

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 3, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The rebel ran Webb escaped out of Red River on the evening of the 23d April, and ran past our iron-clads in the Mississippi at a rate of about 25 miles an hour.

On the 23d of April, Jeff Davis passed through Charlotte, North Carolina, on his way south. It is supposed that he will endeavor to reach Texas, and thence make his escape.

Johnston surrendered his army to Gen. Sherman on the same terms that were given by Gen. Grant to Lee.

Many of the paroled rebel soldiers are returning to their homes in the Shenandoah valley and taking the oath of allegiance.

Our captures at Mobile consist of 215 heavy guns, 2,000 stand of arms, 30,000 bales of cotton, large quantities of corn and other grain, and over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up.

Our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

One hundred and five officers and one thousand men of Morgan's old command, surrendered to Gen. Hobson, near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, on April 30th.

It is reported that the rebel Gov. Milton, of Florida, committed suicide on hearing of the fall of Richmond and Petersburg.

Gen. Grant has returned to Washington in most excellent spirits. He has not, as yet, visited Richmond.

A large body of troops from Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley are on their way to Washington.

It has been ascertained that Jeff Davis and party have not more than \$300,000 in specie with them.

The funeral cortege of Abraham Lincoln would reach Chicago yesterday, Tuesday.

A rebel plot to set Philadelphia on fire has been discovered and frustrated.

Gen. Sherman and staff arrived in Washington, on Monday, May the 1st.

Gold fell to 141 in New York, on Monday, May 1st, and closed at 142.

The army, it is thought, will shortly be reduced to 400,000 men.

General Sherman's army is en route for Washington, overland.

Important Order.

An important order has been issued by the War Department, which will very materially reduce the expenses of the Government. It embraces the following items: The reduction of the clerical force in the various bureaus of the War Department—the discharge of all chartered steamers not actually required for transportation of troops and supplies—to stop the purchase of commissary stores—to stop the purchase of all arms and ammunition and material therefor, and the manufacture of the same—to stop all work on fortifications except on such as were ordered by Congress—the discharge of all convalescent soldiers in hospitals, all officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war and are on furlough or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous except for the regular army—the reduction of the force in the field, garrisons, detachments or posts—and the release of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and are disposed to become good and loyal citizens.

The occupation of the Capital of North Carolina, has developed a fact that has long been conjectured, namely, that there is a great deal of sincere Union feeling in the State, and that there will be little difficulty in maintaining order in its borders. Very few people left Raleigh on the approach of our troops, and there was a general expression of gratification on the part of citizens, that they were rid of Wheeler's cavalry, who had kept the country in a state of confusion and terror.

The corner-stone of the monument to Thomas Wilkey, the pioneer of Odd Fellowship in this country, was last week laid in Baltimore.

IS IT TRUE?

Immediately on the announcement of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the "Copperhead" journals and leaders were lavish in singing praises to the martyr President. He who was heretofore a usurper, a despot, a tyrant, is now denominated the good, the wise, the magnanimous. The question arises, Why this sudden change of opinion? Is it because Mr. Lincoln departed from the policy he had steadily pursued in regard to the rebellion from the beginning, or is it for some other cause? A change of policy is alleged as the reason. But, is this true? That the President was humane and magnanimous towards the enemies of the Union, all will admit; but that he retracted or modified any of his official edicts, does not accord with the truth.

During Mr. Lincoln's visit to Richmond, a few days before his death, and just as he was leaving the rebel capital, he gave an order to General Weitzel to permit the rebel Virginia Legislature to meet in Richmond, for the purpose of taking the necessary preliminary steps for the return of that State into the Union. This order was penned in consequence of representations by Judge Campbell, who said that Davis, Benjamin, Breckinridge, and others, when they were leaving Richmond, admitted that the Confederacy was 'gone up' and its cause hopeless, and 'as Mr. Lincoln would not treat with them, the States must do the best they could.' In this conversation with Judge Campbell, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune, Mr. Lincoln wrote down the following conditions on which he would make peace:

1st.—The territorial integrity of the Republic. 2d.—No retraction of Executive or Congressional action on the subject of slavery. 3d.—No armistice.

To these he added a fourth condition, that, 'if leading Confederates still persisted in the war, now it had become so utterly hopeless, their property should be relentlessly confiscated.'

Judge Campbell prayed for a modification of the third article, but the President was immovable. He said:

'We will not negotiate with men so long as they are fighting against us. The last election established this as the deliberate determination of the country.'

These were the Hampton Roads conditions; and on the very day of his death, Mr. Lincoln received a letter from Judge Campbell, tinged with the usual rebel insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him in writing, and urgingly wrote:

'It is true that the military power of the Confederacy is destroyed, but the spirit of the Southern people still remains unbroken. If you want to conciliate them, it will be wise for you to grant an armistice, and necessary for you to treat leniently their leading public men and seek their assistance.'

This was too much for Mr. Lincoln. He characterized Campbell's course 'as ungrateful and outrageous.' Meanwhile the capitulation of Gen. Lee obviated the necessity of convening the rebel Legislature, and he sent an order countermanding the call.

In the above the President asks the acknowledgment of the territorial integrity of the Union—assent to the validity of the Emancipation proclamation—and the laying down of their arms, as the conditions upon which he would receive the insurgents back into the Union.

Submission, on the part of the rebels, to the Constitution, the Laws, and the Government authorities, was Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum to Judge Campbell, and submission was the only terms ever offered to them since the beginning of hostilities. Here certainly is no change of policy—no deviation from any of his former well-established opinions, or from any of his public acts. Then there must be some other reason for this great change of sentiment on the part of the 'Copperhead' papers and leaders. What can it be? Do they now condemn and acknowledge as false all that they have heretofore said of Mr. Lincoln and his policy and acts, or are they merely playing the hypocrite from some sinister motive? Do they feel a responsibility resting upon them as having to a certain degree been instrumental in instigating the death of Mr. Lincoln, and by their fulsome praise hope to escape the indignation of a bereaved and injured nation? Whatever may be their motive, it is evident that the plea they make is not the true one—that it is a mere pretext to deceive the unwary but honest masses, with the expectation of escaping any responsibility or odium that may attach to them for the course they have pursued towards our departed Chief Magistrate, and the Union, ever since the rebellion commenced.

The Last Ditch.

We have heard and laughed a good deal about the 'last ditch' of the rebels, and have often puzzled our brains to find out where it was. The Pittsburgh Gazette has at length made the grand discovery, and describes it to be their 'unfathomable impudence. Without an army, without a government, without homes, almost without food—prowling about like fugitives and vagabonds, they yet take it upon themselves to dictate terms to their conquerors, and they seem to get along better at that than they did at fighting. The "most unkind cut of all" upon us is, that Sherman, after making the greatest march on record, blundered into their "last ditch" and kinked his back.

The number of Confederate soldiers at Mobile have been greatly over-estimated, there having been but between 6,000 and 7,000 defending that place. Of these about 5,000 have been captured, killed and wounded, and the few remaining ones ascended the Alabama river on transports and gunboats.

The Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States.

A delegation of the citizens of Pennsylvania called on President Johnson on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of presenting to him a letter from the Governor of this Commonwealth. Among those present were Colonel F. Jordan, military agent of Pennsylvania at Washington city, and his assistant, Colonel Gilliland, Samuel Wagner, Esq., of York county, and others. Col. J. W. Forney read the letter of Governor Curtin to the President:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., April 25, 1865.

SIR: I have just returned from reverently attending the remains of our martyred President on their passage through this Commonwealth, and I avail myself of the first moment to assure you that, as Pennsylvania has throughout steadily and effectively sustained the Government in its efforts to crush the existing rebellion, so she and her authorities may be relied on to stand heartily by your Administration, and that, with an earnestness and vigor enhanced by the just horror which all her people entertain of the base and cowardly assassination to which your predecessor has fallen a victim.

I know that it is unnecessary to give you this assurance; but looking to the vast responsibilities that have been suddenly cast upon you, it has seemed to me that an expression of hearty encouragement from your friends cannot be otherwise than agreeable to you. I should have visited Washington to say this much to you in person, but I am unwilling just at this moment to incur the danger of interfering with the just discharge of your public duties by occupying your time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

In reply, President Johnson expressed his fervent thanks to Governor Curtin for the hearty manner in which he had proffered his valuable support of the General Administration. Some of his most interesting recollections were of the old Keystone State. In the war for the maintenance of the Government she had surpassed herself in her contributions to our armies and in the valor and sacrifices of her sons, many of whom he classed among his friends, having met them in large numbers during his trials in Tennessee. President Johnson trusted that his administration of the Government would not be unworthy of the confidence of the loyal people of Pennsylvania.

The Assassination Conspiracy.

A Washington dispatch says: The search after the assassin of President Lincoln, and the would be murderer of Secretary Seward, has developed a well and deliberately matured plan of assassination, and infamous rascality, murder and arson unparalleled in the annals of crime. Their investigations have not yet reached the point at which it is proper to disclose the extent and various ramifications of this murderous plot. Many unsuspecting and unsuspecting parties are involved, and the evidence is complete to show that it was neither the freak of a madman, nor an act of individual hate, but a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion, and relied upon by them in the hour of most desperate need as one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

It is in evidence that President Lincoln, Vice President Hamlin, the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, Chief Justice Chase, and Speaker Colfax were marked as the victims of certain rebel conspirators and assassins. There is little doubt that the plot originated with the chief political rebels in Richmond, planned in detail in Canada, and was to be executed in Washington. There is also no doubt that secret meetings were held at the residences of secessionists in the city to the further execution of the fiendish plot. The arrests already made of persons known to be parties to the murder of President Lincoln, and the facts thus far ascertained of the hellish purpose of the rebel assassins to strike from existence all the leading men of the national government, thus leaving it without a legal head, and the reins of government to be seized by any erratic, ambitious General who might at the time be in the field at the head of an army, will, when all is made known, startle our people and astound the world.

Frightful Accident.

CAIRO, April 23.—The steamer Sultana, from New Orleans on the 21st instant, arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained there thirty hours repairing, and had took on 1,996 Federal soldiers and thirty-five officers, lately released from Catawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening, and after coaling, proceeded. About two o'clock A. M., when seven miles above Memphis, she blew up, and immediately took fire, burning to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls aboard not more than 700 have been rescued. Five hundred were rescued, and are now in the hospital. Two or three hundred uninjured are at the Soldier's Home. Captain Mason of the Sultana, is supposed to be lost. At 4 A. M. to-day the river in front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life, many of them badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up. Gen. Washburn immediately organized a board of officers, and they are now at work investigating the affair.

A prominent copperhead of St. Cloud, Minnesota, told a man in presence of witnesses, Friday night, three hours before the assassination occurred, that Lincoln and Seward were murdered.

Rebel Impudence in Washington.

We thought we had attained to a measurably correct estimate of the impudence of rebels and traitors. We have made it a study. We have had it before us ever since this war began. We have pondered it in the abstract, and witnessed it in the concrete, but we confess that our Washington correspondent's statements of the return of rabid, unsubdued rebels to the capital, and of their conduct there, presents a phase of rebel impudence which passes our former conceptions of the thing.

The breaking up of the rebellion has sent these unclean birds back to roost. Men who went away from Washington and have been for four years in array against the Government, are returning there, and swelling and strutting about those streets, apparently glorying in their crimes, and without a particle of shame or remorse for the innocent blood they have shed in their partrid warfare. They are actually claiming the property they forsook to become foes to their country. If such persons go unwhipped of justice, we do not understand the laws nor the times. The contempt which they show to the Government and the loyal people, is an intolerable insult to both. We cannot think that the authorities at Washington will tamely submit to the disgrace of their impudent behavior and presence. The times are changed since they ran away from their homes. The assumptions of slave holding pride and insolence have gone out of fashion while they were absent in the ranks. They should be taught their manners anew, according to the code that has been inaugurated under the auspices of loyalty and freedom.—Commercial.

Wilson's Campaign.

At any other period of the war, the terrible blows dealt the enemy by our Western cavalry in this adventurous campaign would have thrilled the country with a sense of triumph. This expedition by Wilson is the great "raid" of the war. An examination of a map is necessary to understanding fully the daring and destructive sweep made through the very heart of the Gulf States. In the first place the famous rebel cavalry, under Forrest, was defeated and almost annihilated at Selma, Alabama, and the rebel arsenals and manufacturing at that place destroyed. The main body of our forces moved eastward, capturing Montgomery, West Point, Columbus and Macon, making apparently for Savannah, scattering the militia on all sides, running the only remaining strand of railroad that might be of use to the rebels, breaking up their machine shops, and annihilating not only their military stores but rendering the manufacture of material for future campaigns impossible. We do not wonder that Joe Johnston said to General Sherman, of Wilson, "Stop him, for God's sake, for he is raiding through the country and tearing everything to pieces."

Booth's Body Denied to his Brother.

APRIL 29.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Edwin Booth is here for the purpose, it is stated for procuring the body of his brother. His desire cannot be granted, as the grave of the assassin will never be known. The surgeons who held the autopsy upon Booth, assert that he must have endured untold anguish of body as well as of mind, from the nature of the fracture of his leg, the small bone having cut its way through the flesh and protruded. Mortification of the leg had also commenced, and it was the opinion of the Surgeon General that he could not have lived many days more in any event.

From Selma, Alabama.

Among prisoners captured at Selma, are 150 officers. Lieut. General Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamer. N. B. Forrest, Dan. Adams, Roddy Armstrong and McCausland, escaped also. Forrest's ordnance officer, Capt. Bond, is reported wounded. Croxhan and McCook attacked Jackson's front and rear, at Tryon, and having travelled by different roads, their attacks were simultaneous. He must have been destroyed. The destruction of the Centreville bridge and Croxhan's movements toward Tuscaloosa, rendered it impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans.

Removal of Gold from Richmond.

It is stated that Jeff Davis & Co., carried off from Richmond between six and thirteen million dollars of specie. In removing it from the Treasury to the Danville depot, one keg at a time was carried in a wagon, which was doubly guarded against the populace. It is said there were thirty four kegs in all. They were loaded into two cars, and four of the principal officers of the department were detailed to ride with the treasure. No care was taken of Confederate bonds, and they were scattered profusely through the streets.

A Memorable Spot.

The swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, where Booth and Harold found a temporary refuge, is situated four or five miles from the Potomac river. It is about twenty miles long and in some places almost impenetrable. The assassins lurked in its recesses until they found means to cross the river. The place where they were finally caught, known as Garrett's farm, is situated near Port Royal, a post village of Carolina county, Va., on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, twenty-two miles below Fredericksburg.

The secessionists at Windsor, C. W., on Saturday hoisted flags, and prepared for rejoicing over the murder of President Lincoln, when the Mayor arrested the whole of them.

Three of the four candidates for the Presidency in 1860 are now dead—Douglas, Bell, and Lincoln.

CAPTURE OF BOOTH.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The fourth edition of the Star has the following additional details of the capture of Harold and the killing of Booth: A detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dougherty, numbering twenty-eight men, and accompanied by two of Colonel Baker's detective force, who went down the river on Monday, obtained the first news of Booth at Port Royal on Tuesday evening, from an old man, who stated that four men, in company with a rebel Captain, had crossed the Rappahannock, a short time previous going in the direction of Bowling Green. He added that the Captain would probably be found in that place, as he was counting a lady there. On proceeding on to Bowling Green, the Captain was found at the hotel and taken into custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Harold were at the house of John and William Garrett, three miles back, towards Port Royal, and about a quarter of a mile from the road passed over by the cavalry.

In the mean time, it appears, Booth and Harold applied to Garrett for horses to ride to Louisa Court House. The latter, fearing the horses would not be returned, refused to hear them, notwithstanding the large sums offered. These circumstances, together with the reconfirmation of Booth and Harold, each charging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties, had aroused the suspicion of the Garrett brothers, who urged Booth and Harold to leave lest they (Garrett's) should get into trouble with our cavalry. This Booth refused to do without horses, and the two men retired to the barn, the door of which, after they had entered, Garrett locked, and remained himself on guard in a neighboring corn crib, as he alleged, to prevent their horses from being taken and ridden off in the night by Booth and Harold.

Upon the approach of our cavalry from Bowling Green, about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, Garrett's came out of the corn crib to meet them, and in answer to their inquiries directed them to the barn. Booth was at once summoned to surrender but refused. Harold expressed his willingness to give himself up, but was overruled by Booth for some time, but finally surrendered, leaving Booth in the barn, which had been set on fire. The latter then, assuming a defiant air, called out to know the commanding officer, and proposed to him that his men should be drawn up fifty yards distance, when he would come out and fight them. After the barn had been burning three-quarters of an hour and the roof was about to fall in Booth, who had been standing with a revolver in one hand and a carbine resting on the floor, made a demonstration as though to break through the guard. To prevent this Sergeant Corbett fired, intending to hit Booth so as to cripple him. The ball, however, struck a little too high and entered his neck, resulting fatally. Booth had in his possession a short, heavy bowie knife with which he struck Major Rathburne, a Spencer Carbine, seven shot, of Massachusetts manufacture, three revolvers and a pocket pistol. He wore, besides his suit of gray, an ordinary cloth cap, a heavy, high topped cavalry boot on his right foot, with the top turned down, and a government shoe on his left foot. No clue could be obtained of the other two men, and taking the two Garrett's into custody the command immediately set out for Washington, after releasing the Captain.

Lieutenant Dougherty, who commanded the squadron, entered the service with the 71st New York Militia, Sergeant Corbett, who shot Booth, was captured in Boston a year or two ago, at which time he assumed the name of Boston Corbett. Today he has been greatly lionized, and on the street was repeatedly surrounded by citizens, who occasionally manifested their appreciation by loud cheers. The two privates are dressed in rebel gray, having belonged to Lee's army, and just returned home on parole. They profess to have been entirely ignorant of the character of Booth and Harold, and manifest great uneasiness concerning their connection with the affair.

Booth and Harold narrowly escaped on this side of the Potomac, Marshal Murray and a posse of New York detectives traced them within a short distance of Swans Point, but the Marshal being unacquainted with the darkness of the night, took the wrong road, and before he regained the trail, Booth and Harold succeeded in crossing the river to Virginia.

The report that Booth attempted to shoot himself while in the barn is incorrect. He however, in his parley with his besiegers, indicated that he would not be taken alive. His manner throughout was that of hardened desperation, knowing that his doom was sealed, and preferring to meet it there in that shape, to a more ignominious death awaiting him if captured. He appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him, until the roof began to fall, when he made a movement indicating a purpose to make the desperate attempt to cut his way out, and perhaps really hoped to succeed, amid the smoke and confusion. It was this movement on his part that seems to have caused Corbett to fire the fatal shot. Harold before leaving the barn laid down his pistol, which was immediately picked up by Booth, who had it in his hands at the time he was shot.

Boston Corbett who killed Booth is said to be a man of deep religious feeling, who has at prayer meetings lately, prayed fervently that the assassin of the late President might be brought to justice. It is said also that in pulling the trigger Booth he sent up an audible petition for the soul of the criminal. The pistol used by Corbett was a regular large sized cavalry pistol. He was offered \$1,000 this morning for the pistol, with its five un-discharged loads.

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

A collision occurred on the Potomac river, one mile from Blackstone Island, Tuesday morning, by which the steamer Black Diamond was sunk in three minutes. The Diamond was acting as picket boat, and in the confusion occasioned by the collision many soldiers became panic-stricken and were drowned. The loss of life will probably exceed fifty.

The Mormons are putting up a private line of telegraph in Utah, at a cost of \$300 a mile in gold.

THE INGERSOLL DIFFICULTY.

The Bulletin furnishes the following particulars of the Ingersoll difficulty, which has produced a considerable sensation in Philadelphia. When the train reached Ninth and Green streets a party of men got around the front door of the car for the purpose of giving Mr. Ingersoll a parting salute of groans. The obnoxious individual passed out of the back door and got upon Wallace street. The crowd followed him. At Eighth street, Mr. Ingersoll turned about and faced the party. Capt. J. H. Withington, Jr., of the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stepped forward and said: "Ingersoll, I'm a soldier. I have risked my life for my country. I think you owe an apology to the country for your speech, and particularly to the soldiers." Ingersoll merely replied, "Go to hell." The Captain raised his cane to strike him, but the blow was warded off by Ingersoll with his cane. The two men crossed canes for a few seconds. Ingersoll received a cut on the left side of his face, and broke his cane upon the arm of Capt. Withington. Mr. Ingersoll then drew back about ten paces, took from his pocket a revolver, and cocked it. Some of the crowd scattered at this warlike movement of Ingersoll, when he was seized by a police officer. It was as much as the officer could do to keep the people from laying violent hands upon his person. The prisoner was finally landed at the police station, followed by an excited crowd, which augmented at every step. Alderman Massey was sent for, and Mr. Ingersoll given a hearing. At the station-house Capt. Withington gave his testimony, which was to the same effect as given above. Officer Jones testified that he arrested the man with a revolver in his hand, and that it was cocked. Here Ingersoll remarked defiantly and offensively: "Yes, you all ran like a pack of sheep when I did not." "You are a liar," shouted one, and the crowd made another rush for Ingersoll, and the police with great difficulty succeeded in keeping them back. Capt. Withington remarked: "I've been in the battle field where the bullets are thick and fast, and I've seen too many of them to be scared by a revolver." Alderman Massey held Mr. Ingersoll in \$20,000 bonds. Ingersoll applied to several persons to go bail for him, but all refused.

A Jew paying particular attention to a ham of bacon, was asked what he was saying to it? He replied, "I was saying thou almost persuadest me to be a Christian."

New Advertisements.

Advertisements not in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

A FARM WANTED, having from 20 to 25 acres cleared, tillable land, with some timber land. Poor buildings no objection. Address, giving location, description and terms. C. W. ROBINSON, Port Richmond, Pa. May 3, 1865-pd.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with certain Gray Males, now in possession of Jacob Miller of Deatur township, as the same belong to me and has only been left with said Miller on loan, subject to my order at any time. May 3, 1865-pd. ISAAC GIBBS.

STRAINED OR STOLEN.—Two books from the counter of the subscriber in Clearfield, one entitled "Ancient Mythology," and the other "Self Contradictions of the Bible." Any Christian, or Christian's son who took or stole them from my counter, will please return them, or the subscriber may consider the Christian's name as May 3, 1865-pd. S. H. LAUFCHLIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of John W. Graham, late of Bradford township Clearfield county Pa. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ED. DALE, Administrator. May 2, 1865-pd.

LIST OF LETTERS unclaimed and remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

Bloom, Miss Belle; Gamble, Matthew C.; Bufford, Samuel; Jacob, Jacob; Canfield, D. B.; Lewis, Dennis; Conway Mrs. Catharine Morgan; Stephen D. Emmet; Miss Margaret Sargent; Theodore East; Samuel Seward; Mrs. Anna Filson; Andrew claims; Christian's name; Fraily, A. J.; Spraw, Miss Bessie J.; Fulton, James. Two cents due on each letter advertised. Persons calling for any of above letters will say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

There will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Wm. Jones, in Clearfield borough, on Friday 12th of May, the following described personal property, to wit: Bedsteads, iron bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureau, corner cupboard, tea-war, a tin, 3 stove kettles, potatoes, matts, forks, shovels, hoes, and a variety of other household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when due attendance will be given. Terms made known on day of sale. WM. JONES, May 3, 1865.

RADEBACH'S LINE OF STAGE-COACHES.

THE travelling public are respectfully informed, that a new line of coaches has just been established for the accommodation of travellers to the several points West and East of Philadelphia, Pa. The coaches will leave Philadelphia immediately on the arrival of the cars, and will connect with the line of coaches running between Clearfield and Clarion and Franklin. Going east, passengers will be carried through in time to connect with the cars from Philadelphia to Tyrone. Passengers will dine at the "Blue Ball Hotel," whether travelling East or West. JOHN S. RADEBACH, Proprietor. April 12, 1865.

PUBLIC VENDUE

of Personal Property. There will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the residence of Matthew H. Force, late of Bradford co. d. on Tuesday, May 9th, 1865, the following articles of personal property, to wit: one mare, two set of harness, one windmill, one threshing machine, one patent hay-fork, one cow, four head young cattle, a tin, 3 stove kettles, one cultivator, two buffaloes, robes, one iron 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. FORCE, made known by. RAYMOND WILSON, April 26, 1865.