

Abraham Lincoln.

Again has Good-Friday been rendered a day of misfortune and deep calamity by the perpetration of an enormous crime upon mankind; a crime which is of equal birth with and stands by the side of that great one wrought eighteen hundred years ago.

The nation at large mourns the loss of its great dead, not only as a great national calamity, but also as a personal irreparable loss which grasps with a savage pang every fiber of the human heart.

All human weaknesses which attached to the departed—weaknesses which only existed in the almost incomprehensible goodness of his heart—now vanish from before the memory of his greatness and his wisdom; and henceforth Abraham Lincoln will live in the hearts of the American people as the second Washington, and survive all foes of liberty.

Not alone America, but the entire civilized world mingles its death lamentations with our profound national sorrows, and so soon as the gigantic death-intelligence will have been borne over the ocean, the loud murmurs of grief will sound across the sea mingled with their deep curses for his murderers and their sympathizers.

The murderous hand of the miserable assassins that smote Abraham Lincoln, that essayed to butcher the aged William H. Seward while in his bed suffering from severe injuries, and who also reached for the vitals of E. M. Stanton as well as the rest of the Cabinet, were but the tools.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

This blot of the first political assassination which disgraces the Republic, cannot be wiped out by generous forgiveness. Assassination was the motto of the accused rebellion from its incipency: Assassination of the Union; Assassination of our poor Union prisoners; and assassination of the President and ministers of the Republic.

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SECRETARY SEWARD ALSO ASSASSINATED.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

President Lincoln and his wife, together with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cenci."

The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming, "Sic semper tyrannis!"

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "hang him! hang him!"

The excitement was one of the wildest possible description, and of course there was a rough termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the Presidential box, when cries were heard, "Stand back! give him air! Has any one stimulated?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above, and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

An immense crowd gathered in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based upon truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible account could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows.

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with a particular direction concerning the medicines.

He still insisted on going up although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked quickly to the Secretary's room, and was there met by Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a "billy," severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster in the United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, inflicting three stabs in the neck, but not severing, it is thought, and hoped, any arteries.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—4:50 p. m.

CONDITION OF MR. SEWARD AND HIS SON.

The two Seward's remain about the same. No hopes are entertained of Frederick's life. The frightful gashings of the Secretary would not of themselves result in his death. It is the prostration his system has received from his first injuries which excites apprehension. Another fracture was yesterday discovered on the other side of his jaw, but the physicians all agree that he exhibits wonderful vitality. The hemorrhage last night was excessive, but his pulse up to this time is remarkably strong and encouraging.

His instant death was prevented by his providentially turning his head after the first stab.

By a common impulse everything was closed, and all business suspended. Every precaution has been taken by the War Department to prevent the sweeping tempest of indignation and horror from assuming any retaliatory characters.

Gen Grant has this morning arrived, and is alighted from his carriage at Willards. Nothing is yet determined upon in reference to the President's obsequies.

The excitement, beginning last night with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, continued unabated this morning. Groups of people were to be seen congregated in every hotel and on every street corner, listening to the versions of some one who considered himself fortunate in having been an eyewitness to the murder. For a time, the excited and exasperated mass surged rapidly from point to point, as if burning to execute their vengeance upon some one connected with the affair, and the reign of mob violence was seriously apprehended.

Several were seen with rolls in their hands, signed by hundreds of citizens, requesting signa-

tures, with the avowed purpose of moving on mass upon those who are known in town as persistent Rebels.

The feeling of the populace during the day has been one of the deepest and most intense indignation against the perpetrators of Mr. Lincoln's and Seward's assassination, and every one remarks the utter impossibility of fully realizing as yet the real magnitude of the great disaster to the Nation.

Early in the morning the city was draped in mourning, every hotel and almost every house displaying crape from the doors and windows. The newspaper offices on Fourteenth-st. were particularly conspicuous for their funeral decorations. The houses of prominent and well-known Rebels were also noticeable for the display of crape, which was hung out only to shield them from the vengeance of the embryo mob. Frequent rushes were made for every person seen on the streets under guard, but so far as we learn no one suffered violence.

It is a remarkable fact that but few ladies graybacks were seen upon the avenue to-day.

Rumors of the capture of the murderer Booth have been in circulation frequently during the day, and although coming from the most trustworthy quarters, are yet to be confirmed. Secretary Stanton inclines to the belief that he still remains concealed in the city. Evidence has been taken all day at the headquarters of Superintendent Richards, of the Police, and evidence of a conclusive character been received of the assassins both of the President and Gov. Seward and family. Of the guilt of Booth there has since daylight, existed not the slightest doubt. He and his accomplices, if they have left the city at all, are supposed to have escaped across the Eastern branch.

Travel has been interrupted during the day, trains have been delayed here, in Baltimore and at the Relay House. No one is permitted under any pretence to leave the city.

I have gathered full particulars of his movements for the greater portion of yesterday. At about 8 a. m., three men called at the office of the National Hotel, and inquired for Booth. The clerk, Mr. Henry E. Merrick, on sending to his room, informed them that he was not in, after which an earnest consultation was held between the three men, and after making inquiries as to the probable time of his return, they left. Knowing Booth's acquaintances to be persons of respectable appearance, Mr. Merrick was surprised that he should receive visits from the three men referred to, who were rather shabbily dressed, and had, so he stated, the general look of Southern refugees. This circumstance struck him as singular, and for some time afterward occupied his thoughts. Notwithstanding this he omitted to read the cards which they finally left, but placed them in the box of the room occupied by Booth, to whom they were afterward given.

Again at about 11, he was noticed in the office of the hotel, but nothing remarkable was visible in his appearance, except that he looked unusually pale.

At about 4 p. m., he again made his appearance at the counter of the office, and inquired of Mr. Merrick whether any letter had been left for him in his absence. On being answered in the negative, he seemed greatly disappointed, and with a nervous air called for a sheet of paper and an envelope. He was about to write, when the thought seemed to strike him that some one around him might overlook his letter, and approaching the door of the office, he requested admittance. I should have stated that, when handed the paper and envelopes by Mr. Merrick, the latter jocularly asked if he had made a thousand dollars to-day. With a startled look he replied, *sotto voce*, "No, but I have worked hard enough to have made ten times that amount."

On reaching the inside of the office, he immediately commenced his letter. He had written but a few words when he said earnestly, "Merrick, is this the year 1865, or '65." "You are surely joking, John," replied Mr. M., "you certainly know what year it is." "Sincerely, I do not," he rejoined, and on being told, resumed writing. It was then that Mr. M. noticed something troubled and agitated in Booth's appearance, which was entirely at variance with his usual quiet deportment. Sealing his letter, he placed it in his pocket and again left the hotel, reappearing and taking tea at about 6 1/2 o'clock, and leaving the key at the office as he went out.

Mr. Brady of Brady's Gymnasium here, saw him on the Avenue opposite Grover's Theatre, at about half past four p. m. He was at that time sitting on a small, fine-looking bay horse, and engaged in conversation with Mr. Mathews of Ford's Theatre. Mr. Brady suggested, and after a few minutes conversation on ordinary topics, passed on without having remarked anything extraordinary in his demeanor. The circumstances of his hiring a horse at a livery stable has already been published.

An old negro living near Ford's theatre saw him leave his horse in the alley behind it, and subsequently saw him mount and ride away after the assassination. He had formerly kept a horse and buggy in a stable in the same alley, but had on Wednesday sold both.

McGowan's ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

The following statement of Capt. Theodore McGowan, A. A. G. to Gen. Augur, may be implicitly relied on as a correct version of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—On the night of Friday, April 14th 1865, in company with a friend, I went to Ford's theatre. Arriving there just after the entrance of President Lincoln and the party accompanying him, my friend, Lieut. Crawford, and I, after viewing the Presidential party from the opposite side of the dress circle, went to the right side, and took seats in the passage above the seats of the dress circle, and about five feet from the door of the box occupied by President Lincoln. During the performance, the attendant of the President came out and took the chair nearest the door. I sat, and had been sitting about four feet to his left and rear, for some time.

I remember that a man, whose face I do not distinctly recollect, passed me and inquired of one sitting near who the President's messenger was, and learning, exhibited to him an envelope, and superscribed in a bold hand. I could not read the address, and did not try. I think now it was sent for Lieut. Gen. Grant. The man went away. Some time after I was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man who desired to pass up on the aisle in which I was sitting. Giving him room by bending my chair forward, he passed me, and stepped onto the step down the level below me. Standing there, he was almost in my line of sight, and I saw him while

watching the play. He stood, as I remember, one step above the messenger, and remained perhaps one minute apparently looking at the stage and orchestra below. Then he drew a number of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and, I think, descend to the level with the messenger, and by the right side. He showed the card to the messenger, and as my attention was then more closely fixed upon the play, I do not know whether the card was carried in by the messenger, or his consent given to the entrance of the man who presented it. I saw, a few moments after, the same man enter the door of the lobby leading to the box and the door closing behind him. This was seen because I could not fall from my position to observe it; the door side of the proscenium box and the stage were all within the direct and oblique lines of my sight. How long I watched the play after entering I do not know. It was, perhaps two or three minutes, possibly four. The house was perfectly still, the large audience listening to the dialogue between "Florence Tronchard," and "May Meredith," when a sharp report of a pistol rang through the house. It was apparently fired behind the scenes, on the right of the stage. Looking toward it and behind the Presidential box, while it startled all, it was evidently accepted by everyone in the theater as an introduction to some new passage several of which had been interpolated in the early part of the play. A moment after a man leaped from the front of the box directly down nine feet on the stage and ran rapidly across it, bare-headed, holding an unsheathed dagger in his right hand, the blade of which flashed brightly in the gaslight as he came within 10 feet of the opposite rear exit. I did not see his face as he leaped or ran, but I am convinced that he was the man I saw enter. As he leaped he cried distinctly the motto of Virginia, "Sic Semper Tyrannis."

The hearing of this and the sight of the dagger explained fully to me the nature of the deed he had committed. In an instant he had disappeared behind the side-scenes. Consternation seemed for a moment to rivet every one to his seat, the next moment confusion reigned supreme. I saw the features of the man distinctly before he entered the box, having surveyed him contemptuously before he entered, supposing him to be an ill-bred fellow who was pressing a selfish matter upon the President in his hours of leisure. The assassin of the President is about five feet nine and a half inches high, black hair, and I think eyes of the same color. He did not turn his face more than quarter front as artists term it. His face was smooth, as I remember, with the exception of a moustache of moderate size, but of this I am not positive. He was dressed in a black coat, approximating to a dress frock, dark pants, and wore a stiff-rimmed, flat-topped, round-crowned black hat of felt, I think. He was a gentlemanly looking person, having no decided or obtruding mark. He seemed for a moment or two to survey the house with deliberation of an habitué of the theater.

FURTHER DETAILS.

For hours after the removal of the President's body from the house opposite Ford's, the building was regarded by thousands with the greatest curiosity.

Later in the day a little boy was discovered rubbing bits of white paper on the steps, and afterwards carefully placing them in his pocket.

On being asked to explain the reason for this singular proceeding, he said, with childish simplicity, "Don't you see those dark stains on the board? It is the blood of the President and I want to save it." In years to come how priceless will be those scraps of paper, darkened by the heart's blood of the great emancipator.

Booth had left the stage, having made his last appearance in the character of Romeo, at the benefit of Miss Avonja Jones, which occurred some three months since at Grover's Theatre.

The assassin of Gov. Seward and family is believed, from information received at police headquarters, to be a man named Sattuck, a well-known Maryland rebel.

At least six persons were engaged in the conspiracy, four of whom neglected to perform their part in the bloody business assigned them by their chief.

The report that they effected their escape across the Potomac to Mosby is probably correct.

At this time (11:30) Governor Seward is considerably better, and the case of his son Frederick is regarded by his physicians to be not altogether hopeless.

An autopsy was held at 11 o'clock this morning of the President's body by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, aided by a number of assistants. On examination, the ball, which, as has been stated, entered the back of the head, near the base of the brain, was found to have taken a direct course to the right eye, the orbital bone of which it struck, and rebounding lodged several inches from the surface, and resembled in shape the canteen commonly carried by the soldiers. The orifice in the back of the head is perfectly round and the skull unfractured, so close was the murderer when he fired the fatal shot. The circular piece of skull was taken from the head one and a half inches from the orifice. The piece, together with the Deringer pistol left behind by the assassin, and the bullet, were duly sealed and deposited in the War Department.

Attempt on the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

We have been shown the card sent to Vice President Johnson's room at the Kirkwood house the afternoon of the day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated. It bears in legible pencil writing the following:

"I do not wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview.

J. WILKES BOOTH."

Mr. Johnson, happening to be out at the time, did not discover till this morning that so suggestive a card had been lying on his table for these memorable two days.

Not long since a gentleman came from Canada to the State Department and gave full particulars of a plot for a general massacre of the chiefs of our government in Washington, which had been divulged in Canada. It was given with such particularity as to establish belief in its existence, and it was undoubtedly thwarted by the extra-vigilance at that time adopted. Whether this is part of that conspiracy does not yet appear. It is stated that there has been as many as three distinct plots to assassinate Mr. Lincoln known to the government.

There is no truth in the rumor that a letter was received, on Friday night at the State Department giving warning of the assassinations committed that night.

A noted guerrilla named Paine was brought into the city this evening, escorted by a large squad of cavalry. Instantly the public took it for granted that he was one of the assassins, and the wildest confusion and excitement followed, with cries of "hang him, hang him," filling the air. He was finely dressed in a new suit of Anglo-Confederate gray and after examination at the Provost-Marshal's, sent up the Old Capitol.

The vitality, physical and mental endurance of the aged and suffering Prime Minister are truly wonderful. His pulse has improved to-day. The terrible news of Mr. Lincoln's death was broken to him last night, but he bore up under the depressing announcement with remarkable fortitude. The very critical condition of his son Frederick has not yet been revealed to him, although informed that he was also seriously hurt. A physiological fact as curious as gratifying is stated by his attending physicians. They say that one of the gashes made down the side of the face has greatly reduced the inflammation and the patient's suffering caused by the fractured bones. They also express the opinion that the simple contrivance of adjusting his jaws in strong wires, which had just been applied, undoubtedly prevented the assassin's blade from severing the artery. Gashes were left on the surfaces of these wires where the edge of the dagger had struck them.

The painful statement comes to-night that the possibility of Mr. Frederick Seward's recovery is beginning to be despaired of. He still remains in an unconscious state, and is evidently sinking, though he may not expire for some days.

Inauguration of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

Yesterday morning Attorney-General Speed waited upon the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, and officially informed him of the sudden and unexpected decease of President Lincoln, and stated that an early hour might be appointed for the inauguration of his successor. The following is a copy of the communication referred to.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865. Sir: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening at Ford's Theatre, in this city and died at the hour of 7:22 o'clock. About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick chamber of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and stabbed him in several places in the throat, neck and face, severely if not mortally wounding him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape. By the death of President Lincoln the office of President has devolved under the Constitution upon you. The emergency of the Government demands that you should immediately qualify according to the requirements of the Constitution and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure such arrangements as you deem proper will be made.

Your obedient servants, HUGH McCULLOCH, Sec'y of the Treasury. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. WILLIAM DENNISON, Postmaster-General. J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior. JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General. TO ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremonies take place at his rooms of the Kirkwood House, in this city, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, was notified of the fact, and desired to be in attendance to administer the oath of office.

At the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President's room to participate in the ceremony: The Hon. Salmon P. Chase; the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Attorney-General Speed, F. P. Blair, sr., the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Yates of Illinois, Ramsey of Minnesota, Steward of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire, and Gen. Farnsworth of Illinois.

After the presentation of the above letter, the Chief Justice administered the following oath to Mr. Johnson: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

After receiving the oath and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked: "GENTLEMEN: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel in competent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the Administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this Rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free Government, and I believe that the Government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine—the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."

At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded.

A few moments were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson is in fine health, and has an earnest sense of the important trust that has been confided to him. William Hunter, esq., the chief clerk of the State Department has been appointed Acting Secretary of State.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Treasury Department at 10 o'clock this morning.

We have a dispatch stating that Booth has been traced to Port Tobacco, Maryland. This may have been his track, in the hope of crossing the Potomac and escaping into Virginia.

The intelligence of the President's death created the greatest consternation in Richmond, the people fearing the consequences. Secretary Seward is rapidly improving. Hon. F. W. Seward is also getting better. He was conscious on Monday, and able to converse a little.

The Diplomatic Corps at Washington held a meeting on Monday, expressed their sympathy with the government and the family of the President and resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

The investigations of the authorities at Washington tend to show that the assassination of the President was part of a great conspiracy to kill every member of the Cabinet.

A riot was threatened in Washington because some arrested persons were mistaken for the assassin of the President and Secretary. They and the police were stoned, but finally reached the jail.

Four persons were sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary in New York, on the 17th, for reasonable language. A rebel flag that had been hanging in the parlor of Mrs. Ex-President Tyler, on Staten Island, was demanded by a number of callers on the evening of the 16th, and it was surrendered. The excitement against all favoring treason is very great. A man was thrown from a Brooklyn ferry boat for reasonable talk.

The news of Lee's surrender was received with great enthusiasm in Charleston, by crowds gathered to see the old flag restored over sumpter.

Jeff. Davis was at Macon, Ga., on the 10th. He is said to have \$160,000 in gold on deposit in a bank in Havana.

The National flag was restored to Fort Sumter, on Friday night, with the most interesting ceremonies.

The New Vice-President.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 16th, 1865.

The Governors of several States are in town, and a large number of United States Senators. Senator Foster of Connecticut, now Vice-President, arrived this morning. He is pronounced by our ablest public debaters the most accomplished Parliamentarian in the country.

A venerable Cabinet Minister, under a former Administration, who has recently returned from abroad, says that the quiet and harmonious movements of our Republican form of Government, under our appalling calamity, will be the greatest marvel among foreign nations.

The Messrs. Blair have been indefatigable in their efforts to assist the government in its hour of sublime trial. They have also the credit of having done much to temper the overwhelming grief of the President's stricken household.

Mrs. Montgomery Blair has delicately extended to Mrs. Lincoln an earnest and feeling invitation to make her private residence her home so long as she may remain in Washington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Myers, late of Harris township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH MYERS, JOHN M'ILLIGAN, Administrators.

April 21st, '65.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

No 709 Chestnut Street, above 7th.

PHILADELPHIA.

This old and popular Hotel is situated in the very centre of business, and is convenient to the Steamboat and railroad Depots, access from which to the Hotel, is attainable at all times. The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and in every respect rendered to meet the wishes and desires of the travelling public.

The manager will be pleased to see his friends and former patrons of the "State Union," and to welcome many new ones.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

April 21st, 1865—ly.

CORN PLANTERS

THE undersigned offers for sale a very Superior Patented CORN PLANTER.

The advantages this Planter has over all others now in the market are as follows, viz:

1. It scores out drops, covers and rolls at the one operation, is so constructed that it will plant at a uniform depth, and can be altered to plant at any depth desired.

2. It distributes the corn with such a degree of regularity not to be attained by any other mode, the plants being 12 inches apart, or, if desired, by changing the pinion, 14 inches apart.

3. The corn being planted in a straight line, allows the farmer to cultivate the plants close to both sides, and thereby gives him an opportunity to work the ground better than if planted in any other way.

4. The experience of those who have used this Planter is that the yield is a large per cent. greater than that obtained by any other mode, and there is also a great saving of labor.

PRICE \$25.

REFERENCES.

Samuel W. Taylor, Thomas Reed, Robt. Taylor, Charles Nageny, Henry P. Taylor, Samuel K. Yoder, Robert Alexander, Wm. Cummings, Henry Ort, Wm. R. Graham, John Hayes, sen., John Hayes, Jr., F. G. Francis, John D. Taylor, Lewis A. Stonerod, Yost Yoder, Gideon Yoder, Matthew Taylor, Mathew B. Taylor, George Seigler, C. Wakefield, J. Henry McKee, Jonathan Deweller, Jacob Seigler, James M. Brown, Henry Albright, Hon. S. S. Woods, Gen. James Burns, Hon. James Henry, Dr. Geo. V. Mitchell, John Reed, Daniel Yoder, John Taylor, John Garver, Joseph Alexander, David Yoder, and David Whitrow, of Millin county; John Allen of Juniata county, and all others who have used the Planter during the past season.

ABNER THOMPSON, Lewistown, Pa.

April 21st 1865.—2t