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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Official War Gazette.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. GEN. GRANT.

Johnston's Forces Surrendered!

TERMS SAME AS GRANT'S TO LEE.

All Forces to Chattahoochie Included.

[OFFICIAL.]
War Department, Washington, April 28, 3 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated at Raleigh, 10 P. M., April 26, states: Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to Chattahoochie, to General Sherman, on the basis agreed upon by Lee and [illegible] the Army of Northern Virginia.

(Signed) Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT!

STEAMER SULTANA BLOWN UP AND BURNED.

Over 2,000 Soldiers on Board.

ABOUT FOURTEEN HUNDRED KILLED!

THEY WERE RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

RIVER FRONT COVERED, STRUGGLING FOR LIFE.

MANY ARE BADLY SCALDED.

THE MATTER BEING INVESTIGATED.

Cairo, April 28—The steamer Sultana from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st, arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained thirty hours repairing, taking on 1,996 federal soldiers, and thirty-five officers, lately released from the Catawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening. After coaling, she proceeded about two o'clock this morning. When seven miles up, she blew up, and immediately taking fire burned to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls aboard, not more than seven hundred have been rescued.

Four o'clock A. M.—The river in front of Memphis is covered with soldiers struggling for life. Many are badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up.

General Washburne immediately organized a board of officers to investigate the affair, and are now at work doing so.

No further particulars have been received.

Washington, April 28.—The excitement which prevailed in this city yesterday has considerably subsided, while all regret that the assassin, owing to the rashness among the soldiers engaged in the capture, was not taken alive. They, at the same time, feel grateful that the murderer has paid the penalty of his crime. Had he been brought to the Washington Navy Yard alive, nothing could have withstood the surg of the excited congregated thousand. [illegible] after the autopsy upon it, it is impossible to ascertain, but that a fitting disposal, in keeping with his ignomenious career was made, is certain.

Harold, who has been exhibiting great stoicism since his capture, now appears to realize the awful position in which he is placed, and through the day has given way to frequent weeping. He is quite young, and his appearance would indicate him to be not over twenty. Some time ago he was an applicant for the position of Surgeon's Steward in the Potomac Flotilla, but was unsuccessful, and there are many reports in connection with it, as well as some facts, which it is deemed imprudent to publish at present.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

New York, April 28.—At the Stock Exchange there was a strong effort made to break the railroad list, and it was quite successful. The market was heavy throughout, and under continued pressure to sell. There was a heavy decline after the Board session was over, and an improved movement in prices, but the market did not reach the figures of yesterday. The fall was the result of a combination on the part of the bears. Governments partially sympathize with the decline on other stocks. There is a strong feeling invested in favor of this class of securities, and no disposition to sell at present prices. State Stocks and Railroad Bonds were steady. Bank Stocks active. Miscellaneous and Coal Shares were generally steady. At the last Board there was a panicky feeling, with a heavy decline in the price.

Gold market heavy and dull on account of the surrender of Johnston. Wall street men appear to consider the speculation on military news about ended. The operations to-day were very small. Money is abundant, with very little demand.

Petroleum Stocks dull and lower. Sales Buchanan Farm at 115; Cherry Run, 63; Commonwealth, 370; Empire City, 250; Excelsior, 460; Germania, 65; United States, 1875; Knickerbocker, 59; Manhattan, 51; Oceanic, 356; Tack, 176.

New York, April 28.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: The vaults of the Farmers Bank in Richmond have been opened and the contents found undisturbed.

A Cabinet meeting to-day considered the international question likely to arise from the conspiracy which is alleged to have an extensive ramification.

President Johnson was loudly cheered to-day while passing through the streets.

Booth's body has been placed where it will never be seen by mortal eye again.

The *Post's* special says a Pennsylvania delegation, headed by Commissioner Lewis, called on the President, making the most radical address yet delivered. The President replied, repeating his conviction that the rebel leaders should be punished, and the masses of the people forgiven. Secretary Seward and son are doing well.

Boston, April 28.—A suit brought by Mr. Leonard Sturtevant against A. H. Allen for illegal arrest and imprisonment, which has been on trial here for some days in the Superior Court, closed this morning, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of Mr. Sturtevant for $32,000. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Sturtevant was doing business in New Orleans, and upon his coming north was arrested and lodged in jail upon charges of disloyalty preferred against him by Mr. Allen.

Gold Weak—Anticipated Cotton Panic.

New York, April 28.—Gold continues weak. The speculative feeling is dull, and the demand chiefly confined to Custom House purposes.

The possibility of a severe cotton panic occurring incident upon the news of the close of the war, produces an expectation that some of the gold balance sent from the United States to London during the war for supposed greater safety, will be drawn home again, producing an influx of specie, and a consequent decline in the premium on gold.

Cincinnati, April 28.—At a meeting held at Dayton, yesterday, it was resolved that the body of Booth be taken to mid ocean and there buried.

Late Georgia papers give a full account of Wilson's great raid. After defeating Forrest, at Selma, and destroying the arsenals and manufactories there, Wilson moved eastward, capturing Montgomery, West Point, Columbus and Macon, and scattering the militia on all sides, ruining the only remaining railroad, breaking up machine shops, destroying military stores, and rendering the manufacture of material for future campaigns impossible.

Baltimore, April 28.—A well known citizen of Baltimore committed suicide last Monday a short distance from the city, by shooting himself with a pistol. No cause could be assigned for the rash act, except that he seemed depressed and melancholy. Subsequent events have induced the suspicion that he was in some way implicated in the conspiracy, and last night the body was exhumed, embalmed and sent to Washington by order of the Government. The affair causes much speculation.

"The Black Republican," is the significant title of a newspaper established in New Orleans by colored men. It is edited [illegible]

Surgeon General's Office, Washington, April 28—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State and Mr. F. Seward are improving steadily.

Very respectfully, (Signed) J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General.

Surgeon General's Office, Washington, April 28—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State took his usual ride this morning, and is free from pain to-night. Mr. F. Seward requested to-day that some one should read to him, and says he is much better. His strength is improving gradually, and the wounds of the scalp are healing.

Very respectfully, (Signed) J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General.

New York, April 28.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington letter says: There are reasons for believing that Booth was affianced to an estimable lady in New York. It is certain there is no ground for the rumor that he had won the affection of the daughter of a prominent New England Ex-Senator. There was nothing more than drawing room acquaintance between the parties.

On Booth's person was found a diary, in which he had recorded the event of his flight, and other matters, calculated to prove his guilt upon parties connected with the rebel government.

There was also found in his pocket sterling exchange, which he obtained in Canada in October last, where the diabolical plot was doubtless arranged.

Since the departure of the remains of her husband on their last journey, Mrs. Lincoln became more calm, but finds it impossible at times to regard her loss with resignation, so unexpected was the blow. President Johnson has urged her not to hasten her departure from the White House, and she will remain there until the close of May, when it is her present intention to locate herself in Chicago. Her eldest son, Captain Lincoln, proposes to practice law in that city, where Master Thaddeus can enjoy excellent educational advantages.

The same letter says: It was fortunate for the republic that Gen. Grant was here when intelligence of Gen. Sherman's blunder reached President Johnson, and that he so promptly left to convey the disapproval of the Chief Magistrate. It may be that his presence will be required in North Carolina for a while, but President Johnson is desirous to have him return at the earliest possible day, and remain here second in command of the armies of the United States.

New York, April 28.—Groesbeck & Co., of this city, offer ten thousand dollars reward for the recovery of one Jeff. Davis, a fugitive from justice.

The *Times* says: A German named George Springstein has taken the assassination of President Lincoln to heart so deeply that he attempted suicide last evening. It is thought his wounds are not fatal.

The *Tribune*, commenting on Secretary Stanton's orders to commanders in the field, not to regard Sherman's armistice, says: The inevitable inference is that Sherman has been superceded, or that the Secretary of War means to compell him to resign. It is very plain that a commander in the field, whose subordinates are publicly notified to disregard his orders, cannot long retain with respect or even be claimed in his present position.

Wickliffe, April 28—8:30 P. M.—The following gentlemen have come on board: Gov. Brough and staff, consisting of the following named officers: Gen. Cowen, Adjutant General, Gen. Barlow, Quartermaster General, Surgeon General Barr, and Col. Marshal; also Maj. Gen. Hooker, commanding the Department of the Ohio, with his staff as follows: Col. Sword, Lieut. Col. Simpson, Lieut. Col. Lathop, Maj. M'Feely, Maj. Bannister, and Capt. Taylor. Also United States Senator Sherman, Hon. S. Galloway, Hon. O. Waters, and Maj. Montgomery. Also the following named gentlemen [illegible] Governor Tod, Thomas Jones, Jr., Col. Anson Stager, Amasa Stone, Jr., Hon. J. B. Hayne, Hon. John A. Foote, Hon. H. V. Wilson, Stillman Witt, Ansel Roberts, Wm. Bingham, Hon. W. B. Castle, Chas. Hickox, John Martin, Hon. W. Collins, H. N. Johnson, Dr. G. C. Weber, Dr. Proctor Thayer, H. B. Hurlbut, Jacob Hovey, and James Warrick.

Mr. Gladstone on Mr. Lincoln.

The effect of President Lincoln's Inaugural abroad, especially in England, was so marked as almost to revolutionize the opinion, or at least the expression, of his most bitter opponents. Even the *Saturday Review*, dropping its usual tone of comment, did justice to the dignity and religious elevation of Mr. Lincoln's character. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, in an account of an interview with Mr. Gladstone, thus records the views of that ablest and most eloquent of living English statesmen:

"I ventured to express the hope that he appreciated the advantage the United States has had in this great crisis in the admirable character of the President. He replied at once, with much animation, that he did entirely. He had always, he said, thought well of Mr. Lincoln, as probably as good a leader as the country could have; but his recent address on his inauguration showed a moral elevation which commanded the respect of every right feeling man. 'I am taken captive,' Mr. Gladstone said in substance, 'by so striking an utterance as this. I see in it the effect of sharp trial, when rightly borne, to raise men to a higher level of thought and feeling than they could otherwise reach. It is by cruel suffering that nations are born to a better life; and to individuals, of course, a like experience produces a like result.'"

Valentine Mott.—The first surgeon of America is dead. Valentine Mott expired last evening at his residence in Gramercy Park, in the 80th year of his age. To his immense fame he leaves no heir on this continent—scarcely a rival even in Europe. Beyond question the most original genius in surgery who spoke the English tongue, since John Hunter died, it is doubtful whether even the great Frenchman who in the last half century has made Paris the school of the world in surgical science, possessed greater powers of mind, or a more daring invention, or a more delicately taught hand, than Valentine Mott. Pupils in America he has many, but the greatest of them bowed before the supremacy of his master's talent. Not Carnochan nor Symmes, nor Pencoast, nor Warren, nor the cunningest anatomists of Philadelphia or New York or Boston ever thought of reaching the first place in their profession till Mott had relinquished it. But to-day the field is open to all comers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The South Regenerating.—Every day the Government is furnishing passes to the loyal citizens of Virginia who were early driven out by the rebels, and now go back to resume their business and repossess their property. Some of these people have not seen their families for years. I have met several of them. They are determined to let their former friends know that their only safety and interest is in obedience to the Federal Government; that the longer they hold back the worse it will be for them, and that while they are pouting others will come in and take their places. The returning Unionists are a noble set of fellows. The Government is free and open in expressing its determination to go into the good work—peaceably and kindly if the people of the South say *yes, but forcibly and inexorably if they say no!*

The Confederate Crocodile Grief.—Various rebels are ostentatiously declaring that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln is the greatest calamity that could befal the South. By this they expect to show their innocence. The rebellion was the greatest calamity that could befal the South. Let them look at the desolation and slaughter it has brought upon them. Yet they conspired and precipitated it, and the leaders still persist in it. So it is known they conspired the President's assassination and approved it in advance. They may talk of its calamity to them, but they are none the less guilty. The spirit of secession is a terrible calamity to the South, but it is there nevertheless, bitter, hateful and murderous.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Sherman and Breckinridge.—The manner in which Breckinridge brought about the Sherman surrender seems to have been altogether perfect. One of the rebel's best devices was to put our commander entirely off his guard on the question of slavery. "The discussion of slavery is at an end," said this arch-traitor. "The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery will be accepted by the people of the South." Yet the wily outlaw brought his victim to the humiliating point of signing an instrument designed to make the institution of slavery perpetual.

As a number of vessels loaded with rags are on their way from Russian ports to New York, orders have been issued for a rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations, and the adoption of every precaution to prevent the introduction of the Siberian plague into this country.

A correspondent at Havana writes that the news of the assassination of President Lincoln created intense horror and indignation among the people of that city, and that the open exult[illegible]

Particulars About Booth.

THE ASSASSINS DISCOVERED IN A BARN.

The Barn Set on Fire.

HAROLD FINALLY SURRENDERED.

Booth Shot Dead by Sergeant Corbett

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY.

HAROLD LODGED IN A SECURE PLACE.

Washington, April 27.—The fourth edition of the *Star* has the following additional details of the capture of Harrold and the killing of Booth: A detachment of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, under Lieutenant Dougherty, numbering twenty-eight men, and accompanied by two of Colonel Baker's detective force, which went down 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. He added that the captain would probably be found in that place, as he was courting a lady there.

On pushing on to Bowling Green the Captain was found at a hotel and taken into custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Harrold were at the house of John and William 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 Harrold applied to Garrett for horses to ride to Louisa Court House. The latter fearing the horses would not be returned, refused to hire them notwithstanding large sums were offered. These circumstances, together with the recrimination of Booth and Harrold, each charging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties, had aroused the suspicion of the Garrett brothers, who urged Booth and Harrold to leave lest they (Garretts) should get into trouble with our cavalry.

This Booth refused to do without horses, and the two men returned to the barn, the door of which, after they had entered, Garrett locked, and remained himself on guard in the neighboring corn-crib, as he alleged, to prevent their horses from being taken and ridden in the night by Booth and Harrold. Upon the approach of our cavalry from Bowling Green at about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Garrett 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. Harrold expressed his willingness to give himself up, but was overruled by Booth for sometime, but finally surrendered, leaving Booth in the barn. The latter then assuming a defiant air, called out to know the commanding officer, and proposed to him that his 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 when 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 though to break through the guard. To prevent this sergeant Corbett fired, intending to hit Booth so as to cripple him. The ball, however, struck a little too high, and entering the neck resulted fatally.

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

No clue could be obtained of the other two men, and taking the two Garretts into custody, the command immediately set out for Washington, after releasing the Captain.

Lieutenant Dougherty, who commanded the squadron, entered the service with the 71st New York Militia.

Sergeant Corbett, who shot Booth, was baptized in Boston about seven years ago, at which time he assumed the name of Boston Corbett. To-day he has been greatly lionized, and in the street he was repeatedly surrounded by citizens, who occasionally manifested their appreciation by loud cheers.

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

Booth and Harrold narrowly escaped on this side of the Potomac. Marshal Murray and a force of New York detectives traced them to within a short distance of Swan Point, but the Marshal being unacquainted with the country and without a guide, during the darkness of the night took a wrong road, and before he could regain the trail, Booth and Harrold succeeded in crossing the river to Virginia.

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 would not be taken alive. His manner throughout was that of a hardened desperado, knowing that his doom was sealed, and preferring to meet it there in that shape to a more ignominious death awaiting him if captured alive.

He appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him until the roof began to fall, when he made a movement, indicating his purpose to make the desperate attempt to cut his way out, and perhaps really hoped to escape amid the smoke and confusion. It was this movement on his part that seemed to have caused Corbett to fire the fatal shot.

Harrold, before leaving the barn, laid down his pistol, which was immediately picked up by Booth, who had it in his hand at the time he was shot.

Boston Corbett, who killed Booth, is said to be a man of deep religious feeling, who has, at prayer meetings lately, prayed that the assassin of the late President might be brought to justice. It is said also that in pulling the trigger on Booth, he sent up an audible petition for the soul of the criminal.

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

This afternoon Surgeon General Barnes and the Assistant held an autopsy on the body of Booth. It now appears that Booth and Harrold had on clothes which were originally some other color than Confederate grey, but being faded and dusty, they presented that appearance.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

REBEL GENERAL PICKETTS AT LARGE.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant.

SCHOONER BURNED BY PAROLED PRISONERS.

Bushwhackers on the Southside Railroad.

Fortress Monroe, April 25.—Among the various prisoners from Richmond to-day was that of the paroled rebel General Pickett, who murdered in cold blood the 23th Loyal North Carolina Regiment. He was dressed in a full suit of rebel grey, and sauntered in and out of the fortress, inspecting the various works, with as much nonchalance as if he had been a distinguished visitor.

Captain Baker arrived from Moorhead City this afternoon at four o'clock, having left there at three o'clock yesterday, with important dispatches from General Grant. The General reached Moorhead City on the afternoon of the 23d about sundown, and started immediately for Sherman's army at Raleigh and its immediate vicinity.

Fortress Monroe, April 24.—[By Mail.]—Intelligence was received here this forenoon of the destruction of the schooner Ocean Herald, loaded with forage, this morning, off the mouth of Warwick river, ten miles from this place. The schooner was set on fire by some of the paroled prisoners of Lee's army.

This morning one of the wharves here, with a large quantity of ordnance stores on it, was discovered to be on fire, but it was soon put out. The fire was attributed to some of these paroled prisoners. Strong guards have been placed over all government stores.

A *Tribune* special from Black and White Station, on the South Side Railroad, dated the 25th, says: Some bushwacking is being done along the line of the South Side Railroad. Captain Negley, 1st Brigade, 3d Division of the 5th Corps, is supposed to have been taken in this way. He went out to visit the pickets on the 24th and did not return at night. To-day he is still missing, and it only can be inferred that he is in the hands of bushwhackers.

Some other men of the 5th corps have been taken this way, and our officers declare that if things become at all serious, they will put a stop to it in a summary manner by burning the houses along the road.

Sensation in Harrisburg—A Copperhead Punished.

Harrisburg, April 27.—Wm. Young, who was arrested week before last by the provost guard for making obscene remarks on the death of President Lincoln, was this afternoon escorted through the principal streets of the city, by a squad of the Veteran Reserve Drum Corps, who played "The Rogue's March." The prisoner [illegible]

MORALE OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Jeff. Davis' Journeyings.

ESCAPE TO THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI PROBABLE.

New York, April 27.—The *World's* Raleigh correspondent says: The spirit of Sherman's army is something in the way of moral development that can hardly be credited. Men who had been on the tramp from eight or nine o'clock in the morning of one day until past three of the next, after an interval scarce sufficient to enable them to boil a cup of coffee and boil a bit of pork and crackers, spring from the earth and rush upon their way, shouting, yelling and cheering, as if their hard life was the jolliest state of existence in the world. Col. Parrott, of the 2d Iowa, absolutely revelled in the idea of starting ahead again before he had had time to lie down.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th says: Davis was at Hillsboro, North Carolina, from the 10th to the 14th inst. He then went by rail to Greensboro, whence, with an escort of 3,000 picked cavalry, selected from Hampton and Wheeler's command, he started on horseback due south to Ashboro and Cheraw. By this route he left Salisbury and Stoneman forty miles to his right. From Cheraw he probably struck southwest to Columbia, South Carolina, from which place the country was open before him until he reached the lines of Generals Canby and Wilson. His one object now is to escape to the Trans-Mississippi, and he cannot regard himself but o[illegible] extreme danger until he has run the gauntlet of the United States armies now operating in Alabama.

Davis, Breckinridge, Trenholm, Benjamin, St. John and Reagan all ride in the centre of that forlorn band of two thousand cavalry.

Guerrilla Operations in Kentucky—Guerrilla Hanged—Rebels Surrendering.

Louisville, April 27.—The train on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad from Clarksville was thrown off the track one mile and a half this side of Allensville and fired into by eighteen guerrillas under Capt. Morrow yesterday afternoon. The guard and passengers returned the fire, wounding Morrow. Three of our men were wounded, one supposed mortally.

A fight occurred yesterday near Brandenburg between our forces under Captain Bacon and some twenty guerrillas, resulting in the capture of two-thirds of the guerrillas. Casualties not reported.

Strancy, recently convicted by a military commission, was hanged here to-day.

Cumberland Gap, April 27.—Stragglers to the number of one hundred, came in yesterday and were paroled. They continue to come in singly and in squads.

Colonel Dillon has received a communication to the effect that by Saturday nearly all the rebels in this section will have surrendered to him.

Military Success and Strict Accountability—Gen. Sherman's Case.

Some of the Democratic journals justify and applaud Gen. Sherman's stipulations with the rebel Johnston. Others, more chary, do not venture to approve these stipulations outright, yet complain that Gen. Sherman is too harshly judged. Their particular plea is that in his military capacity he has rendered great service. This is no reason for exempting him from any censure that he deserves. On the contrary, it is the very reason why the government and the people should pass upon his action with the strictest justice.

All history, ancient and modern, teaches that republican liberties are oftener subverted by successful Generals than by any other agency. The cause of it is plain enough. There is an *eclat* in military success which is sure to give great popularity; and there is a personal pride in it, with a sense of power, which is very apt to stimulate inordinate ambition. Military habits, too, are directly calculated to foster an arbitrary disposition, and an impatience of constitutional restraints. The successful chieftain, having a greater hold upon the popular heart than a civilian can often obtain, and having, too, peculiar impulses to assume undue power, it is not strange that civil freedom should have so often suffered from great characters of that class. The favorite prognostication of our enemies has been that this republic would, sooner or later, be thus overturned. In fact, some of the best minds, in the earlier days of our own country, were constantly haunted with this apprehension. It was not mere party excitement that impelled Henry Clay's invocation in the Senate for war, pestilence and famine, rather than a military President. It was in perfect harmony with the old mode of thinking upon the subject.

Now, we do, of ourselves consider it possible for any military man to do permanent damage to our Constitutional liberties. But why is it not possible? Simply because the American people have intelligence enough and staunchness enough to hold their military servants to the some strict account that they do to their civil servants. [illegible] ought to be made; and thank Go[illegible] Among all the many demonstra[illegible] been afforded in this war, [illegible] capacity of our peo[illegible] is more conclusive [illegible] their part to condemn [illegible] General who was but just now [illegible] great favorites. General Sherman has [illegible] power which does not belong to him, and which his circumstances could not avail excuse. The people instantly saw the error, and instantly reprobated it. The sudden reversal of their feeling toward Gen. Sherman, *instead of its being a proof of their fickleness, is the best proof of their firmness.* It shows how they can hold fast to principle, in spite of all partialities. We may be sure that as long as the American people retain this grand quality, their liberties can never be in danger from military aspirants.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Andy Johnson.

At Nashville, seven years ago, anecdotes of the coolness and courage of Governor Johnson were among the current coin of conversation. A political opponent of the Governor, an eye-witness of the occurrance, told us that a placard was posted in the town, one morning, announcing, in the well-known language of old Tennessee, that Andy Johnson was to be shot "on sight." Friends of the Governor assembled at his house to escort him to the State House. "No," said he, "gentleman, if I am to be shot at, I want no man to be in the way of the bullet."

Another similar story is related. He was announced to speak on one of the exciting questions of the day, and loud threats were uttered that, if he dared to appear, he should not leave the hall alive. At the appointed hour, he ascended to the platform, and, advancing to the desk, laid his pistol upon it. He then addressed the audience, in terms as near the following as our informant could recollect:

Fellow citizens, it is proper when freemen assemble for the discussion of important public interests, that everything should be done decently and in order. I have been informed that part of the business to be transacted on the present occasion is the assassination of the individual who now has the honor of addressing you. I beg respectfully to propose that this be the first business in order. Therefore, if any man has come here to-night for the purpose indicated, I do not say to him, let him speak, but let him shoot.

Here he paused, with his right hand on his pistol, and the other holding open his coat, while with his eyes he blandly surveyed the assembly. After a pause of half a minute, he resumed:

Gentlemen, it appears that I have been misinformed. I will now proceed to address you on the subject that has called us together.

Which he did, with all his accustomed boldness and vivacity, not sparing his adversaries, but giving them plenty of pure Tennessee.

Sherman's Treaty.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of Sherman's treaty, says that when it was laid before the Cabinet by President Johnston he remarked: "Gentlemen, this proposition is not debatable, and I only submit it to ask you how it is to be set aside." He also says that when Grant left for North Carolina he took nothing with him but a saddle and bridle, ready to take the field. The *Commercial* gives the following extract from a private letter from an officer in Sherman's army:

"The feeling in this army is that of disgust over the results of the recent conference between General Sherman and the rebel commander. The exact condition of affairs is not yet fully understood by the rank and file; but the more intelligent of the officers understand the purport of the programme, as laid down in the agreement entered into between the commander of a victorious army of sixty-five or seventy thousand men and the leader of a worsted and demoralized force of less than one-third in numbers. We feel ourselves disgraced and degraded. At any time within the last two weeks we could have captured and annihilated Johnston's force."

A man in Troy, New York, had his arm blown off in firing a salute, and while he was senseless and bleeding, somebody stole eighteen dollars from his pocket.

An individual in New York has been sent to [illegible]

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

MORE CONCERNING THE ASSASSINS.

COLLOQUY BETWEEN BOOTH AND COLONEL BAKER.

Interesting Details of the Capture.

New York, April 28.—It appears by Harrold's account that Col. Baker sent Lieut. Col. Conger and Lieut. Baker, of his detectives, with Lieut. Dougherty and his cavalry. On reaching Garrett's farm they were told by a son of Garrett that there were two men in the barn. This was at 3 o'clock A. M., Wednesday. Proceeding to the barn, Lieut. Baker was sent forward and called upon Booth to come out, give up his arms and surrender, and that young Garrett would go into the barn to receive the arms.

Upon entering the barn Booth exclaimed, "get out of here, you have betrayed me."

A colloquy then ensued, of which the following is the substance:

Lieut. Baker—"You must give up you arms and surrender, we have taken you a prisoner and will treat you as a prisoner. We will give you five minutes to surrender or will burn the barn."

Booth—"Who are you and what do you want?"

Instructions had been given to Lieutenant Baker not to disclose the character of those who were in pursuit.

Lieutenant Baker—"We want you—we want to take you prisoner."

Booth—"This is a hard case. It may be that I am to be taken by my friends."

After some further colloquy of this sort, Booth, seemingly convinced that he was in the hands of Federal soldiers, said, "Give me a chance for my life; I am a cripple, with one leg. Withdraw your men one hundred yards from the barn and I will come out and fight you."

Lieut. Baker—"We did not come here to fight, but to take you prisoner. You must give up your arms and surrender."

Booth—"Let me have time to consider."

A conversation in the barn between Booth and Harrold then took place, which was not overheard by the party outside. In about fifteen or twenty minutes Booth called out: "Who are you? I could have picked off half a dozen of your men while we were talking. I could have shot you two or three times, but I don't want to kill anybody."

Lieutenant Baker—"Then give up your arms and surrender; we have come here to take you."

Booth—"I will never surrender; I will never be taken alive."

Lieut. Baker—"If you don't do so immediately we will set fire to the barn."

Booth—"Well, my brave boys, prepare a stretcher for me."

After this a conversation took place between Booth and Harrold, during which Booth was heard to say: "You damned coward, will you leave me now. But go, go; I don't want you to stay with me."

He then addressed the party outside and said: "There is a man here who wants to come out."

Lieut. Baker—"Then let him hand out his arms and come out."

Another talk here occurred between Booth and Harrold, in which is appeared that the latter was begging to be allowed to take out some arms with him, and Booth was heard to say, "Go away from me; I don't want anything more to do with you."

Harrold then came to the door and asked to be let out.

Lieut. Baker said, "You hand out your arms."

Harrold replied, "I have none."

Lieut. Baker—"Yes you have; you carried a carbine when you came here. You must hand it out."

Booth—"He has no arms; they are all mine. Upon my word, as a gentleman, he has no arms. All that are here belong to me."

Lieutenant Baker then approached the door. Harrold thrust through his hand and was pulled from the door, tied, and placed in charge of a guard.

Col. Conger was then satisfied that further parley with Booth was over, and proceeding to the other side of the barn he pulled out a wisp of hay and lighted it. In a few minutes the barn was in flames.

Booth was discovered leaning on a crutch, which he threw aside, and with a carbine in his hands came towards the side where the fire had been kindled, paused, looked at the fire a moment and then started towards the door. When about the middle of the barn he was shot. Col. Conger and Lieut. Baker at once entered the barn and brought Booth out. After identification, by order of the War Department, the body was privately interred in the clothes that was upon it.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the parley with Booth lasted a long while; that Booth told Lieut. Dougherty that he had a bead drawn on him, and could shoot him if he chose; that Booth could see those outside plainly, while they could not see him inside; that when the fire was lighted Booth could be seen, and that Lieut. Dougherty ordered Sergeant Corbett to fire, which he did through one of the crevices.

Booth was armed with two six-barreled and one seven-barreled revolver.

When the party started to return with the body, Harrold refused to walk; when a rope was fastened to his neck and the other end to the [illegible] of one of the cavalrymen. [illegible] he was mounted.

The [illegible] respondent says that Harrold [illegible] the assassination, and, it is believed, [illegible] to the alley.

The following [illegible] of Sergeant Boston Corbett: "Our [illegible] my superior officer, Lieut. [illegible] received information that two [illegible] to the description of Booth and his [illegible] Harrold, were concealed in a barn on the [illegible] of Henry Garret, about three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. There we captured a man named Jett, who ferried Booth and his accomplice across the Potomac.

At first he denied knowing about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted, he took us where they could be found and piloted us to the place. Booth and Harrold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry and some of our party engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the demand, save that "If you want me, come and take me!"

When first asked to surrender he asked "who do you take me for. A short time after, in response to the question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated that he was the only person in the building; that his companion, Harrold, had taken another direction, and was beyond the reach of capture. At three o'clock, or a little after, the barn was fired.

Before the flames were kindled, Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light; he could see us, but we could not see him; but after that the tables were turned against him, for we could see him plainly, but we could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring toward the door, as if to attempt to force his way out.

As he passed by one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him; I fired at his body; I did not want to kill him; I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high; the ball struck him in the head, just below the right ear, and passing through came out an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired; that may account for his being shot in the head. I was not over thirteen yards distant from him when I fired. I was afraid that if I did not wound him he would kill some of our men. After he was wounded I went into the barn; Booth was lying in a reclining position on the floor; I asked him, "Where are you wounded?" He replied in a feeble voice, his eye-balls glaring with a peculiar brilliancy, "In the head; you have finished me."

He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart and thus end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side.

When he fell he had in his hand a six barrelled revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harrold had nothing to do with the murder.

We gave him brandy, and four men went for a doctor, who was found about four miles from the scene of the occurrence, but when the doctor arrived Booth was dying. He did not talk much after receiving his wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "I die for my country," and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

Railroad Bill Vetoed.

Albany, April 28.—Governor Fenton has vetoed the New York Central Railroad Bill.

MARRIED:

WESTON—SARVER—On April 26th, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, Versailles Township, Allegheny county, Pa., by the Rev. A. McGaughey, Mr. WILLIAM R. WESTON, to Miss SALLIE A. SARVER.

NEELEY—PATTERSON—Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Col. J. B. Clark, Mr. JOSEPH F. NEELEY, of [illegible] and Miss MOLLIE W. PATTERSON, of Allegheny city.

[Philadelphia Ledger please copy]

ADVICES FROM NEWBERN.

Sherman's Armistice Effectually Ended.

JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER DEMANDED.

Hostilities to Commence, if Refused.

Fortress Monroe, April 27.—A steamer arrived here this morning from Moorehead City, bringing advices from Newbern that Gen. Grant has effectually put an end to the armistice agreed upon between Sherman and Johnston. Grant had given Johnston up to six o'clock yesterday, (Wednesday morning), to surrender his army. The conditions are unknown.

Gen. Grant announced that after that hour hostilities would at once be resumed.

Gen. Johnston is said to have replied, that if Jefferson Davis and the leading General officers were pardoned, and allowed to leave the country, he would be authorized to accept the terms proposed.

OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Remains Reach Cleveland.

CHANGE OF FUNERAL TIME AT SPRINGFIELD.

Cleveland, April 28.—All along the route from Buffalo to this city, which we reached this morning, the usual demonstrations of sorrow were witnessed. The remains were escorted by a large military and civic procession to the beautifully constructed temple, prepared to receive them, and soon thereafter the face of the honored dead was open to thousands of spectators, who, in admirable order, entered and retired from the enclosure. The entire population of the city are all seemingly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

Springfield, Ill., April 28.—The time of the funeral of the late President is changed from Saturday, the 6th to Thursday May 4th.

The Ingersoll Difficulty.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1865.

The *Bulletin* furnishes the following particulars of the Ingersoll difficulty, which has produced a considerable sensation in the city. When the train reached Ninth and Greene streets, a party of men got around the front door of the car for the purpose of giving Mr. Ingersoll a parting salute of groans. The obnoxious individual passed out of the back door, and got upon Wallace street, the crowd following him. At Eighth street Mr. Ingersoll turned about and faced the party. Captain J. H. Withington, Jr., of the 19th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stepped forward and said, "Ingersoll, I'm a soldier; I have risked my life for my country. I think you owe an apology to the country for your speech, and particularly the soldiers." Ingersoll merely replied, "go to hell." The Captain then raised his cane to strike him, but the blow was warded by Mr. Ingersoll with his cane. The two then crossed canes for a few seconds. Ingersoll received a cut on the side of his face, and broke his cane on the arm of Captain Withington.

Mr. Ingersoll then drew back about ten paces, took from his pocket a revolver and cocked it. Some of the crowd faltered at this warlike movement of Ingersoll, when he was seized by a police officer. It was as much as the officer could do to keep the people from laying violent hands upon his person. The prisoner was finally landed at the police station, followed by an excited crowd, which augmented at every square. Alderman Massey was sent for, and Mr. Ingersoll was given a hearing at the station house. Captain Withington gave his testimony, which was to the same effect as given above. Officer Jones testified that he arrested the man with a revolver in his hand and it was cocked.

Here Ingersoll remarked defiantly and offensively, "yes, and you all ran like a pack of sheep, when I drew it." "You are a liar," said one, and the crowd made another rush for Ingersoll, and the police with great difficulty succeeded in keeping them back. Capt. Withington remarked, "I've been on the battlefield, where the bullets flew thick and fast, and I've seen too many of them to be scared by a revolver." Alderman Massey held Mr. Ingersoll in $3,000 bonds. Ingersoll appealed to several persons to go bail for him, but they all refused.

FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
For Gent's & Youth's Clothing,
MADE TO ORDER,
IN THE BEST STYLE AND MANNER,
R. B. NORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
no21:lawd

IN THE MATTER of the account of S. [illegible] In the Orphans' Court of Allegheny Co., No. 65, [illegible] Cuthbert, executor of [illegible] Nancy Burnside, dec'd, March Term, 1865.
And now, to wit, April 8th, 1865, Wm. G. Hawkins, Jr., Esq., is appointed Auditor to hear and determine the exceptions thereto and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant to and among the parties entitled to the same. BY THE COURT.
[illegible] Record. WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.
[illegible] will meet the parties [illegible] of his appointment, at his o[illegible] on SATURDAY, Ap[illegible] Auditor.
ap10:3tdoaw

IRON CITY COLLEGE,
Corner Penn and St. Clair Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The largest, cheapest and most successful
BUSINESS MAN'S COLLEGE,
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Students enter and review at any time.
Circulars, containing full information, sent free to any address, on application to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
no30:lawdMawT PITTSBURGH, PA.

HEWITT'S POLYTRICUUM FOR THE HAIR.
The best and cheapest HAIR DRESSING AND RESTORATIVE in the market. Prepared only by S. W. FOX & CO., 34 Federal st., Allegheny, and for sale by Druggists generally. fa16:lm

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS,
136 WOOD STREET.
JAMES BOWN
Invites the attention of Sportsmen and others to his splendid stock of GUNS, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BELTS and POUCHES, DRAM FLASKS and ammunition of every kind. His stock is the largest ever brought to this market. oc11

TO PRINTERS.
PRESSES FOR SALE.
One TAYLOR CYLINDER, bed 32x46 inches.
One TAYLOR DOUBLE CYLINDER—bed [illegible] 34 inches; all in good working order.
Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of or address GAZETTE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL.—50 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil;
25 " " 2 do;
100 " Pure Duck Creek Lubricating Oil;
In store and for sale by JAMES DALZELL & SON,
fe27 69 and 70 Water street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Just received a supply of Choice Messina Oranges and Lemons, for sale by the box or retail, by JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ap19 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

LAKE HERRING.—200 half bbls Lake Herring, a prime article, just received on consignments, and for sale at low figures by CULP & SHEPARD,
mh25 347 Liberty street.

COFFEE BAGS FOR SALE.—A large lot of Coffee Sacks, good as new, are offered for sale low by the subscriber. JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ap19 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW PANEL DECORATIONS.—Solferino and Gold, Black and Gold. For sale by
ap22 W. P. MARSHALL.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.—10 barrels Choice just received and for sale by
ap18 FETZER & ARMSTRONG.

OATS.—200 bushels Prime, in store and for sale by
ap19 FETZER & ARMSTRONG.

WHITE LIME.—200bbls for sale by
mh30 J. B. CANFIELD.

TRANSPARENT AND OPAQUE Oiled Shades for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

EGGS.—6 Barrels Fresh Eggs received this day and for sale by [illegible] 1 and 2 Diamond.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Printer Wanted.—A good newspaper compositor can obtain a permanent situation in this office by applying soon.

The Criminal Court—Close of the Term.

The present term of the Criminal Court closed yesterday, so far as the jury trials are concerned, and the jurors have been discharged from further attendance. The lottery cases have been continued until the next term, the defendants having laid the necessary legal grounds of filing affidavits of such a character as to justify the Court in granting the application. The District Attorney was ready to proceed to trial, and he will give the cases his earnest attention at the proper time.

We acknowledge our obligations to District Attorney Kirkpatrick, and his able and attentive assistant, John W. Riddell, Esq., for many favors and courtesies extended to us during the session—enabling us to give a correct minute of the proceedings as they transpired from day to day.

Alf. Barnett.

It will be a source of pleasure to the numerous friends and admirers of this great humorist and elocutionist, and the literary community, to learn that he will give three of his diverting and entertaining performances on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings next, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club. He has added many new phases to his olio of oddities during his late tour in the east, where he met with unbounded success. The New York press thus comments upon him:

"Mr. Alfred Burnett's unique entertainments at Dodworth Hall are well worth visiting. The extraordinary power of facial transformation, as well as the elocutionary faculty he possesses, are remarkable. His impersonation of various characters, aided by marvelously rapid changes of costume, voice and expression, are truly wonderful. His comical recitations are, perhaps, his best; but in the graver readings he also exhibits great talents as an elocutionist. His performances should be seen by every one."

Where to Buy Boots and Shoes.

We direct the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. James Robb, the well-known boot and shoe dealer, No. 98 Market street. Mr. Robb has now on sale a splendid stock of the most desirable makes of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., for spring and summer wear. These goods were purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold at fair rates to his customers and the public generally. Mr. Robb is one of the oldest shoe dealers in the city, and his constant aim has been to give his patrons a full equivalent for their money. His reputation as a business man is above reproach, and his name is synonymous with honesty, probity and fair dealing. There is no "clap-trap" about Mr. Robb, and we take pleasure in recommending his establishment to the patronage of our readers, feeling satisfied that no better or cheaper goods can be found anywhere in the city.

A Lady's Opinion.

The annexed gratifying note, written by Mrs. E. Tyler, a piece of the late Stephen C. Foster, the American song writer, has been received by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., and it speaks for itself:

Cleveland, March 26, 1865.

Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro:—Excuse me for not sooner acknowledging the receipt of the splendid Steinway Piano your good taste has pleased to select me; it is indeed perfect in every respect, and I am much obliged.

Very respectfully, Mrs. E. M. Tyler.

Belligerent.—A terrific encounter took place, we understand, on Ross street, yesterday afternoon, between one C. Arlo and Gri Malkin. It is said the latter was passing along the street with peaceful thoughts pursuing, when the former assaulted him from the rear, and a bloody war of words followed, fairly chilling the blood of the neighbors. C. Arlo ended this by making a dash within six feet of Gri Malkin, who twisted his moustache in frenzy, causing his assailant to pause with discretion, while all the old ladies on the street said [illegible] over the way, in short jacket and variegated trousers suddenly appeared upon the scene with a couple of brickbats, whereupon the combatants suddenly disappeared.

The Ant Trap.—As the season is now at hand for these pests (the ants), housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage: Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it near where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect on the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding water, which will wash them out dead by the tens of thousands. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant.

Identified.—The woman killed in Allegheny, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, has been identified as Mary Murray, a resident of Little Washington. She had been living with a Mrs. Thompson, on Strawberry alley, for three years, taking care of her children, and left there about the 10th of April. She had no friends; was hard of hearing, and some time ago took sick, since which she was partially deranged. At one time she fell into the fire, and would have perished had not one of the inmates extinguished the flames. She bore a good character.

Emigration to the Oil Region.—The Oil City *Register* says that the influx of population into the Oil Region for the past few weeks has been so rapid that houses can not be built fast enough to accommodate the emigration. It is said that at Plumer many families are living in army tents. This shows the right spirit. A due exercise [illegible] these dwellers in [illegible]

Hernia.—I have just received [illegible] of Trusses unequaled in quality by any ever brought to this city, to which I invite the attention of those who may need such an article. Twenty years experience has enabled me to adapt a truss which, in many cases, will make a thorough cure, and at all times will completely retain the protrusion.
Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street.

Stealing a Carpet Bag.—A young man named Frank Savage was arrested yesterday on suspicion of taking a carpet bag from the lower deck of the steamer Urilda. There were three suits of clothes in it, belonging to three parties. He was employed on the boat, and during the night was in the room where it was. The boy's house was searched, but nothing found to criminate him. He is in the lock-up for a hearing.

Internal Revenue.—The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that no income tax can be assessed upon any person to whom such income accrued where such person died before the first Monday of May, 1865; but this decision does not authorize the refunding of any income taxes heretofore assessed and paid.

Pittsburgh Post Office.—A million and a half of letters are distributed each month from this Post Office; 170,000 letters per month are delivered in the city, and 75,000 circulars have been distributed through the office.

Inquest.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of the lad Francis Boyd, who was killed on Thursday in West Manchester, by a sandbank falling upon him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Refreshing Showers.—The skies let down a plentiful shower last night, and in good season too. The green fields were parching for water, and everything animate and inanimate was sighing for refreshing showers.

Pittsburgh Theatre.—To-night the "Octoroon" will be presented at the Theatre, in which the whole of the stock company will appear. Two acts of the "Streets of New York" will be the afterpiece.

Portrait of Lincoln.—John P. Hunt, Fifth street, has favored us with a handsome lithograph portrait of our late President, which is a good and expressive likeness.

Booth, the assassin, having made his way across the Potomac to the Rappahannock, was overhauled at Port Royal, King George county, Virginia. Pittock, opposite the Post Office, has photographs of this great criminal.

Albums, pocket-books, pocket-albums, gold pens, &c., &c., at Pittock's.

The Pet.—Pittock has photos. of the Thumb baby.

We Mourn His Loss.—Badges, pins, portraits and photographs of our lamented President, at Pittock's.

Harper, Godey, Atlantic, and all the May magazines, at Pittock's.

Get the Illustrated papers, at Pittock's.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from St. Paul, 24th inst., says: "A prominent copperhead of St. Cloud, in this State, told a man, in presence of witnesses, Friday night, three hours before the assassination [illegible] that Lincoln and Seward were murdered." [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAITERS.
GAITERS.
$2 00
for best English Lasting, Silk Gore, High Cut High Heel and fine goods.
Splendid Gaiters as above ... $1 50.
Children's Shoes ... 10 cents.
Boy's Shoes ... 25 cents.
Men's Boots ... $1 00.

All Kinds of Goods
AT ALL KINDS OF PRICES
Cheapest in the World!
BEST GOODS & LOWEST PRICES
Spring Goods in Endless Variety!
CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST
Concert Hall Shoe Store,
60 FIFTH STREET,
ap19 ABOVE WOOD STREET.

THE GREAT PURIFIER.
HEMAPANAKA.
Since the introduction of medicine, the cause of disease has perhaps been the subject of more serious and scientific consideration by the most learned of the profession than any other [illegible] contended that all diseases have their origin in the stomach; others, the solids of the body; others again, and by far the greatest number, [illegible] the reason that the BLOOD itself is the very fountain of life—that if it becomes impure, then disease in its worst forms—Scrofula, Cancer, Ulcers, [illegible] experience in treating this class of diseases by purifying the blood and thereby effecting their eradication and cure, prove this to be the correct theory: acting upon which theory, the medicine now known as HEMAPANAKA was compounded and brought into practice, producing the most [illegible] results.
Its use soon exercises [illegible] over SCROFULOUS ULCERATIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c. as to give, from the time it is first taken, encouragement to the patient [illegible]
That the public may form some idea of its [illegible] curative merits, we subjoin a list of the principal articles of which it is composed, with a short description of the uses and adaptation of each, from the highest authority known to medical science.
HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
Is used with a beneficial effect in cases of Rheumatism, Scrofulous Affections, Cutaneous Diseases and other depraved conditions of health.
DANDELION
Is tonic, diuretic, and aperient. It has a specific action upon the liver, exciting it when languid, to secretion. It has been much used in Germany in diseases of the digestive organs.
IODIDE POTASSIUM.
There are few diseases in which it has not proved beneficial; it is used in Scrofulous Affections with great benefit; it has also been used with much success in treatment for Inflammation of the Eye. It generally increases the appetite and flesh.
LAVENDER FLOWERS
Are aromatic, tonic, and highly invigorating in cases of Nervous Debility.
WINTER GREEN
Is especially valuable in cases of Scrofula, and Rheumatism.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
Are advantageously used in cases of Enfeebled digestion, but are especially applicable to cases of General Debility with weak appetite.
MEZEREON BARK.
It acts favorably as an alterative in Chronic Affections, Chronic Rheumatism and obstinate Diseases of the Skin.
The balance of the formula is withheld as a protection against fraud.
SIMON JOHNSTON, [illegible] FOURTH ST. [illegible] Pa.
Ask your intelligent Physician his opinion of the above recipe.

THE NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINE,
Patented and manufactured by OAKLEY & KEATING, New York.
This Machine has been before the public since April, 1861. It is now in extensive use throughout the loyal States; and experience has demonstrated that it is the only reliable Washing Machine in existence.
It is a SQUEEZING MACHINE, strongly made, simple and easy in its operation, and not liable to get out of order. It is constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and solely with a view to utility and durability.
A girl or boy can operate it satisfactorily, and it may be relied on to finish the work without assistance from hand rubbing. It is guaranteed not to injure the finest garment.
The Agent here has pleasure in submitting the following extracts from Testimonials:
"I have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best machine of which I have any knowledge, and about as perfect as anything of the kind can be.—Dr. D. R. Kerr."
"In every respect it gives entire satisfaction.—Dr. Jas. Patterson, President Westminster College."
"The turning of the machine is not more laborious than that of an ordinary grind-stone. Wristbands, collars, hems of garments, and the finest laces, can be thoroughly washed without injury, as it does not rub, but squeezes the clothes. It is economical of time, labor and soap, and it is calculated to become, universally, a domestic institution.—Dr. John Douglas, Pastor First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh."
"Its general use cannot fail to give satisfaction to all.—Dr. Robert Gracey, Pastor Fourth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh."
"It has been in my family for several months—performs all that has been claimed for it well, and is a great saving of time, labor and clothes.—Dr. John G. Brown, Pastor Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh."
"It does its work with neatness and dispatch, and does it well.—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Westmoreland Co., Penna."
Machines and Circulars, containing all necessary information, can be had from H. J. MURDOCH, Agent, United Presbyterian Office, No. 74 Third street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Machines and Circulars can be had also from A. BUTTON & CO., Hardware Merchants, New Castle, Pa. ap12:2wcod

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS
at the
CARPET DRY GOODS STORE OF
DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.
136 Federal Street, Allegheny.
We have just received the largest stock of
Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths,
ever offered to the public in this city. Also a full assortment of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices.
mh25:2mcod

INSURE YOUR UMBRELLA
BY PURCHASING
FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.
Price from $1 00 and upwards. For sale by
E. P. CARPENTER,
No. 21 Fifth Street.

NEW TAYLOR PAPERS TO ARRIVE [illegible]
JOHN R. HUGHES & BRO.