TERMS .-- \$2 per year when paid in advance \$2,50 whom not paid in advance, and \$3,00 when not paid before the expiration of they car.

The War.

The Confederates have long had at Shreveport in Louisians, on the upper Red river, several Tron-clad rams. To prevent their caraps from the river a formidable fleet of Federal iron-clads has been, for some time, stationed at the mouth of the river. At ming o'clock on the evening of April 23, the Webb, one of the Confederate rame, came down Red river, and though every attempt was made to stop it, passed through the Federal fleet and out into the Mississippi. The April 24, it passed an upward bound steamer, tifty miles above New Orleans.

The last of the grand armies of the Southern Confederacy, under General Joseph E. Johnston, has surrendered to General Sherman. The terms extended to General Johnston were the sulue as those upon which General Lee furren course. In August of last year, Deacon dered to General Grant. This virtually ends the war. The Confederate government is broken un and Jefferson Davis is a fugitive, with. it is said, ten or twelve millions of dollars in his Sixty fone constal officers of various grades

surrendered with Johnston's army." They are as follow: Generals Johnston and Beauregard, Lieutenant Generals Hardee, D. H. Hill, S. D. Loomand Stewart; Major Generals Anderson, Bate, Brown, Butler, Cheatham, Clayton, Howell Cobb, French, Hoke, Jones, Loring, Lovell, Maney, McLaws, Ranson, Smith, Stevenson Wheeler and Young ; Brigadier Generals Baker, Battle, Blanchard, Bonham, Browne, Cuestnut, Clingman, Cumming, Dens, Dibbrel, Elliot, Ferguson, Farley, Fry, Gartrell, Gorgan, Haygood, Rethert, Alfred Iverson, Juckson, Kirkland, Leadbotter, Leavent 20rpe, Lewis, Lowry, Mack all, Manigault, Morcer, Miller, Pettus, Reynolds, Ripley, Taliaferco, Vance, Wassurd, Wood, Wright and York. Of these there are two generals, four lieutenant generals, twenty major generals, and thirty-eight brigadiers. The number of men surrendered was twenty-seven thousand

four hundred.
When the Confederate ram Stonewall left Lishon she sailed to the Canary Islands, and on April 2d left there for a voyage across the Atlantic to the West Indies. She is expected to appear off the Atlantic coast of the United States, and several vessels have been sent to watch for hor.

The loss by the explosion of the steamer Sul tana, on the Mississippi, near Memphis, is estimated at fifteen hundred. Seven hundred and eighty-six soldiers, many, however, badly injured, have been rescued.

Nine hundred Confederates have surrendered at Cumberland Gap, and many more are coming in. These men come mostly from East Tennes see and Southwestern Virginia.

Gen. Palmer has issued an order protecting the people of Kentucky from unjust arrests,

The government has begun the work of re trenchment in earnest. All the clerks but four in the Bureaus of Enrolment and Desertion at Washington have been dismissed. Reductions in the number of clerks in all the departments are being made. It is estimated that the military establishment will be reduced about four hundred thousand by the discharge of men not on active duty in the field, and of conv. lescent sol diers in the hospitals. The reduction in daily expenditures will be fully one million of dollars.

The iron-clad ram Webb, on the morning of April 24th, passed New Orleans, and after steaming some distance down the river, her condeners got out of order and she was blown up-Her crew deserted to the shore, and some of them were taken prisoners and carried to New Orleans. The Webb was formerly a tow-boat. and was of 665 tons register.

Hon, Benjamin C. Harris, M. C. fron Mary land, has been arrested. The charge made against him is that he dissuaded paroled prisoners from taking oaths of allegiance. It is umored that Judge Campbell, of Alabama, is to be agrested of a charge of general disloyalty.

The newswriters are entirely at sea about Jefferson Davis. He is now reported at Chartutte, North Carolina, with only \$600,000 in

Sherman's army is to march northward to Rickmond. Two corps, however, will remain in North Carolina.

Twenty-three hundred Confederates have sur rendered in Kentucky.

Sincerity vs Hypocrisy.

An insignificant abolition sheet, published in an adjoining county, takes us to task in earnest for not turning the column rules of our paper upside down, and going into hysterics over the death of Mr. Lincoln. Were we an admirer of ostentatious show, or had we been dealrous of assisting the abolition party to
make political capital out of the remains
of the dead president, we might have
done as other papers did, and not have
incurred the displeasure of those who
are now snarling and snapping at us for ostentatious show, or had we been desiare now snarling and snapping at us for doing what we believed to be our duty. We have no inclination at all to be hypocritical. Our opinion of Mr. Lincoln is chesp!-Ez. written, and from it we would not erase a single word. The simple fact of his regiments engaged at dission Ridge. a single word. The simple fact of his manner, does not change it. With him waterville college; Maine, but when the war broke out one went with the South and the other remained true to the Union. They were both mortally wounded in this him to forget the pust, with all its horhim to forget the past, with all its horfor, and blood, and desolation, and tears; but we are not willing to barter our judgment and conscience to represent Mr. Lincoln what he was not, in order to Lincoln what he was not, in order to supremacy, and together their spirits had pender to public opinion, or to gain the speed into eternity. Side by side, in the good will of those who have always been same grave, they sleep their last sleep.

enemies. We regret as much as can any one the itan abolitionism, society in this counciful president that his friends claim him to have been'; when we see that his administration was beneficial to our country, and the course he pursued the only one calculated to restore peace, harmony and prosperity, and insure the liberty of the citizen, then we may be willing to take back what we have heretofore said, and admit that we were wrong in denouncing the policy he saw proper to pursue. Until that time we shall hold and members of the Bar, desiring that the fast to bur first conviction-that he was the representative of but one idea-puritan abolitionism; and as such, and nothing more, he has gone down to his grave.

Who Taught Assassination?

-In our last issue we proved beyond doubt that if the puritan abolitionists did not openly advocate the assassination of Presidents Jackson and Buchanan, they at least attempted to palliate the crime by excusing the criminal. We current was strong, and it sailed down the Mis- have now a little additional testimony sissippi. At half past six, on the morning of to add to that, which shows that they have not only been excusers of assassins but have taught assassination and boasted of having men ready and willing to carry it out upon the person of their own President should he pursue a certain Gray, a leading abolitionist of Ohio, wrote a letter, over his own signature which was published in the Ohio State Journal, the organ of the abolition party in Ohio, from which we clip the follow

ing extract: "I like the spirit of the Major in command of the 60th Ohio. When, in his presence, the question was presumptuously asked, "Shall we eventually have to compromise?" He turned question was pressurpremise?" He turned with a withering look and said, "I entered this campaign with over 800 men; to day I can mustically and I tell you that I the President hints. the plant I tell you that if the President hints even at 'corn; remise,' THERE ARE 197 AS.

SASSINS IN MY COMMAND READY TO MINKEW, solitary and alone, TO THE WHITE HOUSE,' We wish over friends at home had this sport—in the sport of the Pederal army, who bear the burden.'

Is this not enough? When the hoys tery that hangs around the assassination of Abraham Lincoln is unraveled, it may, and we have no doubt will, show to the world, puritanism as the guilty perpetrator of the bloody deed.

-Some of our democratic exchanges are predicting that President Johnson will ignore the abolition faction, and adminiter the government according to the principles he once professed to endorse. We pray God that their predictions may be verified; yet we have little hope that such will be the case.' We would have more hope for the future of our country to-day, were its government for the next four years in the hands of honest abolitionists like Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Gerritt Smith, and William Lloyd Garrison, than we have as it is, under the control of such renegade democrats as Johnson, Stanton Dix, Dickinson, Butler, and Holt. The former are honest in their convictions and consistent in their course: the latter are neither. They are men who have neither principle nor patriotism about them. If a certain course will heap emoluments and office upon them, they will pursue it, let the consequence to the

country be what it may. Self is the great thing with them-personal aggrandizement their only incentive to action. From them toe believe the coun try or people have little to expect. -When John Brown expiated his crime for the murder of innocent and defenceless citizens of Harper's Ferry,

on the gallows, at Charlestown, Virginia the whole abolition party of the North deified him and sang peans in his praise. Now, when Abraham Lincoln has fallen by the hand of an assassin, a large porion of the same party immediately rec ognize the hand of God in the occur-or now occupies, to those who, as attorneys rence, and say that it was done that a and suitors, so often witnessed his urbanity, steener and more increiless man shight impertualty, integrity, learning, and energy become chief magistrate. "Strange, and never had cause to complain of his decisions?. Or shall I speak of his great and yet 'tis not strange' that in one case an assassin should be made a God. case an assassin should be made a God. and in the other that God should be made an assassin.

THE KING IS DEAD!-LONG LIVE THE King !--Two months have not elapsed since all shoddy Puritanism was exerting itself in a studied, and, shoddy thought, safe abuse

--- A story is told of the Colonels of two friend found them lying side by side ou the battle field with their right hands clasped, and both dead. They had ovidently resog-nized each other after being wounded, and the old ties of friendship had asserted their

TAXATION GRINDING. There is a bill be-Act that, through the teachings of pu-itan abolitionism, society in this coun-countries of Europe and inquire into their ry has been brought into the state it the graph of the state it the state it that is to be derived from making i master out of the man who was but he representative of the party that as brought this condition of affairs bas brought this condition of massis of commission through Europe to learn some pour us. When we are convinced that Mr. Linblus was the great, good, wise, and merof power are looking on.—Hereford Times.

fore the the Court of Common Pleas, on the death of Hon. James T. Hale.

BELLEFONTE, Apr.l, 29th, 1865. DEAR SIR: Whereas, certain unkind com nents have been made in the Bellefonte papers, touching your sulogy on the charac ter of the late Hon. James T. Hale, deliver ed in Court, on Monday the 24th metant, we, the undersigned officers of the Court, same may be read by the public, in justice to vourself, do therefore, respectfully request a copy of your speech on that occa sion for publication.

Yours Respectfully, J. P. Gephart, Jas. A. Beaver, J. S. Proudfoot, R. G. Durham, R. Conley, G. O. Deise, A. O. Furst, E. & E. Blanchard, Wm. P. Wilson. Jas. H. Rankin, Orvis & Alexander, Jas. H. Lipton, Adam Hoy, Delaune Gray, J. D Shugert, Bush & Yocum, H. Y. Stitzer, W. P. Macmanus, Sam'l Linn, S. T. Shugert. H. N. MCALLISTER, Esq.

Bellefonte, May, 1st 1865. GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 29th ult. as been received. As it affords, in the best way possible, an opportunity of correcting the mi pprehension and perversion, by the editors of the Central Press and Demcratic Watchman; of my remarks upon the your request by furnishing you herewith a copy for publication.

My sole object, throughout my whole re marks, was to exhibit Judge Hale's true character as dedugible from his conduct, to present the principles and motives of his action, as well in public as in private life, on Claims-one of the most laborious, the and to show that his course in Congress, although condemned by ultra politicians—the extremes of both parties - met the approbation of the moderate men of all parties.

It was with this view alone I made allusion to the very decided approval of his course by the public meeting held in the Court House in the winter of 1860-1861, at which the Press would seem to have taken offence; and for no other purpose than to show the manner in which he influenced legislation did I relate the incident which occurred under my own observation at the extra session of 1861, equally offensive to the WAICHMAN.

The truth of history seems to me to justify, if it did not require, that I should have said just what I did say, and I do most sincerely assure you, gentleften, that in thus discharging the solemn duty assigned me by you, I did not suppose I would thereby wound the feelings or give just cause of complaint to any of our fellow citizens.
Yours Respectfully,
H. N. McALLLISTER.

To Jas. McMan's, Esq., Hon. San'l Linn and other members of the Bollefonte Bar, and other members of the and officers of the Court.

Man, it please the Court : I rise in accordance with the resolution adopted by the officers of this court and the members of this bar on the 8th inst., to announce in open court the death of the Honorable James T. Hale.

James T. Hale.

During the last session, ending the 1st day of the present month, James T. Hale was with us—was of us—actively engaged in the laborious duties of an attorney of Disease, sudden and unexpected, at 113

o'clock on the night of the 6th instant, ter-mined his earthly career—a most striking verification of the impressive warning that "in the midst of life we are in death."

"in the midst of life we are in death."

In the brief period allotted to these remarks, on what part of the history of the deceased shall I dwell? Of his many virtues, of which shall I speak? The very endearing relation he bore to his family as the most affectionate and thoughtful of husbands and fathers we all know.

And need I speak of his uniform kindness and benevolence to the distressed, whether in mind, body, or estate, to this community, who have so frequently heen participants of his kindness, and recipients of his bounty? of his kindness, and recipients of his bounty Or shall bepeak of the high and honorable position he occupied, as a member of this bar, to those who have so often experienced his courtesy—felt his power and been con-vinced of his reasoning? Or shall I speak of his conduct when on the bench your hon-

as tudied, and, shoddy thought, sofe abuse of the heir apparent—Vice President there are now! Andrew Johnson, of Tencessee, on Saturday last, took the eath of office as President of the United States—the scene of his princessee, on Saturday last, took the eath of office as President of the United States. Now he has offices, and contracts, and favor without end, at his disposal. Which way will those time-serving Yankees now look, who, one month ago, were calling on Congress to impeach him! What a sucding the look who, one month ago, were calling on Congress to impeach him! What a sucding time they will have of it! Let all their helps and note down, what they said of Andrew Johnson, in the hour when they thought he could not defend himself, and that is the hour when any man may count on a miserable Purtant to be valiant against him. Puritan thinks he can get a triumph chesp!—Ez.

with pleasure and profit, let us turn for a was fulfile impalse and he dismissed it. As calmly as upont the Represent of the United States—the scene of his principal bors during the last six years of his life. How little the mass of his constituents in the was of his labor, his anxiety and his influence or a member of our National Legislature during that eventful period of our country's history. This however, we do know, that not withstanding his tuter abhorance of the man bondage, he adhered to the slaveholder his full rights as they were recognized and understood by the patch. As so he dashed, intent to expire not understood by the patch. As so he dashed, intent to expire not understood by the patch of the work when we name despair, set on his high, bloodless forehead.

As so he dashed, intent to expire not understood by the patch of the beautiful ruin this outlawed man at indice the submit of the country in the search of the country in the beautiful ruin this outlawed man as if to overtip the stature God gave him, and John Wilkes Booth fell headlong to the dijustment of our national difficulties by manifesting a willingness to conced few moments to contemplate him as the Representative of this District in the Congress

South all they could reasonably ask under the Constitution.

Many here will recollect the attempt made in a public meeting, at that time convened in this house, to condemn the conciliatory course of our representative, which resulted conduct. Although anxious to strengthen the arm of the Executive, and at all times prompt to vote supplies of men and money to enable the government to suppress the rebellion by force of arms, he was so free revived a moment, and st from vindictiveness and so moderate and conciliatory that he obtained in Congress the confidence of the moderate men of all parties, and was thus enabled to exercise

over them a sentrelling influence.

Most distinctly do I recollect an incident which occurred at the extra session held in the summer of 1861. I sat for hours in the gallery of the House whilst the members

he opened not his mouth in puotic acoure, ne was active and appeared anxious. I saw him upon the fleor of the House, passing from scat to seat, engaged in carnest conversation with members, on well on the Democratic as on the Bepublican side. And when the ayes and nose were called, I noticed Democrats—men whom I had long known as Democrats—members sleeted as known as Democrats-members elected as Democaate, with whom he had been conversing, vote on the same side with him, in opposition to the majority of their party.

At the adjournment I left the gallery and

went down to the floor of the House and congratulated my Democratic friends upon their votes; adding that although they may not have loved their party less, they had shown that they loved their country more, shown that they loved their country, more, They replace: "We voted with your member, Judge Hale, and we shall continue to stand by our country with him, shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand." I never did, I never can feel prouder of the representative of our district than I did on that occasion. That promise was faithfully kept, and

among the last acts of those men were their for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing the institu-

tion of slavery.

Twice during the session of 1803-4 your speaker visited Washington City at the instance of the citizens of Centre County, to procure, if possible, a credit for our volunteers upon the quota resulted and a upon the quota required under the We found Hale always at the post of kuty, always busy in the service of his fel-low citizens, and anxious to serve them and by indomitable energy and untiring perse-ptience actually obtaining for them many more benefits and many more favors than fell to the lot of the constituents of other Coagressmen. Nor were his services cou character and services of the Hon. James in the deto his own constituents or to the cities. T. Hale, I must cheerfully comply with zens of his own State. His ear was always to the citi-

or district.

Judge Hale was, during his whole Congressional career, a member, and during the last Congress chairman of the Committee most important and the most honorable committees of the House, and few members exerted a greater influence upon legislative extend a greater influence upon legislature action. It is a great mistake to suppose that a member, to obtain influence, must participate in the public debates of the House. The speeches legiveed are very rarely listened to, and are gaperally considerated. ered as made more to promote the popularity of the member himself at home than to influence the determinations of Congress. Judge Plate, though quite competent to have made speeches, chose rather to serve his constituents and promote the interests of his country than by making buncombe speeches to advance his own-personal interests.

But I am consuming more time than I had intended and will therefore conclude by reading the presentle and will therefore conclude by

reading the preamble and resolutions refer and by moving this honorable court, w do, that the same be entered upon the records thereof.

Capture and Death of Booth.

The last hours of his life. The body brought to Washington. M strange weird bu Only two men know where the body lies. The correspondent of the New York World furnishes a full and graphic account of the chase and capture of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, of President Lincoln After giving an account of the chase, and the conversation between Lieut. Baker and Booth while the latter was in the barn of the Garretts, the correspondent proceeds:

Colonel Conger, slipping around to the rear, drew some loose gtraws through a crack, and lit a match upon them. They were dry and blazed up in an instant, carrying a sheet of smoke and flame through the parted planks, and heaving in a twinkling a world of light and heat upon the mag-actice within. The blaze lit up the black re-cesses of the great barn till every wasp's nest and cobweb in the roof was luminous, nest and cobweb in the roof was luminous, Binging streaks of red and violet across the tumbled farm gear in the corner, plows, harrows, hoes, rakes, sugar mills, and making every separate grain in the high bin adjacent gleam like a mote of precious gold. They tinged the beams the upright columns, the barricades, where clover and timothy, piled high, he'd toward the hot incendiary their separate straws for the funeral piles. their separate straws for the funeral pile. They bathed the murderer's retreat in a beautiful illumination, and while in bold outline his figure stood revealed, they rose outline his figure stood revealed, they rose like an impenetrable wall to guard from sight the hated enemy who hit them. Behind the blazé, with his eyes to the crack, Conger saw Wilkes Booth standing upright upon acrutch. He likens him at this instant to his brother Edwin, whom says he so muon resembled that he half believed, for the moment, the whole pursuit to have been a mistake. At the glean of the fire Wilkes dropped his crutch and carbine, and on both bends event up to the spector. The wouldn't have dat on me fur tousand, tousand dollars." and on both heads event up to the spot to espy the incendiary and shoot him dead. His eyes were lustrious like fever, and swelmoral worth as a christian man, and his liberal public spirit as a citizen which made him prominent in every enterprise calculated to and rolled in terrible beauty, while his teeth were fixed, and he wore the expression of one in the calmness before frenzy. In van he peered with rengeance in his look; the blaze that made him visible concealed his enemy. A second he turned glaring at the fire, as if to leap in upon and extinguish which, did time permit, we could dwell upon with pleasure and profit, let us turn for a was a futile impalse and he dismissed it. Few moments to contemplate him as the Rep. As calmly as upon the battle field a veteran stands amidst the hail of ball and shell, and

ing in he grasped his arms to guard against any feint or strategy. A moment convinced him that further struggle with the prone fiesh was useless. Booth did not move, nor breathe, nor gasp. Conger and two ser-geants now entered, and taking up the body they bore it in haste from the advancing flame, and laid it without upon the grass,

all fresh with heavenly dew.
"Water," cried Conger, t-bring water."
When this was dashed into his face, he
revived a moment, and stirred his lips.
Baker put his ear close down, and heard
him was."

Baker put his ear close down, and heard him say:

"Tell mother—and die—for my country."

They lifted him-again, the fire encroaching in hotness upon them, and placed him on the porch before the dwelling.

A mattrens was brought down, on which they placed him and propped his head, and gave him water and brandy. The woman of the house-hold, joined meantime by another son, who had been found in one of the torn cribs, watching as he said, to see that Booth and Harold did not steal the horses, were nervous, but prompt to do the gallery of the House whilst the members were discussing and voting upon resolution of the house-hold, joined meantime by another son, who had been found in one of upon which the war was to be conducted at the corn cribs, watching as he said, to see that Booth and the policy of holding up the hands and strengthening the arm of the Executive. They were resolutions sprung upon the House with a view to test the opinions of members and their constituents' lives and property in defense of our nationality and the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. It was a crisis in the great contest in the great contest in the great contest in the great contest in the suppression of the rebellion by force of fixed upon our representative. Although

Remarks of H. N. McAllister, esq., be- he opened not his mould in public debate, he the same time: "Booth, de I repeat it corfire the the Court of Common Pleas was active and appeared anxious. I saw rectly?" Booth nodded his head. By this rectity?" Booth nodded his head. By this time the grayness of dawn was approaching; moving figures inquisitively coming near were to be seen distinctly, and the cocks began to how gutturally, though the barn by this time was a hulk of blase and ashes, sending lowards the senith a spiral volumn of dense smoke. The women became importubels at this time that the transmisht. portunate at this time that the troops might be ordered to extinguished the fire, which was spreading towards their precious corn-

oribs. Not even death could banish the call of interest. Soldiers were sent to put out the fire, and Booth, relieved of the bustle around him, drew near to death apace.

Twice he was heard to say, 'Kill me, kill are.' His lips often moved but could comme." His lips often moved but could complete no appreciable sound. He made once a motion which the quick eye of Conger understood to mean that his throat pained him. Conger put his machine, when the dying man attempted to cough, but only caused the blood at his perforated neck to flow more lively. He bled very little, although shot quite through, beneath and behind the ears; his collar being severed on both sides.

both sides.

A soldier had been meanwhile dispatched for a doctor, but the route and return was quite six miles, and the sinner was sinking fast. Still the women made efforts to get to see him, but were always rebuffed, and all the brandy they could find was demanded by the assassin, who motioned for strong drink every two minutes. He made frequent desires to be turned over, not by speech, but by gesture, and he was alternately placed on his back, belly and side. His tremendious vitality ovidenced itself almost miraculously. Now and then his heart would code to throb, and his pulses would he as cold as a dead man's. Directly life would begin anew, the face would flush open to the cry of distress, whether it came from the loyal citizen of Louisiana, Tepa. and soon reliables, stillness re-asserted, essee, Kentucky, Missouri, Westerne virginia, or from the citizens of his own State magnificent triumph of man over mortality. Finally, the fussy little doctor arrived, in time to be useless. He probed the wound, in time to be useless. He probed the wound, to see if the ball was not in it, and shook his head sagely, and talked learnedly.

Just at his coming Booth had asked to have him hands raised and shown him. They were so paralyzed that he did not know their location. When they were displayed he muttered, with a sad lethargy, "Useless, uscless." These were the last words he ever uttered. As he began to die the sun rose and threw beams into all the tree tops. It was of a man's height when the struggle of death twitched and fingered in the la-ding bravo's faset His jaw drew spasmodcally and obliquely downward; his eyo-balls rolled toward his feet, and began to bugll; lividness, like a horrible shadow, fastoaed upon him, and, with a sort of gurgle and sudden check, he streethed his feet and threw his head back and gave up the ghost.

They sewed him up in a saddle blanket;

this was his shroud too like a soldier's. Harrold, meantime, had been tied to a tree, but-was now released for the march. Colo-nel Conger pushed on immediately for Wachington; the cortege was to follow. Booth's only wespon was a carbine, knife, and two revolvers. They found about him bills of exchange, Canada money, and a diary: A renerable old negro living in the vicinity had the misfortune to possess a horse. This horse was a relic of former generations, and showed by his protruding ribs the general leanness of the land. He moved in an ec-centric amble, and when put upon his speed was generally run backward. To this old negro's horse was harnessed a very shaky and absurd wagon, which rattled like ap proaching dissolution,, and each part of i proaching dissolution, and each part of it ran without any connection or correspon-dence with any other past. It had no tail-board, and its shafts were sharp as famine; and into this mimicry of a vehicle the mur-derer was to be sent to the Potomac river, while the man he had murdered was mov ing in state across the mourning continent. The old negro geared up his wagon by means of a set of fossil harness, and when it was backed to Garrens posses, within it the discolored corpse. The corpse within it the discolored around the legs and it was backed to Garrett's porch, they laid within it the discolored corpse. The corpse was tied with ropes around the legs and made fast to the wagon sides. Harrold's legs were tied to stirrups, and he was placed in the centre of four murderous looking cavalrymen. The two sons of Garretts were also taken along, despite the sobs and petitions of the old folks and women, but the rebel captain who had given Booth a lift, got off amidst the night's agitations, and was not rearrested. So moved the car-aleade of retribution, with death in its midst, along the road to Port Royal. When the wagon started, Booth's wound till now scarcely dribbling, began to run anew. It fell through the crack of the wagon, and fell scarcesy the state of the wagon, and tent dripping upon the axle, and spetting the road with terrible wafers. It stained the blankets; and the old negro, at a stoppage dabbled his hands in it by mistake; he drew back instantly, with a shudder and seifled expletive, "Gor-r-r, dat'll never come as ideal axpletive, "Gor-r-r, dat'll never come as ideal axpletive, "Gor-r-r, dat'll never come as ideal axpletive, "Gor-r-r, dat'll never come and and under a high state of cultivation. The balance is covered with a fine growth of timber,

tousand dollars."

The progress of the team was slow, with frequent danger of shipwreck altogether, but toward ngon the cortege filed through Port Royal, where the citizens came out to ask the matter, and why a man's body, covered with sombre blankets, was going by ask the matter, and why a man's body, cor-fered with sombre blankets, was going by with so great escort. They were told that it was a wounded Confederate, and so held their tongues. The little ferry, again in requisition, took them over by squads, and they pushed from Port Conway to Celle Plain, which they reached in the middle of Plain, which they reached in the middle of the afternoon. All the way the blood dribbled from the corps, in a slow incessant, sanguine exudation. The old negro was niggardly dismissed with two paper dollars. The dead man untied and cast upon the vessel's deck, steam gotten up in a little while, and the broad Potenas shores saw this skel. and the broad Potomac shores saw this skel-

and the broad Potomac shores saw this skeleton ship fit by, as the bloody sun threw
gashes and blots of unhealthly light along
the silver surface.

All the way associate with the carcass,
went Harold, shuddering in so grim companiouship and in the awakened fears of
his own awproaching ordeal, beyond which
it loomed already the gossumer fabric of a
scaffold. He tried to talk for his own exscaffold. He tried to talk for his own exoneration, saying he had ridden, as was his
work, beyond the East Branch, and returning found Booth wounded, who begged him
to be his companion. Of this crime he
knew nothing, so help him God, &c., But
nobody listened to him. All interest of
crime courage and retribution centered in
the dead flesh at his feet. At Washington,
high and low turned out to look on Booth,
only a few were permitted to see his corpse
for purpose of recognition. It was fairly
preserved, though on one side of the distorpreserved, though on one side of the distorted, and looking blue like death, and wildly bandit-like, as if beaten by avenging

winds.
Yesterday the Secretary of War, without instructions of any kind, committed to Colonel Layfayette C. Baker, of the secret service, the stark corpse of J. Wilkes Booth. vice, the stark corpse of J. Wilkes Booth.
The secret service never fulfilled its volition
more secretively. * "What have you done
with the body?" said I to Baker. "That is
known" he answered "to only one man living hesides myself. "It is gone. I will not
tell you where. The only man who knows
it is sworn to silence. Never till the great
trumpeter comes shall the grave of Booth be
discovered." And this is true, Last night
the 27th of April, a small row boat received
the remains of the murderer. I we man were

ing of the memorable 14th of April, (Good ay,) the day when the assassination place. The letter is directed to Mrs. hing; took place. The letter is directed to Mrs.

M. A. Booth, No. 28 East Nineteehth street,
New York, N. Y. and bears a Washington,
barn

D. C. Post Office Stamp, dated April 15. It
bears the appearance of having been witten in considerable hasts and in all contained on one side of half a sheet of note ; The contents we give without further ment.

APRIL 14-2 & M. APRIL 14—2 A. M.

Dear Mother:—I know you expect a letter from me, and am sure you will hardly forgive me. But indeed I have Had nothing to write about. Everything is dull; that is, has been till last night. (The illumination):

Everything was bright and splendid. More so in my cyes, if it had been a display in a nobler cause. But we care the result. so in my eyes, if it had been a display in a nobler cause. But so goes the world. Might makes right. I only drop you shess few lines to let you know I am well, and to say I have not heard from you. Excuse brevity; I am in haste. Had one from Rose. With best love to you all, I am your affectionate son. ever. affectionate son, ever, Јопи.

The New President's Opinion of Massachusert's.—In the winter of 1860 and 61, made memorable by the secession of the Southern States from the Union, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, now President of the United States, delivered a speech in which he said :

"I think, sometimes, it would be almost a God-send if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be joined together, like the Siamese Twins, and separated from the government, and taken off into some remote, some secluded part of the ocean, and fastened there, to be washed by the waves and codled by the winds, and after they had been there a sufficient length of time, the remain-der of the people of the United States might entertain a proposition for taking them back.

Dack.
So far as we are advised, Mr. Johnson has never retracted the sentiment.—Ex.

On Saturday last, a number of the old fashioned worn out mail pouches, from some of the Western postoffices, were received at the Washington post office. In one of them a letter was found post marked "Vandalis, lithois, March 3d, 1820." It contained information in regard to a law suit before "a justis," upon which an appeal had been taken, "requiring twenty-nine years and twenty-three days after it was mailed, having been carried about all that time for the center. time for ten cents.

The name of God is spelled in four Jetters in almost every language, thus:—In Latin, Deus; French, Dieu; Greck, Theus; German, Goit; Scandinavian, Odin; Swe-dish, Codd; Hebrew, Aden; Syrian, Adad; Persian, Syria; Tariarian, Igda; Spanish, Dios; East Indian, Esgi or Zeni; Turkish, Addi; Egyptian, Aumu or Zent; Japanese, Zain; Perurian, Lian; Wallaschian, Zene; Etrurian, Churr; Irish, Dich; Arabian Alfa, &c.,

-William Whiting, Esq., Solicitor of he War Department, has resigned that poships, to resume the practice of law at Boston. He has discharged the duties of solicitor without compensation. It may be added, in view of some of his decisions, which were in the highest degree revolutionary and mischievous, that Mr. Whiting received all that his services were worth. alf that his services were worth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Lost on last Monday, May 1, 1864, somewhere in the borough of Bellefonte, a buckskin purse, containing between sixteen and seventeen dollars, and a postage stamp. The above reward will be paid on its delivery at the Democratic Watchman office.

A. B. HUTCHISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Military Claim Agent. Office with W. P. Wilson may 5, 1865-1y. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jas. T. Hale, deceased, late of Bellefonte Contre county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

E. C. HUMES,

ADAM HOY,

Match 1865-6t.

Administrators

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

and under a high state of cultivation. The balance is covered with a fine growth of timber, consisting of chestnut, chestnut-oak, and white-oak. A large stone bears and bank bank, with other outbuildings, are erected on the premises. The farm is well supplied with good water, and a young orchard of choice fruit, second to none in the valley. For particulars apply to Erra L. Spangler, who resides on the farm.

EZRA L SPANGLER,

ERRAL SPANGLER.

Margarer SPANGLER.

Executive for Samuel Spangler, dee'd.

May 5, 1865-2m.**

NOTICE. OTICE.

Bo it known that on test Saturday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, an individual, well known to the undersigned, did wilfully enter the baggage room of Garman's hotel and then and there did (instigated by the Devil and not having the fear of Glod before his eyes,) feloniously steal and carry away, and did appropriate to his own are and beloof, without leave or license of is a present owner, a well made leave or license of i sursent owner, a well made and substantial umb.ella, much meeded by its present owner, as it was raining fast at the time. I hope the individual who is so base will come I hope the individual who is so base will come to report of his folly, when reading this notice, and then, like a prodigal, return said umbrells to its lawful owner, and swear by Him that liv-th for ever and ever that he will never again commit such a disbolical and heinone erime while he lives, and then I will forgigs him too otherwise I will deal with him according to the laws and customs of our nation. Said umbrella is marked with a 'G.'

G. G.

CHRISTAIN BIMON. WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

· MILESBURG, PENK'A,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened up a shop in the room formerly oc-cupied by Mr. Reed, where he will be ready at all times to repair CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

In the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted. Wind me with care and treat me well, And I to you will try and to The precise time of day.

If, from some cause, I chance to stop, And fall to give the hour, Then take me quick to Simon's shop, And he will give me'power.

Ap. 28-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BIG SHOW IS COMING. GARDNER. HEMMINGS & CO. GREAT AMBRICAN CIRCUS. This Love and Truly Popular Equatrian Organization is once more upon the Meed after a WINTER SEASON OF THIUSIPHANTEUC CERS in the principal cities and

Equestrian Entertainment of of the Iliahest Order. inch successive Reason has breat base endenvore nearer to perfect intil the present brasen they fin formed for that they will be enal A Circus Feuitiess in

every Particular. ey have, during the past six Entire Paraphernalia, Wagona

Canvass Properties, &c RENOVATED, ALTERED and RENODELED; so that they now present an appearance of more than

Beauty and Elegance. GOLDEN CHARIOT.

ORIENTAL SPLENDOR As it enters the town or city on the day of Exhibition, drawn by Iwenty Bingrificent Chargers, reigned by the Champion Whip. Mr Hutchinson, and containing FRITZ METERS Philadelphia Brass Band,



ELFIN, OR FAIRY CHARIOT, Generals Grant and Sherman,

The Smilled Pair of Point RIG Offerman, The Smilled Pair of Points in the World, and imposted from Scolland during the past Winter, at an expense of over \$1.000, seperality to lend defitional struction to this campaign. All the the Horson, Pontos, Mules, Carriages, Register & cutta never in the Proceedies, thus forming A GRAND LEUCEASION, OF THE UTHOUT GRAN. DEUK AND IMPORTANCE.

THE CORPS OF PERFORMERS. Have not been neglected, but the list will be found rich with the names of the most celebrated Articles of Europe and America

LOOK AT THIS ARRAY OF TALENT. Miss Eliza Gardner,

> Madame Camille, Daring and Graceful Parists La Petit Camille,

M'ile Katie, Richard Hemmings, o Nonperell Fquestrian, and only Rival of the F man liberate...

Dan Gardner. The Reopte's Own Clews Mr. George Derious, he Gifted Fquestrein and Great Adi Hassan,

The Polich Brothers, Wil iam and George, Mr. Frank Whittaker.

Mr. George Castello, Mr. William Hill, Mr. George Kirg, The (hampion Tumble

fessis B line, Broomly, Sw. et, Billings, 1 mith, and a Hest of well acleeted Auxiliance. The Stud of Horses, Penses & Mules

EHERMAN & GRANT ANTISTAM & AUSTRALITZ. And the was derful Penterning Char-gem, Wassens zum, Funce, Pinn Fas, McClassen, Liniuts, Cin-paradia, &c., &c.

There will be Two Grand Performances. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Be prepared for the Rual Show, and come in

Don't confound the with any of the many one-horse hows that will fined the country Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Perform-pure to commence half an hope later. Al'MISSION, - - - - 50 CENTS Children under 12 years, Haif Price. - WILL EXHIBIT AT

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A, On Monday, May 15, 1865. MPORTANT TO ALL.

-SINCE THE PIRE-W. W. McCLELLAND as removed his large and splendid stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, in the ARMORY BUILDING, on the north we atcorner of the Diamond, where he will behappy it, see his old friends and customers. His stock twocomprised in part of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, HATS AND CAPS VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS,

and in fact, every article worn by well-dressed CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

on the shortest notice and upon the most res-ronable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. Jan '64-1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the setate of John Sankey, deceased, late of Milhelm, Contre county, Pa., having been granted to the sub-

scribers, they request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement JACOB BANKEY, JOHN SANKEY, JAMES SANKEY,

John Beighard,

HAPPINESSOR MISERY! THAT IS THE QUESTION.
All nervous sufferers afflicted with sperma-torrhora, seminal emissions, loss of power, im-potence &c. caused by self abuse, sexual excesses and impure connections, can have the means of relf cure fulfished them, by addressing, with

stamp.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, P. O. Box 2853.

por 14 iv Phildolphia, Pa.

April 7-6t.