

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 26, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The remains of the late President Lincoln left Washington on Friday and arrived at Harrisburg on the same day, where they remained in the State Capital until Saturday.

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

Intelligence from Savannah states that on the 11th the rebels evacuated Montgomery, Alabama, and was immediately occupied by the Union troops. The rebels retreated towards Columbus, Georgia, whither they had removed their army stores, but the news of the fall of that place may be expected daily.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis crossed the Mississippi river, at Thinker Bend, occupied by Texas cavalry, on the night of the 16th, escaping the observation of the naval forces. It is also said that Kirby Smith has disbanded his army, and the men are going home.

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

The news of the death of President Lincoln was received with every demonstration of deep grief in Canada. Flags were draped in black and hung at half mast, places of business closed, and the public buildings and private houses draped in mourning.

The following is the official account of the number of men and arms surrendered by Lee: Paroled prisoners, 26,115; small arms, 15,918; cannon, 159; colors, 71.

The rebel Johnston's army is represented as only 30,000, and so demoralized since Lee's surrender, that Johnston dare not risk a battle.

The several rewards offered for the apprehension of Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, amount to one hundred thousand dollars.

Secretary Seward was free from pain on the 24th, and gaining strength. Mr. F. Seward, also passed a quiet night.

Gen. Sheridan accompanied Gen. Grant on his trip to Sherman's headquarters in North Carolina.

At Mobile, a blockade runner loaded with 1,000 bales of cotton was captured.

Maximilian About to Give Up.

A Paris letter by the steamer asserts that Senor Arangoiz, the accredited Minister of Maximilian at London and Brussels, sent on his resignation by the steamer which left Southampton on the 3d of April. He has stated to gentleman of high political standing in London that no inducements which could be offered would retain him in the position, as he is satisfied that the Mexican empire is about collapsing, and that Maximilian will, ere long, abdicate and return to Austria. He is known now bitterly to repent having accepted the crown of the Montezumas, which he has found a thorny one.

The Course of Justice.

MOSBY, the guerrilla, instead of surrendering himself, is a fugitive hunted by some of his own men to earn the reward of two thousand dollars offered by General Hancock for his capture. MOSBY is no worse than the rebel leaders generally. In fact he is not so bad, and we would be glad to see a large reward offered for JEFF. DAVIS and the other rebels, who, to escape their desert, are endeavoring to get out of the country.

A SOUND MEXICAN.—A letter from Guaymas, Mexico, says that Gov. Pesquiera has made ample preparations to defeat any force the Imperials can send against Sonora. He had ordered the illumination of Guaymas whenever Richmond was taken by the United States troops.

PRESENT FOR MRS. LINCOLN.—A movement has been started in Boston to raise \$100,000, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln, as a token of the respect and affection felt by the people for their departed President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To show our readers in what estimation President Lincoln is held by some of the leading Democratic journals, who, prior to his assassination, were among his most bitter political opponents, we give place to the following extracts from leading editorials:

The New York World says:

"Of the career brought thus suddenly to this tragic close, it is yet too early to make any estimate that will not require revision. It is probable that the judgment of history will differ in respects from that of Mr. Lincoln's contemporaries; and in no respect, perhaps, more than in reversing the current tenor of the public thinking on what has been considered the vascillation of his character. It must never be overlooked that Mr. Lincoln was elevated to the Presidency without previous training; that he was a novice in the discharge of high executive functions. Confronted at the very threshold with problems of a novelty, magnitude and difficulty which would have caused the most experienced statesman to quail, beset on all sides by the most conflicting advice, it would not have been wisdom, but shallow and foolhardy presumption, indicating unseemly levity of character, if he had affected a display of the same kind of confident decision with which an old sailor manages a cook-boat in fair weather. If, under such circumstances, he had played the role of a man of decision, he would have forfeited all title to be considered a man of sense. When the most experienced and reputable statesmen of the country came to opposite conclusions, it is creditable to the strength, solidity, and modesty of Mr. Lincoln's mind, that he acted with a cautious and hesitating deliberation proportioned rather to a sense of his great responsibilities than to a theatrical notion of political stage effect. The loss of such a man, in such a crisis; of a man who possessed so large and growing a share of the public confidence, and whose administration had recently borrowed new luster from the crowning achievements of our armies; of a ruler whom victory was inspiring with the wise and paternal magnanimity which sought to make the conciliation as cordial as the strife has been deadly; the loss of such a President, at such a juncture, is an afflicting dispensation which bows a disappointed and stricken nation in sorrow more deep, sincere and universal, than ever before supplicated the compassion of plying Heaven."

The New York Daily News says:

"It is as if a pall overhung the land, and in the shadow of it dwelled a chilled and awe-struck people. A brotherhood of sorrow—sorrow so poignant that it makes strong men weep and veteran soldiers shudder—has brought all classes and all parties to the great level of companions in misfortune. Our city looks like a vast burial-ground, whose monuments are hung with the symbols of woe, and along whose avenues a million mourners pace silently in the solemn consciousness of bereavement. It is not only the flags flapping at half-mast in the drizzling rain, or the gloomy vistas of craped facades, that leave the impression of universal mourning, for in the sombre looks and thoughtful sadness of our citizens, their downcast eyes, their subdued tones, we find the most impressive tokens of the popular distress. And, indeed, it has rarely happened that a people have been visited with such cause for lamentation. Had it pleased God, by disease or accident, to take from us our Chief Magistrate, the shock would have been less. But to see him stricken down by the brutal rage of an assassin, murdered at the very threshold of the gate of peace he was about to open, abruptly hurled from his sphere of usefulness at the crisis of the Republic's fate, in such a misfortune, all that is horrible, and pitiable, and calamitous, has been concentrated into one fatal moment to overwhelm the country with affliction. For the first time in our history, assassination has thrown its dagger into the political scale. Oh! the disgrace of it, the shame of it, the peril, if ever that crime should be identified with the American character! Let us not believe, for the honor of the American name, that it was prompted by partisan malevolence. Let it not be associated with the record of civil strife, further than as the act of a murderer whose criminality goes not beyond his own individuality."

Extraordinary Action of Gen. Sherman.

The action of Gen. SHERMAN, in attempting to patch up a peace with JOHNSTON and BRECKENRIDGE, says the Commercial, will strike the country as extraordinary, to say the least. Should it turn out that he has permitted JEFF. DAVIS, and the party of fugitives with him, to escape with their booty, through the withdrawal of STONEMAN, who was sent too guard the route of his flight, this will be entirely to tame language with which to characterize the proceeding. Gen. SHERMAN has clearly exceeded his powers and been betrayed into a folly which impeaches alike his head and heart. We will not say that they who know him best, were prepared for such a display of weakness, but they will be far less surprised than those who knew him solely as a soldier of many matchless qualities. That he should have entertained the question of peace, farther than to be the medium of forwarding propositions, as General Grant did, was sufficiently extraordinary. But when he committed himself to terms whereby the rebels were exempted from pain and penalty and practically pardoned, he did that which will forever obscure the luster of his name. If, as we have said, he has permitted the leading rebels to escape, he has brought to a dishonorable close a career otherwise glorious. It is significant that General GRANT has been sent to North Carolina to take charge of affairs there, with orders from President JOHNSTON to secure peace on his own terms—that is by advancing the army at once. JOHNSTON will have the alternative of fighting and being whipped—captured, probably; or surrendering on such terms as he can get. We may assume for a certainty that they will not be any better than those granted to LEE. If the temper of the country is observed they will be far less favorable but more just.

FORT SUMTER.

The old flag once more floats over Fort Sumter. The weather was most auspicious for the raising of the flag and other ceremonies. When Maj. Anderson advanced to the platform he glanced around on the work of destruction but he could see nothing of Fort Sumter amidst the ruins. Finally he glanced up the immense flag-staff and his eyes filled with tears, for the time had arrived for him to replace the flag that he had lowered to the demand of traitors. As he stepped forward on the platform, the burst of joy was uncontrollable. Maj. Anderson then said:

My friends and fellow-citizens and brother soldiers: By the considerate appointment of the Honorable Secretary of War, I am here to fulfill the cherished wish of my heart through four long, long years of bloody war—to restore to its proper place this dear flag, which floated here during peace, before the first act of this cruel rebellion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day, and be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us—who has given us blessings beyond measure. May all the world proclaim "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth good will towards men."

At the close of these brief remarks the flag was hoisted, and as it caught the breeze there was one tumultuous shout. It was an inspiring moment—grand and sublime—never to be experienced again. Our flag was there—its crimson folds tattered, but not dishonored—regenerated and baptised anew in the fires of liberty.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a most soul-stirring address on the occasion. Rev. M. Harris, chaplain of the U. S. Army, being the same divine who offered prayer at the raising of the flag when Maj. Anderson went from Fort Moultrie to Sumter, offered the prayer on this occasion also. The raising of the same flag by Maj. Anderson which he lowered four years previous, is an event which will long be remembered by the immense concourse of people who had assembled on the occasion—April 14th 1865—to participate in the ceremonies. Amidst the firing of cannon, and the playing of National airs the multitude began to retire to their homes.

A Scrap of History.

Little more than four years ago ABRAHAM LINCOLN left Springfield, Illinois, in all the prime of manly strength, and vigor of mind, to assume the office of President of the United States. He was fully conscious of the weighty responsibility that rested upon him; but, by the help of God, he hoped to be able to surmount all difficulties that might arise in guiding the ship of State, on her then perilous voyage, to a safe and peaceful haven, and thus fill a bright and memorable page in the history of this great nation. Such were the anticipations of this noble patriot when he left his home in Illinois, in 1861. How far he succeeded in his mission the future historian will truly record. But his earthly career has suddenly and unexpectedly ended, and he now returns to his former home a bleeding corpse, surrounded by a sorrowing and weeping and adoring people. His farewell words to the citizens of Springfield, on February 11th, 1861, will be read with deep interest by all who sincerely lament his death. They are as follows:

"MY FRIENDS:—No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

Secretary Seward.

It is no transitory or superficial feeling that has been awakened for Secretary SEWARD. When it was believed that he too would die a victim of the assassin's dagger, the prayers that were offered up for his recovery, by every loyal heart in the land, were those of genuine sincerity and truthful earnestness. His great usefulness is appreciated, and the universal sentiment is that he alone can complete, as it should be completed, the labor that has fallen to him in conducting the affairs of the Nation. His matchless ability is conceded, and the need of his clear intellect in the closing scenes of the great struggle, to manage questions, old and new, growing out of it, is universally felt. We doubt not the concern for him abroad will not be less than the regret and horror on account of the President's death. There he is known and felt probably more than any man of the Nation. Fortunate indeed, is it that we are not now called upon to solve the question whether his place could be filled at the present juncture of our affairs. We all feel that the high position he holds is filled to the credit of the country, at home and abroad, and in a manner that will insure his fame among the great names of the time in which he lives. It is with heartfelt joy and thankfulness that the country receives the daily reports of the distinguished Secretary's improving health. With the supplications for its perfect restoration is mingled gratitude that, though brought nigh to death, he has been spared. We trust—it is the prayer of all loyal hearts—that he may live many years to serve his country and behold the fruits of his great labors.

The real carte de visite—a doctor's gig!

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Extraordinary Proceedings—Gen. Sherman agrees to an Armistice, and Peace Propositions—Proceedings set aside by President Johnson—Grant takes command.

On the evening of the 21st, a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Sherman arrived in Washington, with an agreement for a suspension of hostilities between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, and a memorandum of what is called a basis of peace. A Cabinet meeting was at once held, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet. Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, in accordance with the following order, which was penned by President Lincoln himself, and approved and signed by Secretary Stanton, and sent to Gen. Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 P. M.—Lieut. Gen. GRANT: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or conviction. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantage.

[Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to General Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, may probably enable Jeff. Davis and other rebel leaders to escape to Mexico or Europe with the large amount of specie which they plundered from the banks in Richmond and elsewhere.

The memorandum of basis of what was agreed upon, is as follows:

MEMORANDUM OR BASIS OF AGREEMENT, made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Derham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Jos. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina, both present.

First—The contending armies now on the field to maintain their status quo until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to its opponent and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authority, the number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh—In general terms war to cease, a general amnesty so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies and the distribution of arms, and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing the said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, Com'd'g Army of U. S. in N. Carolina. J. E. JOHNSTON, General Com'd'g C. S. Army in North Carolina.

After the Cabinet meeting Gen. Grant started for North Carolina to direct the operations against the rebel Johnston's army, and it is to be hoped that he will to a great extent succeed in repairing this misstep of Gen. Sherman.

Took Care of Themselves.

To show how utterly faithless the leading rebels were to their dupes, it has now transpired that the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, (Trenholm,) in connection with a rebel quartermaster and a Mr. Barnham, owned the controlling interest in some thirty-seven blockade runners, by which they had amassed, and deposited in safe places in Europe, over twenty millions in gold. Jeff. Davis was also interested in these operations. The exposure of these facts among the rebel leaders in Richmond has caused the greatest indignation, though the excitement as yet is nothing to what may be expected when the deluded people of rebeldom shall be made aware that the immense profits arising from the starvation prices which they have been obliged to pay for the last two years, went directly into the pockets of the hypocritical blood-suckers who were sitting in the highest places of their pretended Government.

REBEL SOLDIER'S FEELING.

The 22,000 rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of division, have expressed their abhorrence at the assassination of President Lincoln, and their sympathy with the bereaved family.

THE WAR NEWS.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Salisbury, North Carolina, Captured.

The expedition under Maj. Gen. Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee railroad on the 14th at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem. Between these points 33 bridges were burned and 25 miles of track totally destroyed, and besides many prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed. The following detailed report of the expedition, was sent to Maj. Gen. Thomas, and by him forwarded to the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS EAST TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, SLATERVILLE, N. C., APR. 18.

To Major General Thomas, Commanding Department Cumberland:

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last dispatch from Boone, N. C. From Boone, it became necessary to cross the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin river, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. There we were detained three days by a freshet. From thence we struck for Christiansburg. On the route, I detached Col. Miller with a portion of his brigade to Wytheville, and Maj. Wagner, with a portion of the 15th Pennsylvania, Palmer's brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously. Col. Palmer attacked, and after some fighting, captured Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point, and also at Mair's Meadow. Maj. Wagner, after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on toward Lynchburg, destroying on his way the important bridges over Big and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburg. With the main body effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck Greensboro on the North Carolina Railroad; arrived near Salem, N. C., and detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensboro and the Yadkin river, and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of 400 prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction. With the other two brigades—Brown's and Miller's—and the artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Reagan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about three thousand troops, under the command of Major General Wm. M. Gardner, and fourteen pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel (late Lieutenant General) Pemberton.

The whole former behind Grant's creek, about two and a half miles from Salisbury. As soon as proper disposition could be made, I ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, 1,364 prisoners, including 53 officers. All the artillery and 1,164 prisoners are now with us. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond town, but scattered and escaped into the woods. We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed fifteen miles of railroad track and the bridges toward Charlotte, and then moved to this point.

From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba river, and be in position to operate toward Charlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an army moving south. The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us. Four large cotton factories and 7,000 bales of cotton, four large magazines containing 10,000 stands of small arms and accoutrements, 1,000,000 rounds small arm ammunition, 10,000 rounds fixed artillery ammunition and 70,000 pounds of powder, 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000 pounds of cured bacon, 100,000 suits gray uniform clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds harness leather, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores and medical supplies valued by the rebel medical directors at \$100,000 in gold. In addition to the arsenals at Salisbury, the military prison was being fitted up, and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed. The depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville, and have a surplus of lead animals, and sufficient besides to haul off all of our captures, mount a portion of the prisoners, and about a thousand contrabands; and this after crossing three times, and once on the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters since the 20th of last month of five hundred miles, and much more by portions of the command. The rapidity of our movements in almost every instance caused our advanced guard to herald our approach and make the surprise complete. General Gillem, the immediate commander of the division, who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due, will make the detailed report of the expedition. The only casualties in my staff was Captain Robert Morrow, A. A. G., who, while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, my A. D. C., leading the 11th Kentucky cavalry in the fight at Salisbury, was on his twentieth birthday, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as well as Major Bascom, A. A. G., my chief of staff; Capt. Chamberlain, my chief quartermaster; and Captain Ammen, A. A. G., I wish to bring to your especial attention and through you to the attention of the General-in-Chief.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Maj. Gen. To G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Capture of Governor Vance.

NEWBERN, N. C. April 15.—The superintendent of the railroad has arrived here from Goldsboro, and states that Governor Vance was captured by our cavalry between Hillsboro and Raleigh on the 13th inst. The report states that he (Vance) had been sent to Sherman by Johnston, who was at Hillsboro, with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to Sherman, but these instructions were afterwards countermanded, and Vance was returning to Johnston without having seen Sherman, when he was captured. He is now a prisoner of war, and has been carried out his mission. The report also states that Jeff. Davis and family had joined Johnston at Hillsboro, which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsboro after Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused John-

ston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not appear.

Raleigh, N. C., was captured last Thursday, with very little fighting, and that confined principally to the cavalry and skirmishing between the advanced pickets of both armies. The supplies of Sherman's army are all concentrated near Rosnoke Island, and the vessels lying at anchor are waiting the orders of his chief commissary.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

\$50,000 Reward for the Capture of Booth.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Major General Dix, New York: The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large.

Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this Department for his apprehension in addition to any reward offered by the municipal authorities or State Executives. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerott, sometimes called "Port Tobacco," one of Booth's accomplices. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David M. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting said persons, or either of them, or aiding, or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death. Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderer. All good citizens are expected to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night or day until it be accomplished. EDWIN M. STANTON.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of wood style will be charged double price for space occupied.

PUBLIC VENDUE

of Personal Property.

There will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the residence of Matthew A. Force, late of Bradford Co., on Tuesday, May 9th, 1865, the following articles of personal property, to wit: one mare, two sets of harness, one agricultural machine, one patent hay fork, one cow, four head young cattle, ten hogs, twenty-two sheep, one 2-horse wagon, two timber sleds, one log sled, two log chains, one cider press, one barrow, one cultivator, two barrels robes, one tin plate stove, one dining table, bureau and two sets of chairs, beds and bedding; besides numerous articles of farming utensils and household and kitchen furniture to tedious to mention, all of which are in good order. Also a large stock of store goods. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Due attendance will be given and terms made known by THOS. H. FORBES, April 26, 1865. SAM'L P. WILSON, Adm'r.

To U. S. Tax Payers.

All persons knowing themselves liable to assessment under the U. S. Revenue Law either for Income for the year 1864, Gold Plate, Silver Plate, Gold Watches, Bugles, Carriages, Spring Wagons, Pianos or Melodions, or for Licenses for 1865, are requested to meet me at the following named places on the days appointed, where I will receive all such returns; and in default of which the penalty of twenty-five per centum will in all cases be added to the proper duty. For Clearfield Co., Lawrence's office, and all other convenient, at Laurel test office in Clearfield, on Monday, May 1st. For Girard, Covington and Karthaus, at the house of John B. Milton, Mulesburg, on Thursday, May 4th. For Morris Graham and Bradford, at the house of James P. Nelson, Kirtland, on Monday, May 8th. For Deatur and Boggs, at the house of Mike Hoyt, Osceola, on Thursday, May 11th. For Beccaria, Guelch, Woodward and Jordan, at the house of D. Paulhanus, Aten Hope, on Monday, May 15th. For Barnside, Bell and Chest, at the house of S. Plotner, in New Washington, Dorco, on Thursday, May 18th. For Ferguson Penn and Lumber City, at the house of Wm. Reed, on Monday, May 22nd. For Brady, Bloom and Union, at the house of Wm. Schwem, Luthersburg, on Wednesday, May 24th. W. H. HEMPHILL, Ass't Assessor 1st Division 12th Dist. Pa. Clearwater, April 24th, 1865.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE Borough of Clearfield for the year ending 4th April, 1865.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, ASSETS, and LIABILITIES. Includes sub-totals for RECEIPTS (Total 461.47) and EXPENDITURES (Total 461.47), and ASSETS (Total 722.56) and LIABILITIES (Total 722.56).

WM. D. BIGLER, Clerk of Town Council.

We the undersigned Auditors of Clearfield Borough having examined the account of the officers of said Borough, do certify their correctness as stated, and that the above exhibits the financial condition of said Borough. The assets exceeding the liabilities two hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-six cents. C. L. BARETT.