



WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 19, 1865.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN!

SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON SEVERELY INJURED.

Vice President Johnson Installed as President.

A NATION MOURNS!

Below we give the particulars of this unparalleled tragedy. The President was seated in his private box at Ford's theatre—the company were performing "The American Cousin"—the assassin entered the box—fired the pistol—then leaped down to the stage (a distance of 20 feet)—turned to the audience, and bowing, exclaimed, "Six samper tyrannis," (thus all ways with tyrants)—and escaped at the rear of the building. The following are the details as given officially by Sec'y Stanton:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1:30 A. M.—This evening, about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Hartburn, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head penetrating nearly through. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying. About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or another, entered Mr. Seward's house, and, under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The Secretary was in bed, the Assistant Secretary and Miss Seward with him.

The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two stab wounds on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The noise alarmed Mr. Fred. Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night. Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he was prevented from attending, and at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the country and the prospects of a speedy peace were discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful. He spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the Confederacy, and the establishment of the Government of Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865. Major-General Dix—Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

OTHER ACCOUNTS. WASHINGTON, April 15th.—The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theatre to the Executive Mansion this morning at half past nine o'clock, in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, Gen. Augur and other military officers following on foot.

This is indeed a day of gloom. Reports prevail that Mr. Frederick W. Seward is dead, but this is not true. Information was, however, obtained by direct inquiry at half past ten o'clock, that his condition is considered critical. His head is horribly injured. Secretary Seward suffered intense pain. The gas was made upon his cheek and throat are frightful, but still he is not believed to be in immediate danger, nor in a worse state than his son Frederick.

breathed his last in an unconscious state, at about seven o'clock. He commenced sinking at two o'clock this morning, and was unconscious from the time he was shot.

Gen. Augur, commanding this Department, has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars to any one who will arrest the assassin of either the President or Secretary Seward. No one is allowed to leave the city.

So far as can be ascertained, only two men have been engaged in the fearful crime. Public opinion is divided as to whether it was a concerted rebel plot, hatched in Virginia or Canada, or whether it originated here in the brain of Booth, who had been a resident of the city for several months.

THE LATEST REPORTS. WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President is lying in state at the White House. No one is allowed to approach within two squares, except privileged persons. The clerks at the National Hotel, where Booth boarded until last evening, state that two very suspicious persons called for him yesterday, and that in the evening they all suddenly disappeared.

The sentinel was placed in the passage way to the private box occupied by the President. Before the performance commenced, Booth passed this sentry, by giving the name of some Governor. These facts are derived from an authentic source. The extra Intelligencer says: "From evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his son is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable, on Fourteenth street. Surratt is a young man, with light hair and gaiter. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George county.

About 11 o'clock last night two men crossed Anacostia bridge, one of whom gave the name of Booth and the other Smith. The latter is believed to be John Surratt. Last night a red horse was found, which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables, previously mentioned, as having been hired from his establishment.

Accounts are conflicting as to whether Booth crossed the bridge on horseback or on foot, but as it is believed he rode across, it is presumed that he exchanged his horse.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INDUCTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, April 15, 3 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York:—Official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the head of the Department this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of the President.

Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed the duties and functions.

The President met the heads of Departments in Cabinet meeting, at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted: 1. The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several departments.

2. William Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State, during the disability of Mr. Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

3. The President formally announced that he desired the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and that they could go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government. All business in the Departments were suspended during the day.

The Surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward. The murderers have not yet been apprehended. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

We have dates to Sunday evening, at which time Mr. Seward's condition was still hopeful. The assassins had not been arrested, though it was thought scarcely possible that they could escape.

ASSAULT AND INCITING TO RIOT.—The Rev. W. J. Allston, colored pastor of St. Thomas African Church, was arraigned yesterday on the oath of John Kelly, conductor of car No. 7, on the Lombard and South-street Passenger Railway, charging him with assault and inciting to riot. It seems from the evidence adduced, the defendant entered the car, and seated himself. The conductor told him that he must get on the front platform, as the rules of the company prohibited colored people riding inside the car. The defendant refused, whereupon the conductor stopped the car at Twelfth and Lombard streets, and told the defendant that he must get out. The defendant refused to do so, and replied he would stay there all day. The car stopped sufficiently long to impede the travel of six or seven cars: the crowd of people, white and colored, speedily collected and augmented rapidly to the extent of several hundred. Sundry expressions were made indicating that a free fight would take place. The conductor quietly walked to the magistrate's office and made the necessary affidavit, upon which the warrant was issued. The document was placed in the hands of Constable Henderson who at once served it. The defendant was bound over in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge as preferred against him.

ANOTHER "DARK DAY." Since the announcement that was "exalted" between these "Sovereign and Independent States"—just four years ago—the present announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, is the saddest news for American ears.

Although very far from endorsing his public policy—even that indicated by his most recent declarations;—and equally far from believing that a "restored Union" would ever be the result of that policy; yet still we began to feel as if an oppressive, smothering weight was being removed from the hearts of all true patriots; as if the fog that had so long obscured the horizon was about to break away, and our long harvest of blood was about coming to a close, so that calm reason, and sober reflection, could take control of men's minds, and thus prepare them for the great and noble, but extremely difficult, work of reconstruction.

This was why we felt like rejoicing over the recent brilliant military achievements in Virginia. It was not because we thought the South was conquered, or that the Rebels were about to surrender; but we felt satisfied that the very liberal and magnanimous terms offered by General Grant—so very different from the "bloody code" that had theretofore characterized all our transactions with the Rebels—was, if not instigated, at least approved by Mr. Lincoln.

At all events, the Radical fanatics of the North seem to have so understood him, for they had already opened their veins of wrath against both the President and Gen. Grant in true Paritanical style. So bitterly opposed to the terms of surrender proposed by Gen. Grant were the Abolition majority in both branches of the New York legislature that they refused to pass the customary resolutions of thanks!

It was from such facts and indications as these that we had begun to hope—if not to believe—that Mr. Lincoln had determined to modify his impracticable demands, if not to discard the radical element in his own party, the yielding to whose counsils in the beginning caused all our woes.

Now, however, that Mr. Lincoln is no more, even this hope is scattered to the winds, and therefore it is that we feel that of the many "dark days" that have visited our land during the four years, excepting the first one, this is the darkest.

Mr. Johnson, the Vice President, was immediately sworn in as President. How he will discharge his sacred trust, time will tell. So far as may be judged from his most recently expressed opinions his policy will be fully up to the most radical limitations of Mr. Lincoln delivered at the same time. But in addition to all this, when he entered upon his duties as Vice President he was so completely under the influence of liquor that his conduct was no better than that of a lunatic! So perfectly disgusting and disgraceful was his behaviour on that occasion that many of the leading organs of public opinion in his own party formally demanded of him that he should either "reform, and that thoroughly, or resign his office."

The latter he did not do. Should he fail to do the former, then "God help us as a people."

When "Pay Day" Comes, What then? Many people are in the habit of boasting of our national prosperity during the last four years. They point to the high price of every article of merchandise, of the products of the soil, the high rate of wages, the prosperity of individuals, and the great abundance of money, &c., &c. Indeed many people talk this way as if they believed there was reality in this apparent prosperity.

Nations may be compared to individuals in many respects—but especially in reference to their financial affairs. Imagine an individual—some fast young man—whose circumstances gave him unlimited credit. The thought of pay day never crosses his mind. Money rolls into his exchequer from every quarter, and his only trouble is to devise ways and means to spend it. Couldn't such a chap make a splurge, and keep it up, too? He would be a perfect specimen of this sort of prosperity—as long as the money would last. But his credit had a limit—and pay day would bound to come. What then? Why the days of his "unexampled prosperity" were ended, and he was bound to spend the remainder of his days in misery, a bound slave to his inexorable creditors.

Just so it is with the United States.—They enjoyed almost unlimited credit.—They could borrow (though at a ruinous rate of interest) just as much money as they could possibly spend. So liberal were they that many favored individuals were enabled to pocket as much as a million of dollars a year; and in one instance a Government agent (son of Simeon Draper of New York) made \$180,000 in two weeks. Here was prosperity, sure enough! It was without a parallel, here or elsewhere. How else could it be? Were we not getting money as fast as we could, and making as many and as big debts as possible, without paying any of them? Surely it would be strange if such a people would not be prosperous!

But how will it be when pay day comes, as come it must? Will not the recollection of our present prosperity be as bitterness and wormwood then? Of all the nations of the world the people of these

States were the freest from tax four years ago. Now, and hereafter, they will be taxed the heaviest. So that our posterity for generations to come, as often as they are called upon by the exchequer, will be reminded of the prosperity of the last four years.

DIED.—On the 15th of April, 1865, of Erysipelas, Titus H. Rowles, aged 51 years, 18 months and 23 days. He leaves a wife and nine small children to mourn his loss.

Dearest father thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God who has bereft us— He can all our sorrows heal. F. R.

At the residence of B. Hartshorn, Esq., in Curwensville, on Friday last, of Pneumonia, Manning Stevenson, in the 66th year of his age.

THE DECEASED WAS ORIGINALLY, we believe, from Lyeon county. Many years ago he removed to this county, and engaged extensively in the lumber business. A few years before the breaking out of the war he removed to North Carolina, from whence he returned a few weeks before his death. It is a remarkable circumstance that he was the third brother who died since the 4th of March last.

On the 8th inst., Aaron R., youngest son of A. T. and M. Hickock, aged 9 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Brother thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze; Pleasant as the air of evening When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful be thy grave so low— Thou no more will join our number— Thou no more our songs shalt know.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us,— Here thy loss we deeply feel,— But 'tis God that has bereft us— He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet, again, we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled; Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed. M. J. H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$10 REWARD will be paid for the arrest of JAMES PRICE, who escaped from the custody of the constable of Karthaus township, on Sunday the 23d inst. Said PRICE is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, with blue marks in the face; or fifteen dollars will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Clearfield.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Real Estate. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Lumber City, on Saturday the 6th of May next.

A certain Lot of Ground situated in Lumber City, and known as Lot No. 18 in plan of said borough, and fronting on the 4th avenue, and adjoining property of James Farrell and others.

TERMS.—One half at confirmation of sale, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN OWENS, Trustee of Estate of Peter Owens, dec'd. April 12, 1865.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned, having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address, JAMES H. TURNER, April 19, pd. Woodland P.O., Clearfield Co., Pa.

J. I. MORRIS & CO. sell Cheaper Goods than any other firm. LATEST NEWS! RICHMOND FALLEN! And so have the prices of Goods at the Cheap Cash Store of J. I. MORRIS & CO. Who have just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of Goods (Spring & Summer), purchased since the late decline in prices, and which they are prepared to sell Cheaper than the Cheapest! Prints, Delaines, Balmain and Hoop-skirts, Ladies' and Children's Circulars, Ladies' Baskets, &c. Notions in Endless Variety! Boots & Shoes of all kinds for Ladies, Men and Children! Clothing of all kinds for Men and Boys, At Sensation Prices! Hats and Caps in Endless Variety for Men, Boys and Children! HARDWARE, Broad axes, double and sin, bit axes, rafting and barking axes, &c. GROCERIES, Rio, Rio and Laguna Coffee! Brown, Yellow and White Sugars! Imperial, Black and Young Hyson Teas! Fresh Canned Peaches, Pickles, Jellies, Catsup, Pepper Sauce, Beans, Ham, Shoulders, Sides, Syrup, &c. Stoves—Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Pipe &c. Saddlery—Bridles, Saddles, Lines, Whips, Hames, Collars, Harness, &c. Grind Stones and Fixtures! Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Wagons, Cloverseed, Plaster, &c. To Lumbermen and Contractors we would say that we are prepared to furnish them with Flour, Feed, Bacon, Fish, Salt—in fact, anything in their line—Cheaper than the Cheapest! We guarantee persons visiting our store to go away satisfied with the Great Bargains they can have! Thankful for past patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same! We are still at the old stand in the building known as the Exchange Hotel. The highest Market Price paid for Timber, Shingles, and Country Produce. J. I. MORRIS & CO. Philipsburg, Pa., April 19th-1865.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865! The Great Invention of the Age in HOOP SKIRTS! J. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX J. ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. West's, Bradley & Cary, (late J. I. & J. O. West), Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reads Streets, New York. THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) Elliptic Spring Springs, ingeniously Braided and Firmly joined together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom Bend or Break like the Single Springs, and consequently Preserve their Perfect and Beautiful Shape Twice as Long as any other Skirt. A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies they are Superior to all others. They are the best quality in every part, and Unquestionably the Lightest, Most Desirable, Comfortable and Economical Skirt ever made. For Sale in all First-Class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada; Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. A. & Co. [New York, April 12th.] GEORGE FALK takes this method of informing the watermen of Clearfield county that he has retired and reopened the hotel formerly kept by E. Schreiner, at Coxestown, where he will take special pains to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. Coxestown, April 12, '65. SETTLE UP! ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, or to the firm of PASSMORE & STEVENS, are requested to come forward and settle without delay. Now is the time to save costs. G. C. PASSMORE, Clearfield, April 12, 1865. Ladies' Furs, Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philad'a. Jan. 11. RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th days of April, 1865. The Board have directed that all new applicants must appear before the Board and produce their sworn statement detailing name of soldier, number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility, from the township in which the residue, must also be produced whose certificates, sworn to before the board, must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statement of number and age of her family is true; that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want; and that all the facts set forth in her application are just and true. Forms containing these requisitions can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. Mar. 29, 1865. W. S. BRADLEY, CLK.

in either Centre or Clearfield counties, Pa.