the high officials, with the Foreign Plenipo- try had a new Chief Magistrate and amid tentiaries who were present. At the con- universal applause the General was escorttentiaries who were present. At the conclusion of an address of unprecedented length, John Mashall, the Chief Justice, advanced and administered the oath of office. No sooner had the solemn words been tion the loss of its executive. advanced and administered the oath of of-fice. No sooner had the solemn words been spoken than the artillery burst out in salutes over the civic victory, and the immense crowd, numbering over ten thousand, rent the air with cheers for the newly inaugura-ted ruler. The President at once commen-ced his Northern tour, and the people, on seeing him, were made aware that a new Administration had come into power. They could see it, but in the palmy days of peace to feel it was impossible.

The Inauguration of John Quincy Adams. To an inauguration which has been preceded by a vast political excitement, there is attached an importance and an interest which do not belong to the quiet, staid con-tests which are usual in a time of peace. Perhaps the most bitter conflict in our anuals occurred between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams. It was the duty of the House of Representatives to effect a choice, and by a small majority and considerable political manœuvring, John Quincy Adams was the favored aspirant. His inauguration was celebrated on the 4th of March, 1825. At half-past 12, John Q. Adams was introduced into the Capitol by his ven-erable predecessor, President Monroe.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were present in their flowing robes of office; the members of the Senate followed in couples, preceded by the recently inaugurated Vice President. Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black ascended the steps to the Speaker's chair and took his seat. The most profound silence ensued, when Adams rose and read his Inaugural Address. His address occupied forty minutes, and was listened to with the deepest interest. At the conclusion be descended from the Speaker's chair and advancing to one side of the table, received from the Chief Justice, the venerable John Marshall, a copy of the laws, and read the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

At the close of this the multitude, unable longer to suppress their enthusiasm for the "old man eloquent," made the arches ring with their plaudits. The congratulations which poured in from every side occupied the hands and could not but reach the heart of the President. The meeting between him and his venerable predecessor was peculiarly affecting. His old opponent and defeated rival, General Jackson, was among the first of those who hastened to grasp the hand of the President, affording an example worthy of imitation, of political enemies being personal friends. A general feeling of joy attended the inauguration of Adams, and although the party feeling was so bitter, yet all joined in congratulating the victor.

The Inauguration of Andrew Jackson.

The exciting political contest which had preceded the triumphant election of Andrew Jackson, with his defeat four years before, and his final triumph, all combined to make his inauguration one of the most exciting, if not tumultuous in the history of our country. A systematic effort was determined upon by some of the defeated party to mar the harmony of the ceremony, but the tremendous the Navy Yard awoke the city, and continpreponderance of the friends of Jackson and | ual salutes with music and general joy, were of order caused the intended disgraceful attempt to be abandoned.

'No one who was in Washington on the day of Jackson's inauguration was likely to forget that period to the day of his death. So wrote an eye-witness. To those who witnessed the quiet and orderly period of Adams' Administration, it seemed as if half the nation had rushed at once to the capital. It was like the inundation of the northern barbarians into Rome, save that the tumultuous tides came from different points of the compass. Strange faces filled every public place. It seemed as though every Jackson editor

in the country was present," says a looker on. They swarmed especially in the lobbies of the House, a sort of Prætorian band, which, having borne in upon their shields their idolized leader, claimed the reward of the well fought battle. On the morning of inauguration the Capitol was 'surrounded by an agitated sea, surging and rolling in excitement. On the sight of the General, cheers, loud and exultant, broke forth. Every hat went up, and the peal of shouting seemed to shake the very ground. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office, amid a comparative silence and the address was read to a quiet assembly, but was totally in-audible. Amidst tremendous cheering the President drove off to his reception, and the duties of his executive career began.

The Inauguration of Martin Van Buren. Martin Van Buren was inaugurated on a day which seemed particularly propitious for such a ceremony. On the 4th of March, 1837, not a cloud in the sky—all was quiet,bright and beautifull. A chronicler narrates that the assemblage which came to witness the imposing exhibition was the largest that ever assembled in the Capital; but as each historian has made precisely the same statement of the man whose biography he has elect. The route was of the ordinary length, written, we may be pardoned if we decline and when the barouche containing the two to vouch for its truth.

After the reading of the ordinary address, an extremely ordinary one, the new Chief Justice, Roger Brooke Tancy administered the oath, the venerable John Marshall having died in the interim since the last inauguration. After that, accompanied by the reveal the fearful future. At 12 o'clock the ex-President, the new incumbent repaired to the White House, where the usual reception was held. The representatives of foreign powers rendered their congratulations through Mr. Calderon, the Spanish envoy.

The Inauguration of William Henry Harrison.

The consummation of the great political contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison, took place on the 4th of March, 1841. For days before the appointed time persons from all parts of the country commenced to jam into the Capital. At the time selected, the President elect escorted by the National Greys of Philadelphia, the Corps diplomatique, and the high officials. but the nearest were the veterans of his wars. proceeded to the Capitol. On the platform sat Chief Justice Taney in his robes of office. the President elect, the Cabinet, and the officers of the Army and Navy.

The people, in a dense mass, surrounded all. When the General appeared a deafen-ing shout went up from a delighted people. deep, expectant silence followed, when the General came forward, and read in a clear, distinct voice his address, which was continually interrupted by cheer. Previous to delivering the closing sentences, the oath was tendered him by the Chief Justice, and was reverently taken by the President. The pealing of cannon appounced that the country of the country of the closing sentences, the oath dispatches are to be credited, its prospects are not so glosmy as they have heretofore bellion and edit one newspaper at the same pealing of cannon appounced that the country of the closing sentences, the oath dispatches are to be credited, its prospects are not so glosmy as they have heretofore bellion and edit one newspaper at the same time.

The Inauguration of James K. Poik. The 4th of March, 1845, was remarkable for the unpropitious state of the weather, the morning being wet and lowering, but the spirit and perseverence of the spectators were proof against any unfavorable influence of the weather. At 11 o'clock the procession moved from the quarters of the President elect, at Coleman's Hotel, Mr. Polk and his predecessor, Mr. Tyler riding together in an open carriage. Arriving at the Capitol, the two Presidents entered the Senate Chamber together. Here a procession was formed that proceeded to the east end of the Capitol, where the President e-lect delivered an address, remarkable only for its length: at the conclusion of which the Chief Justice, R. B. Taney, administ-ered the oath, when the President proceeded by a circuitous course to the President's house, to receive the congratulations of his fellow countrymen.

The Inauguration of Zachary Taylor. On the 4th of March, 1849, Zachary Tay lor was sworn into office. At 12 o'clock the members of the Senate met in their chamber and formed into procession. The Marshal of the District of Columbia lead ing; next the Supreme Court of the Uni-ted States. Here the President elect, leanthe Vice-Paesident, with a full Senate, and the Diplomatic Corps brought up the rear. General Taylor delivered the shortest inaugural on record, at the concluson of which, R. B. Taneyl administered the usual oath. There was not as much enthusiasm as usual, but the ceremony was almost oppressive.

The Inauguration of Franklin Pierce. The first inauguration which was attended ed over a mile in length. The usual arangement was made. In an open barouche stood the incoming President, supported by his predecessor and surrounded by the marshals. The whole corps of foreign ministers were present in full custome, and made the im-posing scene still more grand. The route of parade was disturbed by a band of men the fantasy of the uniqueness of the exibition, detracted considerably from its dignity. A the field Our loss was small " Couch's and general fight with the masqueraders enlivened the monotony, the disturbers being reimmense stage was erected on which all the 26 miles from the latter place. dignitaries present were seated. After the administering of the oath by the Chief Justice, this being the fifth time he performed the ceremony, the inaugural address was read by President Pierce in a distinct voice. At the conclusion the procession again formed and returned, dropping Millard Fillmore at Willard's.

Act. Not having seen the bill as it finally passed the Senate, we are unable to say if any amendments were made to it by that body:

The Inauguration of James Buchanan. visible throughout the day. An immense procession conducted the President elect to the scene of his triumph. Twenty-four military organizations, seven clubs and associations, and several fire companies participated in the line of march. On proceeding up Pennsylvania Avenue, a number of Baltimoreans displayed loaded revolvers; but, although great alarm was occasionedit being considered the conclusion of the attempted assassination at the National Hotel

no one was injured. On arriving at the destination, the military drew up in open ranks, and the Presiden's carriage passed on in its return. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the favored few who had access to the Senate Chamber appeared on the immense platform erected for their accomodation. On the appearance of Mr Buchanan, cheer after cheer rent the air. He took his seat on the front of the stage. In his rear were the President and Committee of Arrangements. Back of the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, were the Vice President and the members of the Senate. Finally the diplomatic corps, and invited guests. After reading his inaugural address Mr. Taney administerd the oath of office. The ex-President, with the foreign ministers, then came forward and offered their congratulations amidst the cheers of the vast assembly. Amidst the thundering of cannon the ceremonies terminated.

The Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

Monday, March 4, 1861, was a day memorable in the history of our country. The Senate had been in session all Sunday, and refused to adjourn until the legal limitation caused its dissolution. The usual procession was augmented by a heavy volunteer force as danger was rumored to the President Presidents arrived at the Capitol, the military, presenting arms did honor to the Executive. Mounted orderlies were stationed at every corner to summon military aid in case of any outbreak. The dawning day of Senate expired but the extra session was at once opened by the new Vice-President. The lion and the lamb were together on the floor of the Senate. One group, composed of Messrs. Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden and Wilson, were engaged in informal conversation. At 1 o'clock the Supreme Court was announced, when, the Senate rising, the Judiciary swept in in their long robes of office, headed by the vererable Chief Justice.

Upon leaving the carriage the President gavehis arm to his successor, and they enterd | ened by so doing, and that the guilty would | probably twenty or thirty persons presed the Senate together. Senator Baker, of | be as certainly punished as they are now. Oregon—the lamented and gallant Colonel There is surely no necessity for trying citiintroduced Mr. Lincoln, who was received with cheers. Mr. Lincoln at once read his inaugural, which was listened to with the varied feelings belonging to the various elements which composed his audience. Chief Justice Taney, with trembling hands, administered for the eighth time the oath of office. When another inuaguration came, he had been enrolled with Jay, Marshall and Ellsworth, among the honored dead. So opened the most eventful Presidential tian Commission.

term in the history of our country. THE seat of the Mexican Republican Government is at Chihuahua. If the latest

Raftsman's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 15, 1865.

THE WAR NEWS.

Gen. Sheridan's official report has been received. Fourteen hundred privates, forty officers, and fourteen cannons, were captured by him. On the 6th he reached the James river canal-destroyed the guard lock at New Canton, and let the water of the James into the canal, which swept away a large section of the canal-destroyed 8 miles of the railroad and the canal within 15 miles of Lynchburg-destroyed several other locks on the canal, and merchandise, mills, facing on the arm of the late Chief Executive, tories and bridges and captured twelve canal boats laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, medical stores, etc.

From Sherman we have nothing definate. A report, however, is current that Cheatham had attempted to make junction with Johnston, but that Sherman suddenly attacked and utterly annihilated his force, and procession which usually accompanied the defeated him-and that he crossed the Pe-President elect was on this occasion extend- dee river into North Carolina, and placed himself between Hardee and Johnston. These reports need confirmation.

The rebels claim to have defeated a Union force near Kinston, N. C., but a later dispatch from Gen. Scofield says "The enemy made a heavy attack upon our centre and left on disguised as beggars, who while adding to the 10th, but was repulsed with heavy loss. the field. Our loss was small." Couch's and Cox's divisions have made a junction. Kinswarded with severe personal injuries. An ton is between Newberne and Goldsboro-

The New Enrollment Law.

Near the close of the session, Congress passed a bill amendatory of the Enrollment amendments were made to it by that body; but we presume it passed the Senate in the en any officer or other person employed in shape it came from the House. The new the performance or in aiding in the performance in the performance or in aiding in the performance.

law embraces the following provisions: No person of foreign birth who has resided in the United States for three years preceding his arrival at the age of twentyone years, shall be exempt from enrollment and draft on account of being an alien. A man furnishing a substitute for three years is exempt for that time. Volunteering agents are to be directly authorized by the Secretary of War. Volunteers cannot be mustered in for any other districts than those in which they reside. Principals who put in insufficient substitutes are to be notified of the fact, in order that their places may be properly supplied, provided that notice be given to such principals within 30 days. In addition to the other lawful penalties for the crime of desertion from the military or Naval service, it is provided that persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty-days, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens. This penalty attaches to those who run away after enrollment and before the draft with intention to escape the

Military Courts. We are glad to learn that a strong effort has been made at Washington, to have all citizens now under arrest, and being held by the military authorities, turned over to the civil courts for trial. It is our firm conviction, that the military courts have no jurisdiction over citizens. While persons who violate the provisions of the Enrollment Aet, are liable to summary arrest by Provost Marshals, yet it is expressly provided that they shall be handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal, for trial war was already grown distinct enough to before the civil courts. And this provision crime, they have a right to be tried by a jutrial, however fair or impartial it may be. with favor. We trust the Government will see the propriety of making the order asked for. We believe it would be strengthzens before military courts in States where no actual hostilities exist.

> THE Chicago Tribune says that Hon. A. S. MILLER, the gentleman appointed to carry the electoral vote of Illinois to Washington, saved \$402 from the money allowed him as expenses. Hedonated one-half this amount to the Sanitary, and the other to the Chris-

> Parson BrownLow says he shall continue to edit his Knexville Whig, and he hopes "that no friend has formed so low an

THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY CASES BEFORE THE MILITALY COMMISSION AT HARRISBURG, PA.

CASE OF JACOB WILHELM.

We have been furnished with the full notes of the evidence taken before the Military Commission, at Harrisburg, in the cases from this county. We intend to publish the proceedings in each case, commencing with that of Maj. Wilhelm, the first one tried.

The Commission consisted of Col. Ew-ING President, Col. ZINN, and CAPT. HAP-PER, and CAPE. H. L. JOHNSON Judge Advocate. The perons tried were all defended by eminent and distinguished counsel, and all the witnesses they desired were brought at the expense of the Government.

Maj. Wilhelm was defended by Senator FLEMMING, of Dauphin County. The order convening the Court was first read to him, when he was asked if he had any objection to be tried by the Court as constituted. He replied that he had not. He was which the following is an abstract:

CHARGE 1.-Entering into, confederating and assisting in forming combinations to resist certain provisions of an "act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and the several supplements thereto.

Specification 1 .- Uniting, confederating, and combining with Patrick Curley, Jacob Hubler, and other disloyal persons in Clearfield county, to resist the draft, and prevent persons who had been drafted from entering the service; resisting and evading, and counseling others to resist and evade the execution of the act of Congress. All with show was that of Franklin Pierce. The that afterwards he attacked Johnston and this about the 3d of Oct., 1864, and at other times and places.

Specification 2.—Uniting, confederating, name of "Democratic Castle," the object of tering the service.

tion provide, as follows:

sel or aid any person to resist such draft, or exceeding two years. Again, any person spire or confederate with any other persons paper to which we were sworn, were that o resist or oppose such enrollment, or shall the drafted men were to stick together and assault, obstruct, hinder, impede or threat help one another. It was very long. They public. ance of any service in any way relating thereto, or in arresting or aiding to arrest any spy or deserter, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Before commencing the testimony, it is proper to explain, that in Military Courts, all the witnesses are excluded from the room. and are called in and examined separately. Each witness is therefore ignorant of what has been stated by the others.

Jacob Rinehart, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified as

I reside in Graham township, Clearfield county; am a farmer, and know Jacob Wilhelm, the accused. On Monday before the State election last fall, I attended a secret meeting, at the Polk School House, in Graham township. Jacob Wilhelm, Samuel Lansberry, Henry Hubler, Patrick Curley, William Wilhelm, and others, twenty or twenty-five in all, were present. Jacob Wilhelm was President, I went there a little after dark. I live a few rods distant. I suppose there were a dozen or more there when arrived. Officers were first appointed. Jacob Wilhelm was President, and Amos Hubler Vice President, and Patrick Curley Secretary. Then all the men except Wil-helm, Hubler, and Curley went out. Four were admitted at a time. I was admitted with three others. When we got in Patrick Curley read the papers to us, and we then had our choice to sign or not. His instructions, as far as I could understand them. were to the effect that those drafted men who chose to go to the war could do so, and those who did not choose to go, would be protected by the other members. We were to stick together and help each other. Curley said those that chose to report could do so, and those who did not want to go could join. Wilhelm said the same thing. Curley said if any Provost Marshal come to arrest a drafted man and member of the club, the other members were to demand his release, but they were not to kill anybody. I believe it was considered desirable to get all the drafted men in the club. The idea was that the club would be stronger so that is right. The American people have ever in case a member was arrested there would been taught to believe, that when accused of be more to secure his release. We were sworn to help each other. Patrick Curley swore us. Jacob Wilhelm stood in front of ry of their countrymen, and they can never the desk, and Patrick Curley stood at the be brought to look upon any other mode of side when the papers were read to me. There were several men present who had been drafted.

I attended a meeting at Jacob Hubler's. I think Wilhelm was there. I do not remember who was President. There were ent. I did not hear the object of the meeting stated. I was sworn in. The obligameeting to be an entirely different affair from the one at the School House. There were signs and pass-words. One was to draw was answered by passing your left hand awas, that if you were in a crowd, you could the signs, and if members were near they could help them if they chose.

Question.-What do you mean by "getting into trouble?"

I cannot say positively whether it had reference to Marshals or not. Cross Examined.—Question.—How did speeches were made. There were quite a Attest. you come to be a witness in this case? good many drafted men present. These WS

Were you promised any favor to be shown drafted men did not report as I know of you if you gave testimony, and if so, what Cannot say why they did not report. I conand by whom?

tell what I knew.

I know nothing about Wilhelm going ahearsay, and I do not think "helping each other" had any reference to raising money for substitutes. I understood the object to be for resisting the Marshals, and demanding the release of the drafted men if arrest-ed. When Curley said any one who wished to report could do so, Wilhelm said "yes." He sanctioned what Curley said.

GEORGE W. HALL, was the next witness worn. He testified as follows:

I reside in Graham township, Clearfield county, and work on a farm. I know Jacob Wilhelm. I attended a secret meeting, last fall, at a School House in Graham township. Jacob Wilhelm was President. There were about twenty-five persons present, Amos Hubler was an officer. Patrick Curley stated the object of the meeting. He said those who did not want to report should stick together and stay at home. He said if a Marshal came to arrest a drafted man, they then arraigned, and plead "not guilty" to would take him away. We were sworn to the several charges and specifications, of stick together, and not to go to the army. I was twenty years old on the first of January. I could not vote at the last election. I also attended a meeting at Jacob Hublers. There were about thirty persons there. I do not know whether I saw Wilhelm or not. He might have been there, without my secing him. Jacob Rinehart was there.

Cross Examined.—Jacob Wilhelm was at

our house with a subscription to get money to put in volunteers. I did not hear him say anything at the first meeting.

WILLIAM W. HOOVER, sworn, -I reside in Graham township. Am a laborer. Know Jacob, Wilhelm. I was at a secret meeting last fall, on the Monday evening before the State Election. Jacob Wilhelm was President. Amos Hubler and Patrick Curley Specification 2.—Uniting, confederating, were officers. Curley stated the object of and combining, with Hubler, Curley, and the meeting. He said it was for all the other disloyal persons in a society by the drafted men to stick together and help one another, and he and the others would stick which organization was and is to resist the to them. Four were admitted at a time. draft, and prevent persons drafted from en- I went in with three others. We went up to the desk. ('urley read the paper to us, The sections of the Act of Congress, of and told us to hold up our right hands. He which these specifications constitute a viola- there were twenty-five or thirty men present. They were nearly all drufted men. I "If any person shall resist any draft of attended a second meeting at Jacob Hubmen enrolled under this act, or shall coun- lers. Jacob Wilhelm was present. There were about twenty-four persons there, shall counsel any drafted men not to appear think Patrick Curley was President. John at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performence of militaling. Afterwards as many of us as could,got ry duty, &c., he shall be punished by a fine around a table in another room, and he gave not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not us the signs and pass-words. To enter the lodge, the outside word was "Jackson," the who shall forcibly resist any enrollment, or shall encourage, or shall contain the "Democratic Castle," The contents of

> Cross Examined. -Samuel Lausberry ealled the meeting at the School House, the

first meeting. Question,-Did not Jacob Wilhelm exert himself at all the drafts to raise money to fill the quotas? and did he not do so about the time of these meetings?

Answer. -Yes sir, he did. I understood that the object of the second meeting was merely to promote the interests of the Democratic party at the Presidential election. Most of those present at the second meeting were drafted men.

The case for the Government here closed. G. L. Reed, was the first witness called for the defence, and testified as follows:

I am forty years old, reside in Clearfield, Pa., and am in the lumber business. I have known Jacob Wilhelm for twelve years or more. He is as far as I know a good citizen and loyal man. He came to me in 1863 to raise money to pay commutation for his son. I think we gave him \$125, what he needed to make up the amount. He came again after the draft last fall, and wanted money to put in a substitute. Think he came twice. all behind time, but that the usual signals We had no money to spare and could not let him have it. He came the third time and we assisted him to raise the money.

JOHN G. GRAY, sworn.-I am between 36 and 37 years old. Live in Bradford township, in Clearfield county, and am a farmer. Have known Wilhelm over eight years. We held a meeting in Graham town-ship and formed a club. Wilhelm was at the meeting and done all he could to get men to subscribe. I was not at the meeting at Polk School House. I heard him say the evening of the club meeting that he wanted all the drafted men to go to the army if they wanted to go, that he did not want to hinder any man from going, but at the same time he was very anxious to raise the money and that they should stay at home if they could. He took an active part in getting up a bounty fund. He had a subscription out last fall. Cross Examined.-I am held as a drafted

man. I was drafted the 3d of October. I reported on the 23d December, at Philipsburg, to Provost Marshal Campbell. Deserters were being arrested by U. S. troops, at the time I reported. I had several reasons for not reporting before. One was that I had no convenient way of getting to Brookville. Another was that I attempted to put in a substitute and failed, and another was that a great many in that section were not deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, reporting, and I thought I would stay with all persons indebted to said estate are requested

WILLIAM PHOENIX, sworn.—I was fortyfour last November. Am a farmer and live in Clearfield county. I was at the meeting at Polk School House. Wilhelm advised every man that was there to report, and said tion was to stick to the Democratic party, I | if they were poor those at home would help believe that was all. I understood this their families. I did not see him subscribe

any money to a bounty fund. Cross Examined -I am now held by military authorities. for not reporting in time. your right hand across your month, which I was drafted before the meeting at Polk School House. I was poor and had a large cross the forehead. The object of the sign | family, and had no means of going to report. I reported on the 26th of January, when tell if any Democrats were present. If draft- the soldiers were arresting deserters from ed men got into trouble they could make my section. I did not hear all that Wilhelm said. I understood it to be a Democratic meeting. I did not know what it was for before I went there. I went as I naturally did to such meetings. Wilhelm said that he wanted all the men to understand that it was not called to resist the draft. No other

cluded the meeting was called to get the Answer.—I reported at Philisburg and was asked these questions. Major Goobel told me it would be better for me if I would what it was called.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, SWOTE. - I was fiftythree years old last August. Live in Clearound with a subscription paper except from field, and am Cashier of Clearfield county Bank. I have known Wilhelm for twenty years. To the best of my knowledge I think he is a true and loyal citizen, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the Government. His son Daniel is in the service. His son-in-law served three years in the 84th Regt. I believe he paid commutation for another son. He came to the bank last fall and got \$850, to put in a substitute for his so-t.

Cross Examined,-I do not know whethhe put one in or not. He gave M'Cullough the money. I do not know whether his son was arrested or whether he reported voluntarily. He got the money about the middle or latter part of November. No soldiers had arrived in the vicinity. It was not long before their arrival that he got the money. The drafted men should have reported in October last: I suppose it was nearly a month after that, that he come for the money.

Re-examined .- The prisoner's reputation as a peaceable citizen has always been good. His son volunteered in 1862.

By the Court.-What was the general state of feeling in Clearfield county in regard to the draft? Answer, —I do not know that there was any bitter feeling. They dreaded it a good deal. We were getting searce of men for Lumber purposes. I did not hear of much opposition to it other than that. I do not know of any organized resistance to the draft, or to the officers enforcing it. I do not know of any drafted men attemptng to evade it. I have heard a great deal

T. J. McCullough, sworn -I am 32 ears old, am an Attorney-at-law. I was in Harrisburg last Wednesday, and was notified by Wilhelm to appear here. I have known him about sixteen years. I have always considered him a loyal man. I heard Wilhelm ask one of the firm of G. L. Reed & Co., to assist him in raising money to pay commutation for his son Frank. G. L. Reed & Cor advanced \$850 to Wibelu to put in a substitute for his son. He gave me the draft for the amount some time in October last, and I come here to put one in. I secured a veteran but I could not get him mustered as all the offices were elosed. I returned the money to G. L. Reed & Co., and they authorized me to draw for it at any time. I still intend to put in a substitute for him. I think his son gave himself up. I cannot say positively as I was not at home at the time.

The testimony was here closed. The sounsel for Maj. Wilhelm submitted an able written argument in his defence. The finding of the Court has not yet been made

COTTON FOR SALE.—The Government has now over 20,000 bales of captured Sayanna cotton at the Quarantine Public Stores, Staten Island, ready for sale to third parties; or direct shipment to England on Treasury account. The present currency value of the cotton already landed is \$6,500,000 or \$7,-000,000, equal to \$3,250,000 or \$3,500,000 in gold, to be drawn for on England, or returned in gold coin by the Government bank. ers, London.

HUGH McCulloch -The manimous onfirmation of Hon. HUGH McCulloch, is Secretary of the U.S. Traisury, is another evidence of the estimation in which he is held as a financier and as a gentleman of courteous and refined manners. It is generally believed that Hop. FREEMAN CLARK, late member of Congress will be his storess as Comptroller of the Currency, although the nomination has not yet been made.

CAMDEN-AMBOY MURDER. - There is little to add to previous accounts of the disaster on the Camden and Amboy railroad. A Coroners jury is investigating the matter. One switchman swore that the trains were were displayed. Other witnesses testified that they saw no signals. The killed and fatally injured will probably number about

INTERNAL REVENUE-The expense of collecting the internal revenue of this country is about two per cent., being some nine per cent. less than the expense of collecting the revenue in England. In the Third Collection District of Massachusetts the receipts were about \$3,000,000, and the expense of collection less than one and one-forth per

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for spaceaccupied.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters A. Mead, late of Goshon tw'p, Clearfield county. Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the under signed, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and these having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement March 15, 1865-pd T. H. SPENCE, Adm'r.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters A on Administration on the estate of Wilson Catheart, late of Curwensville. Clearfield co., Pa., to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Mar. 15, 1865-pd.

E. J. CATHCART, Adm 2

TO THOSE LIABLE TO DRAFT.-We. the Commissioners of Clearfield county, hav-ing offered a bounty of \$300 for each volunteer on the Rolls for any future call for men by the loverument. THOS. DOUGHERTY.

for the county, would recommend (that all who could would avail themselves of the Pounty and put in substitutes, thereby reducing the number Government. AMOS READ. CONRAD BAKER.

Wm. S. Bradley, Clerk.

IN THE MATTER of the reward of James Curley. It appearing by the memorial of leading citizens

of Karthaus township, that they are convinced that the Jurers who held the inquest on the body of Bartley Eagan, were mistaken in their verdict; and it being the opinion of the most of the citizens there, that the finding thereof, was wrong, in fact, the reward heretofore offered for the arrest of James Curley is this day without wn.
THOS. DOUGHERTY.

CONRAD BAKER.

W S. Bradley, Clerk