The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 3, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Country Mourns its greatest Loss

The Patriot of the Nation is Dead

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION *REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Traitors Must be Punished.

The murder of our honored President has been partially avenged by the killing of the assassin Booth, and the arrest of some of his accomplices; but we cannot consider the deed as fully avenged until all connected with its scheming and perpetration shall have satisfied the demands of *justice*. The *instigators* of the atrocious plot and act should be ferreted out to the most extreme extent, so that the world may see that a crime of such gross magnitude can be dealt with effectually by our Government. The assassin Booth was the instrument to be used at the pleasure and command of other traitors, as vile in thought if not so bold in the perpetration of deeds of horror. While Booth has perished the death his crime did not merit—because instant shooting to death was too mild,—we have cause to think those who actuated him to the committal of the murder will feel the halter around their necks.

The traitors must and will be punished, and to permit the *least guilty one* of the participants in the assassination of President Lincoln to go unpunished will disfigure the virtue of self-government, give countenance and security to treason and error, and permit the deeds of murder to increase ten-fold in horror and destruction. Deal with the traitors summarily but justly, and we will thus have an effectual remedy for the evils of treason, and secure safety to our rulers and the government.

The atrocious deed of treason committed by Booth showed us to what extent the teachings of rebel sympathizers in the past four years has led its blind and infatuated listeners. Extending thus far, its enormity has awakened the masses of the people, and they now entertain the patriotic spirit which prompts and encourages the immediate punishment of the word or deed perpetrators of treason. Let this spirit be upheld and strengthened, and treason must go down.

The War Ended.

We have been hailed with more glorious news from our armies, and in the midst of our mourning we can give place to some rejoicing. Gen. Joseph Johnston, commander of the rebel forces in North Carolina, has surrendered the same to Genl. William Tecumseh Sherman through General Ulysses S. Grant. The terms of surrender are the same as those accepted by General Lee. Thus ends the rebellion. The two greatest armies mustered for its maintenance having been disarmed and disbanded, the traitor leaders have no other effectual support, and therefore must succumb. While the rebel Generals are *hors de combat*, the rebel rulers and governors are fleeing from their self-acknowledged capitals and territory, to seek refuge and secrecy in some foreign dominion. Davis and his Cabinet, it is said, are making rapid strides for Mexico; but to that country they have many miles to travel, and the probability is, the arch traitor Davis, like his bloody brother in crime and villainy, assassin Booth, will be placed in such a position ere reaching Mexico that he, with his colleagues, will be compelled to yield, alive or dead. The fact that Davis and his fellow-wretches *are* fleeing is very suggestive that they know their cause is lost, and that they are conscious of having done wrong, just as much as the assassin Booth, who immediately fled the vigilance of justice and the lawful claims of revenge. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," says Scripture, and the truthfulness of the proverb is made strikingly manifest in the case of Jeff and his followers.

A DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING.—It is befitting that after the passionate display of sorrow is over that there should be a day appointed upon which the people may unite in solemn services in the memory of their beloved President. Thursday, the 1st day of June, has been selected by President Johnson as the day for this purpose. We trust the 1st of June next will be observed in a manner that will indicate the solemnities as coming from the heart, and with such universality that the world will know how deeply our loss is felt.

The Poisoning of Andrew Johnson.

We find the following paragraph in Wilkes Spirit of the Times, and while considering the events of the past few weeks we are led to believe that the extraordinary conduct of Vice President Johnson on the 4th of March last can be attributed to other causes than liquor alone. Accumulating evidence being elicited from the investigation of the calamity that we now mourn may criminate parties that sought the destruction of Andrew Johnson by the poisonous bowl:

"There can be but little doubt left in the minds of those who have attentively perused the details of the plot to assassinate the leaders of the government, that Andrew Johnson, who has endured so much undeserved obloquy for his singular aberration on the 4th of March, was on that occasion under the influence, not of spirituous liquors, not either of a mere disturbing drug, intended only to disfigure him, but of a deadly poison, furtively insinuated in his drink with a view to take his life. It is in proof that the assassinations were to have been perpetrated on the 4th of March, and that Booth, the chief assassin, had posted himself in a position where Mr. Lincoln must pass closely by, and it was doubtless expected that about the time when the President should have perished by the pistol, the new Vice President would have expired in the Capitol from the effects of the potion he had taken. Probably this view of the matter has never struck the mind of Mr. Johnson, and it is not to be supposed that under the mystery of that strange occurrence, which must have puzzled him more than anybody else, he would care to allude to the affair with any attempts at explanation that might have been misunderstood. The disclosure of the instructions distributed among the assassins, that "they were at liberty to use the blade, the pistol, or the bowl, but they must bear in mind *the latter had once failed*," seems to be conclusive upon this point, and will doubtless suggest some important recollections to the President's mind. His powerful nature triumphed over the infernal draught, and thus, in addition to an invaluable life being saved to the nation, we are gratified in the conviction, that one who has always been a sober, self-respecting statesman, is now providentially relieved from even a passing cloud on his career."

IMPORTANT ORDERS.—The following orders have been promulgated from the War Department, in relation to reducing the expenses of the military establishment; and which look to the speedy termination of the war:

1st, To reduce the expenses of the respective bureaus of the department, in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and garrisons.

2d, To discharge all ocean transports not required, and to stop the purchase of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation.

3d, To stop the purchase of supplies, except what is needed for the forces in the field to the 1st of June next.

4th, To stop the purchase of arms, ammunition and ordnance.

5th, To stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion.

6th, To honorably discharge from service all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment, with immediate payment. All prisoners of war, now on furlough or at parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous except those for the regular army, will also be honorably discharged.

☞ Some of the copper-bottomed "Democratic" papers are whining because certain of their intemperate partizans have been *maltreated for disloyalty*, and for expressing satisfaction at the assassination of the President. We deprecate mobs and mob law for any purpose,—but those who *incite to riot* by acts and expressions that outrage the sense of the communities in which they reside are justly chargeable with the consequences. No man who comports himself as a good citizen—who 'keeps the peace' so far as his own actions are concerned need fear molestation at the hands of the public. In every instance where the Cops. were interfered with they were themselves to blame.

☞ There was a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the city of Harrisburg on Thursday evening last, the 27th ult. The purpose was the reiteration of the determination of the people to stand by the Government and maintain it in the exercise of all its power, and to extend to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, the assurance of a hearty and manly support while he is in the discharge of his Constitutional duties.

☞ President Lincoln's remains will reach Springfield, Illinois, to-day (Wednesday) and will lie in state in the Capitol there until to-morrow, Thursday (May 4), when the final obsequies will take place. A spot of ground in the central part of the city, containing six acres, has been purchased for the burial ground, and an immense monument is to be erected.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued a proclamation postponing the day appointed for humiliation and mourning, to Thursday, the 1st of June. This change was made in consequence of the 25th of May falling on Ascension Day, an occasion specially observed by certain religious denominations.

☞ The rebel freebooters are hurrying south with their ill gotten spoil, with the hope of getting across the Mississippi river into Texas, where they will "divide out," and vamose for the other side of the Rio Grande.

☞ All implicated assassins in Canada are ordered to be surrendered to the United States authorities.

Latest News Items.

Sherman's army is on the road to Washington, overland.

50,000 rations of soft bread are now issued daily to troops at Washington.

Gold fell to 141 in New York and closed at 142 yesterday.

Jeff Davis is reported to be escaping down the Mississippi in the rebel ram Webb. At the last accounts this vessel was blown up below New Orleans, her condenser getting out of order.—Jeff was not heard from.

Surgeon General Barnes reports the two Sewards as doing well.

The assassin Booth's body, it is rumored, has been deposited in the waters of the Potomac; but everything in connection with the burial is mysterious and unknown.

Hon. Wm. H. Kemble has taken the position of Hon. Henry D. Moore, as State Treasurer; the latter has served three terms.

The rebel General Johnston surrendered 27,400 men.

THE PAROLED REBELS.—Some important questions which affect the *status* of the thousands of paroled rebels who once formed Gen. Lee's army, have just been the subject of an opinion from Attorney General Speed. The opinion was given at the instance of Secretary Stanton. The Attorney General decides:

1. That Northern men in the rebel army must remain South, and cannot go back to the northern homes which they deserted to engage in the rebellion.

2. That the same holds true of all who went from Maryland or the District of Columbia.

3. That no rebel can be permitted to come north to find a residence, or for any other purpose.

4. That civilians in the rebel service are subject to the same provisions.

5. That the national capitol cannot be made a place of residence for rebels.

6. That all who have aided the rebellion must find homes in the south, and remain there, where they can be looked after by the military authorities.

7. That it is an act of hostility to be seen in public wearing the rebel uniform.

This decision will probably be enforced against all leading Rebels, civil and military, and all others who refuse to take the oath of allegiance and conduct themselves as good citizens. Mechanics in the South, who desire it, will be allowed to come North after taking the oath of allegiance.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Mississippi Steamer Blown Up with Two Thousand Soldiers on Board.

The steamer Sultana from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st inst., arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained there thirty hours repairing, and had took on 1,996 Federal soldiers and thirty-five officers, lately released from Catawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening, and, after coaling, proceeded. About two o'clock A. M., when seven miles above Memphis, she blew up, and immediately took fire, burning to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls aboard not more than 700 have been rescued. Five hundred were rescued, and are now in the hospital. Two or three hundred uninjured are at the Soldiers' Home. Captain Mason, of the Sultana, is supposed to be lost.

At 4 A. M. to-day the river in front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life, many of them badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up. General Washburne immediately organized a board of officers, and they are now at work investigating the affair.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—Jay Cooke reported that the subscriptions to the Seven Thirty Loan on the 25th ultimo amounted to $4,023,500. The largest Eastern subscription was $200,000 from Boston, and the largest Western subscriptions were $110,000 from Chicago and $300,000 from Memphis. There were 2,814 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100.

THE conduct of the rebels—particularly the officers—captured and paroled by Gen. Grant, has been such as to occasion severe comment. Their manner is simply insulting, and one would think they were victors instead of captives. It is evident that their haughty spirit is yet to be broken; and we suggest that the next business is *to break it.*

☞ Telegraphic despatches were sent by the War Department to Generals Halleck, Canby, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan, Wright and Wilson, "to pay no regard to any truce or orders of Gen. Sherman respecting a cessation of hostilities, on the ground that his agreement with Johnston could bind his own command only and no other." They were all instructed "to push onwards regardless of orders from any one except Gen. Grant," and those in a situation to act to do all in their power "to cut off Johnston's retreat."

☞ Gov. Curtin means to demand the rendition of McCausland, Gilmore and other rebel officers, concerned in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, for trial on the charge of Arson and Robbery, and it is confidently expected that President Johnson will require them to be surrendered.

☞ Information was received at Burlington, Vermont, on the morning of the 28th ult., that the rebel sympathizers in Canada are preparing for another r'd on the frontier towns of that State. The Federal and State militia authorities are on the alert and fully prepared to repel any invasion.

☞ Junius Brutus Booth was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday night last, and was taken to Washington.

☞ The State of Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ The New York *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 23d says: The Sixth Corps was put on march this morning for Danville, in order to hold that point and to guard the communication of the army under Sherman. The Fifth Corps is now posted along the Southside Railroad, guarding that point, and the Ninth, which did that duty till lately, is now on its way to the capital, from which, report says, it will be transported to a distant point of the rebellion. The Twenty fourth Corps is on the march for Richmond, where the bulk of it now is. The Second Corps is here waiting for orders.

☞ The rebel guerillas in Alexandria and Loudon counties, Va., have been nearly all cleared out, and a considerable number of farmers, as far up as Wolf river shoals are putting in small crops this season. The rebellion, which has for the past four years pervaded this section, bids fair to speedily give place to peace.

☞ A dispatch from Baltimore says: Gen. Wallace has issued an order conforming to Attorney General Speed's opinion, forbidding all Rebel officers paroled by General Grant, whether they had homes in Maryland before the war, or not, from hereafter coming here; and also requiring that all such officers who have already come into Maryland, be immediately arrested and held for future disposal. This causes much commotion in Secession circles where these aiders and abettors of Lincoln's murder were being lionized.

☞ Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are twelve battle-flags and banners, one old United States flag, found in the house of a loyal citizen, at Salisbury. The famous pen where many unfortunate Union prisoners pined their lives away, was burned to the ground. A few United States prisoners were found, skeletons of their former selves. Almost all of them died on their way to Knoxville. They preferred rather to die under the stars and stripes than to be left in the loathsome hospitals of Salisbury.

☞ A dispatch was received on the 25th by the War Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, 9. A. M, April 21st. He says:—"I reached here this morning, and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

☞ Savannah papers to the 19th, state that intelligence received there on the 17th confirms the news of the fall of Montgomery. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops on the 11th. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbus, Georgia. The Government stores were being removed from Columbus, the fall of which place was expected by the next news from Augusta.

☞ Intelligence was received at Fortress Monroe in the morning of the 24th of the destruction by fire of the schooner Ocean Herald, loaded with forage while anchored off the mouth of the Warwick river, a little stream about eighteen miles from here, on the James river. It is presumed that the schooner was set on fire by some of the paroled prisoners of Lee's army, who have been sent from Richmond to their homes in the various counties bordering on the James, Elizabeth, and Nansemond rivers, and who are said to be prowling around in small squads, intent upon some mischief.

☞ The Chattanooga *Gazette* has rebel news from Gen. Wilson's raid up to the 20th inst. West Point, Columbus, Griffin, and, it is believed, Macon, fell into his hands. The rebel General Tyler was killed, and one hundred and forty-two men captured at West Point. Two bridges, the depot, and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad were destroyed at the former place. One thousand rebels were captured in Columbus, and paroled. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has called out all the militia between the ages of sixteen and sixty. On the 19th inst. a body of the raiders were on the West Point and Atlanta road. Gen. Wilson appeared to be heading westward, probably bound to Savannah. The rebel papers give no dates.

☞ A despatch from Gen. E. B. Tyler, dated at the Relay House, Maryland, April 20th says: Sergeant Gammill, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, Captain Townsend's company, of my command, has just brought in George A. Atzuratt, one of the assassins of President Lincoln. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him."

☞ A despatch from Gen. Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 30th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith, and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of my armistice, and he telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon, and hold his command for farther orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice."

☞ A despatch from Louisville, on the 25th states that the rebel Col. Jessee, and 28 of his guerillas, were captured near Eminence, yesterday morning by Col. Buckley's men. The loss is small on either side. The number of killed and wounded is not stated.

☞ Reports prevail that a force of 6,000 to 12,000 rebels, comprising the remnants of Jeff. Thompson's and Joe. Shelby's brigades, are at Pocahontas, Ark., preparing to invade Missouri. Large numbers of people are leaving the southwest part of the State in consequence. Three regiments have been sent down the river. The reports are undoubtedly exaggerated.

☞ The number of Confederate soldiers at Mobile have been greatly overestimated, there having been but between 6,000 and 7,000 defending that place. Of these about 5,000 have been captured killed and wounded, and the few remaining ones ascended the Alabama river on transports and gunboats.

The War Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is said to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

AN END TO THE ARMISTICE.

Hostilities to be Commenced Yesterday if Johnston did not Surrender.—Johnston Wants Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Leaders Pardoned.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 26.—A steamer arrived here to day from Moorhead city bringing advices from Newbern, that Gen. Grant has effectually put an end to the armistice of Sherman.

It was reported in Newbern that Grant had given Johnston up to 6 A. M., yesterday to surrender his army—conditions unknown—but announcing that after that hour hostilities would at once be resumed.

To this Johnston is said to have replied, "if Davis and the leading general officers of the confederacy were pardoned, and permission given them to leave the country free and unmolested, he would be authorized to accept terms proposed by Lieut. Gen. Grant."

GLORIOUS NEWS!

JOHNSTON'S WHOLE ARMY SURRENDERED TO GRANT.

Terms the Same as Those of Lee's Surrender.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 3 P. M.
Major General Dix, New York:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, 10 A. M., April 26, just received by this Department, states that Johnston has surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to the Chattahoochie, to General Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Booth's Capture.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Booth Fires Upon the Soldiers.

SURRENDER OF HARROLD.

BOOTH SHOT IN THE NECK.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

To Col. S. C. Baker, Special Detective of the War Department, and his admirably trained detective force, and to the New York Cavalry, active participants in the seizures, the country owes a debt of gratitude for this timely service.

It seems that a detachment of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, numbering about 25 men, which was despatched from this city on Monday, under direction of Col. S. C. Baker, special detective of the War Department, in command of Lieut. Dougherty, accompanied by some of Col. Baker's officers, captured and killed Booth, and captured Harrold, one of his accomplices, alive.

The cavalry, after leaving here, landed at Bello Plain in the night, and immediately started out in pursuit of Booth and Harrold, having previously ascertained from a colored man that they had crossed the river into Virginia, at Swan Point, in a small canoe hired by Booth from a man for three hundred dollars.

Proceeding on towards Bowling Green, some three miles from Port Royal, Lieutenant Dougherty, who was in command of the cavalry, discovered that Booth and Harrold were secreted in a large barn, owned by a man named Garrett, and were well armed.

The cavalry then surrounded the barn, and summoned him and his accomplice to surrender. Harrold was inclined at first to accede to the request, but Booth accused him of cowardice. When they both peremptorily refused to surrender, and made preparations to defend themselves.

In order to take the conspirators alive the barn was fired, and the flames getting too hot for Harrold, he approached the door of the barn and signified his willingness to be taken prisoner. The door was then opened sufficiently to allow Harrold to put his arms through, that he might be handcuffed, and as an officer was about putting the irons on him Booth fired upon the party from the barn, which was returned by Sergeant Boston Corbett, of the 16th New York, the ball striking Booth in the neck, from the effects of which he died, in about 4 hours. Booth, before breathing his *last*, was asked if he had any thing to say, when he replied. "Tell my mother that I died for my country." Harrold and the body of Booth were brought into Bello Plain at 8 o'clock last evening and reached the navy yard here at 10 o'clock this morning, on board the steamer John Ides, Capt. Henry Wilson.

The statement heretofore published that Booth had injured one of his legs by falling off his horse has proved to be correct. After he was shot it was discovered that one of his legs was badly injured and that he was compelled to wear an old shoe and use crutches, which he had with him on the farm. Booth was shot about 6 o'clock in the morning and died about 10. He had upon his person some bills of exchange, but only about $175 in Treasury notes.

It appears that Booth and Harrold left Washington together on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and passed through Leonardstown, Md., concealing themselves in the vicinity until an opportunity was afforded them to cross the river at Swan Point, which they did as above stated.

The man who hired Booth and his accomplice the boat in which he crossed the river was captured, but we understand afterwards made his escape. Harrold has been lodged in a secure place.

Booth and Harrold were dressed in Confederate grey uniforms; the stuff is new. Harrold was otherwise not disguised much. Booth's moustache had been cut off apparently by scissors, and his beard allowed to grow, changing his appearance considerably. His hair had been cut somewhat shorter than he generally wore it.

Bowling Green, near which place Booth was killed, is a post village, the capital of Caroline county, Va., on the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, 45 miles north of the former, and is situated in a fertile and healthy region.

Official Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—9:30 A. M.
Major General Dix:

J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the Swamp, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

What Led to the Capture of Booth.

MORE INCIDENTS.

Washington, April 27.—The fourth edition of the *Star* has the following further details in relation to the capture of Harold and killing of Booth:

The detachment of the 18th New York Cavalry, under Lieut. Doherty, numbering 28 men, and accompanied by two of Col. Baker's detective force, which went down to the river on Monday, obtained the first news of Booth at Port Royal, on Tuesday evening, from an old man, who stated that four men, in company with a rebel captain, had crossed the Rappahannock a short time previous, going in the direction of Bowling Green, and added that the captain could probably be found at that place, as he was courting a lady there. Pushing on to Bowling Green, the captain was found at a hotel, and taken into custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Harold were at the house of John and Wm. Garrett, three miles back towards Port Royal, and about a quarter of a mile from the road passed over by the cavalry. In the meantime, it appears that Booth and Harold had applied to Garrett for horses to ride to Louisa Court House, but the latter, fearing the horses would not be returned, refused them, notwithstanding the large sums offered.

The recriminations of Booth and Harold, each charging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties, had also aroused the suspicions of the Garrett brothers, who urged Booth and Harold to leave, lest they (Garretts) should get into trouble with our cavalry. This Booth refused to do without a horse, and the two men retired to the barn, which, after they had entered, one of the Garretts locked, remaining on guard himself in a neighboring corn crib, as he alleges, to prevent his horses from being taken and ridden off in the night by Booth and Harold.

Upon the approach of our cavalry from Bowling Green, about 3 a. m., on Wednesday, the Garretts came out of the corn crib to meet them, and in answer to their inquiries directed them to the barn. Booth was at once summoned to surrender, but refused. Harold expressed a willingness to give himself up, was overruled by Booth for some time, finally, however, surrendering, leaving Booth in the barn. The latter, assuming a defiant air, called out to know the commanding officer, and proposed to him that the men should be drawn up at fifty yards distance, when he would come out and fight them. After the barn had been burning three quarters of an hour, and the roof was about to fall in, Booth, who had been standing with a revolver in one hand and a carbine resting on the floor, made a demonstration as if to break through the guard and escape. To prevent this Sergeant Corbett fired, intending to hit Booth in the shoulder, so as to cripple him, the ball, however, striking a little too high, entering the neck, resulting as before stated.

Booth had in his possession the short, heavy, bowie knife with which he struck Major Rathbone, a Spencer carbine, a seven shooter of the Massachusetts manufacture, three revolvers and a pocket pistol. He wore, in addition to his suit of gray, an ordinary cloth cap, a heavy high topped cavalry boot on his right leg, with the top turned down, and a Government shoe on his left foot.

No clue could be obtained to the other two men, so taking the two Garretts into custody, the command immediately set out for Washington, after releasing the captain.

Lieut. Dougherty, who commanded the squadron, entered the service with the 71st New York Militia. To-day he has been greatly lionized, and on the street was repeatedly surrounded by citizens, who occasionally manifested their appreciation by loud cheers.

The two Garretts are dressed in rebel gray, having belonged to Lee's army, and have just returned home on parole. They profess to have been entirely ignorant of the character of Booth and Harold, and manifest great uneasiness concerning their connection with the affair.

Booth and Harold made a narrow escape from being captured on this side of the Potomac. Marshal Murray and a posse of New York detectives tracked them to within a short distance of Swan Point, but the Marshal being unacquainted with the country, and without a guide, during the night took the wrong road, and before he could regain the trail, Booth and Harold succeeded in crossing the river to the Virginia shore.

The report that Booth attempted to shoot himself while in the barn is incorrect. He, however, in his parley with his besiegers indicated that he could not be taken alive.

He appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him, until the roof began to fall in, when he made a movement indicating a purpose to make the desperate attempt to cut his way out. It was this movement on his part that seems to have caused Corbett to fire the fatal shot. Harold before leaving the barn, laid down his pistol, which was picked up by Booth, who had it in his hand at the time he was shot.

The pistol used by Corbett was the regular large sized cavalry pistol. He was offered $1,000 this morning for the weapon, with its five unshot loads.

It now appears that Booth and Harold had on clothing which was originally of some other color than Confederate gray, but, faded and dusty, it presented that appearance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAVERN LICENSE.—Application will be made on Monday, May 5th, for a tavern license, by Washington Long, McConnellstown, and by Simon Colin, Coffee Run, for a retailer's license.
Also, Thomas H. Fagan, Coalmont.
ap12,1865 W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Thomas Ewing, dec'd.]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of West township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN FOSTER,
may3-6t* Administrator.

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN the Post office at Coffee Run, for month ending April 30, 1865:

Auman, Adam	Householder, Jennie Miss
Baker, Jennie Miss	Kurtz, A. C.
Clark, Maggie H. Mrs.	Lowry, William
Detwiler, Jane Miss	Lytle, Annie E. Mrs. 2
Fisher, Jackson	Lytle, J. W.
Fisher, Casper	Pincher, William
Houpt, Rosamah	Quarry, D.
Hall, Thomas L.	Shoup, Martha Mrs.
Hall, Susana Miss	Scholl, Washington
Harnish, Martha Miss	Showalter, P.
	Zimmerman, Henry

Coffee Run, May 2, 1865. S. COHN, P. M.

THE REBELLION
AND
HIGH PRICES PLAYED OUT.

GEORGE SHAEFFER,
Nearly opposite the Globe office, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a fine stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all kinds, for Men, Women & Children
The stock has been selected with care, as to style and quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock.
☞ New work and repairing done to order.
Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-2m.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of James Clarke, dec'd.
The undersigned in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will expose to public sale on the premises, in the borough of Birmingham,
On Friday, May 19, 1865,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., a LOT OF GROUND in said borough, fronting one hundred feet on Market street, and extending back along Tyrone street one hundred and sixty feet to an alley, and bounded on the north by lot of John Owens, Esq., having thereon erected a two story BRICK HOUSE, with a two story frame house attached, comprising ten comfortable rooms, two basement kitchens and three cellars, store room, and also two ware rooms, together with wood, wash, smoke and ice houses, and small bank barn; with carriage room and granary; also, fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines and shrubbery.
ALSO,
On Wednesday, May 17, 1865,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the premises, in the borough of Cassville, a lot of ground fronting about forty feet on the west side of Main street, and extending back in depth one hundred and sixty five feet to a back street, bounded on the north and south by lots of A. W. Evans; having thereon a two story frame dwelling house, back kitchen and brick shop.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchasers.
JOHN R. THOMPSON,
may3. Adm'r of Jas. Clarke, dec'd.

LLOYD & HENRY
JUST RECEIVING
THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
Ever brought to this county,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ap26-3w

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF OIL COMPANY.
In pursuance of the 3d section of the Act of 18th of January, 1863, the undersigned hereby give notice to the other shareholders in the Porter Island Oil lands, situated in the Allegheny River, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, that a meeting of the said shareholders will be held in the borough of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 18th of May, 1865, for the purpose of organizing an Oil company under the provision of said act, and to appoint a suitable person to superintend the business of the company in developing their lands.
W. H. WOODS,
P. M. BARE,
JOHN BARR,
Hunt. April 26, '65-* D. W. WOODS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Mahlon Spanogle, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Mahlon Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
WM. B. ADDLEMAN,
ap19,1865-6t* Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Will be offered at sale at public outcry on the premises in the township of WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon county,
On Wednesday, the 10th of May next,
The following described Tract of Land, late the property of Samuel Beck, dec'd., to wit:
One hundred acres of good limestone land, adjoining lands of David Beck, John Beck's heirs and others, seventy acres thereof being cleared and under fence, the balance being timber land; a growing orchard and several never-failing springs being on said land, affording fine building sites.
Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M., of said day.
TERMS.—One-third in hand upon confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.
BENJAMIN F. PATTON,
ap19,1865. Trustee.

HASHEESH CANDY.
The Great Oriental Nervine Compound.
TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY.
It is a remedy that ought to be in every House on account of its harmlessness and potency; and above all, because of its exceeding cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy in the world. Colds readily yield to it. In the short space of a single night the severest cold has passed away, and the Hasheesh, acting as a stimulant on the sufferer, enables him to rise in the morning fresh and renewed. Its effects are wonderful. It quickly annihilates Pain and Suffering, and alleviates human misery.
We here present a few of the diseases that we warrant it to cure if persevered in, other remedies seldom being required:
It is a sure cure for Fever and Ague.
Sure cure for General Debility and Wasting Away.
Sure cure for all Nervous and Bilious Affections.
☞ It is sure to preserve the Complexion and Skin, and imparts the bloom of perfect Health and Vigor to those who use it.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Postage on $1 box 15 cents.
Imported only by the Gunjah Walfah Company, Office 36 Beekman street, New York.
For sale by John Reed, Druggist, Huntingdon, Sole Agent.
ap19-7t*

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.