames, William E. "The National Intelligencer: Washington's Leading Political Newspaper," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Washington, Vol. 66/68, Historical Society of Washington, pp. 71-83)

29 *Our American Cousin*, by Tom Taylor, was a comedy about an American who goes to England to claim his inheritance from his aristocratic relatives. The last line spoken before Booth's shot rang out was "Don't know the manners of good society, eh? Well, I guess I know enough to turn you inside out — you sockdologizing old man-trap." The audience was laughing when Booth pulled the trigger.

30 An unknown assailant tried to break into Grant's railroad car on the day Lincoln was shot. The assailant failed to enter and escaped unidentified.