

Raftsmans Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 19, 1865.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

It is with sorrow and sadness that we announce the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at the hands of a brutal assassin—full details of which will be found in another column.

That this good, pure and noble patriot should be removed from our midst at the present juncture in our National history, is a sore and dire calamity, and the whole nation deeply mourns the sad event.

From Shermans Army. Late advices from Goldsboro state that Sherman's army commenced its advance on the 9th, moving in three columns, under Howard, Slucom and Schofield.

Military and Civil Law. The terms granted LEE, remarks the Pittsburg Commercial, were to him as commander of the army. The question is asked, do they clear him from the consequences of seeking to overthrow the government?

Hon. Andrew Johnson. The inauguration of Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, took place at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, April 15th.

THE RICHMOND FIRE.—The aggregate value of the property destroyed in Richmond foots up \$2,146,240. Imposing as these figures appear, they are far short of the truth, for the reason already stated—that real estate was before the war invariably assessed much below the value which it would have commanded in the market.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY!

President Lincoln Shot—Secretary Seward, F. W. Seward, Major Seward, and Mr. Hansell Stabbed—The Plot, Victims and Assassins—Inauguration and Address of Andrew Johnson—The Cabinet, etc.

Particulars in regard to the Assassination of President Lincoln.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, on Friday evening, April 14th, visited Ford's theatre in Washington, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 8 o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going.

The theatre was densely crowded, and every body seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor.

At midnight the Cabinet together with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes, and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside.

Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons were in a room of the house opposite to Ford's Theatre, where the President was taken, and adjoining that where he was lying.

At twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, on Saturday morning, April 15th, the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling asleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity.

Surrounding the death bed of the President were Secretaries Stanton, Wells, Usher, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, M. G. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of Interior, and Gen. Halleck.

The corps of the late President has been laid out in the room known as the guest's room, northwest wing of the White House. It is dressed in a suit of black clothes worn by him at his last inauguration.

The President's remains were embalmed, after which they were laid in state in the East room, in order to give the public an opportunity to see once more the features of him they loved so well.

The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the vault of the Congressional Cemetery, and hereafter taken to Mr. Lincoln's home at Springfield, Illinois.

Particulars of the Attack on Secretary W. H. Seward, and Family. The circumstances of Secretary Seward's assassination are thus narrated by a member of his household: A man on horseback rode to the Secretary's house, rang the bell and told the servant attending upon the door that he had a prescription from Dr. Verdi.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head. Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous. The attendant is reported dead—the knife having penetrated the lungs.

The Plot—The Victims—The Assassins. There is reason to believe that Secretary Seward received several months since an intimation from Europe that something of a very desperate character was to transpire at Washington, and it is more than probable that the intimation had reference to this plot of assassination.

From information in possession of the authorities it is evident that the scope of the plot was intended to be more comprehensive. Vice President Johnson, and other prominent members of the administration were particularly inquired for by suspected parties, and the precise locality obtained, but provisionally in their cases the scheme miscarried.

A sentinel was placed in the passage way leading to the private box of the theatre, occupied by the President, before the performance commenced. Booth passed this sentinel by giving the name of some Governor. These facts are derived from an authentic source.

Spangler, who has been arrested, held Booth's horse at the door at Ford's theatre. The clerks at the National Hotel, where Booth had been boarding till last evening, states that two very suspicious looking persons called on him yesterday, and that in the evening all three very suddenly disappeared.

From evidence obtained, it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his son, is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable, on Fourteenth st. Surratt is a young man with light hair and a goatee.

Most ample measures have been adopted for the apprehension of the culprits, and it is believed they cannot long succeed in evading the authorities; and the overtaking arm of justice. A reward of \$50,000 is offered for their arrest.

Letter to the Vice President—Official notice of the Death of the President—The Inauguration and Address of Andrew Johnson—The Cabinet, etc.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15. SIR: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening, in this city, and died at the hour of twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock this day.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremony should take place at his rooms at the Kirkwood House in Washington, at ten o'clock in the morning.

After receiving the oath and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked: "GENTLEMEN: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred.

"I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil, and an honest conscience believe, upon a great principle of rights which lies at the basis of all things.

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want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the government through its present perils. I feel in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you, and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."

At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded, and a few minutes were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centered upon him. In the course of some conversation he remarked, "The duties are mine. I will perform them trusting in God."

Historic Lesson. To put down the most criminal conspiracy the world has ever seen, we sent forth the flaming sword—but now having vanquished the guilty traitors, it is gracefully magnanimous to tender the olive branch.

"History," says Lord Jeffrey, "records no instance of greater magnanimity, prudence and forbearance—of councils more firm—of gallantry more generous—of moderation dignified or wiser. The proclamation of Alexander of Russia, to the military men who might be in Paris on his arrival—his address to the Senate—were both conceived in the very highest strain of nobleness and wisdom.

Official despatches, via New Orleans, have been received, announcing the capture of the Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. The former at 10:30 A. M. on the 9th, with 700 prisoners; the latter on the same day by assault, with over 5,000 prisoners and a large amount of ordnance stores.

The National Intelligencer says: We can state on the highest authority that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the cabinet, together with the Vice President. The names of the severally appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astounded at the developments."

His MEN WOULD NOT FIGHT.—It is said that pending the negotiations between GRANT and LEE, the rebel soldiers became aware through conversations on the picket line, of the generous terms offered by GRANT, and resolved not to fight any longer. This feeling could not have escaped the observation of LEE, and may have had some little weight with him in determining to abandon a struggle so evidently hopeless.

The cellars of New York are inhabited by twenty-two thousand people.

"Suppressing Treason." On Saturday morning a rebel prisoner inquired of a guard in front of the State Department if it was true the President was dead. The soldier replied it was. Whereupon the citizen replied, "I am a d-d utterer of the citizen's lie. He had hardly concluded the utterance when the guard put a ball through his head, and he lies now a corpse, executed by all, though dead; while the soldier is toasted and feted, and is the hero of the war. The incident fairly illustrates the intensity of popular feeling in the City of Washington.

A "copperhead" in a store on Pennsylvania avenue, on Saturday last, expressing himself well pleased, with the terrible tragedy, when a lady threw a bucket of cast iron in his face, and then seized an axe-handle lying near her, and striking him a blow on the head felled him to the floor. She then took up a salt fish and beat him on the head, the salt and brine entering the wound and his eyes, when he rushed from the store and made his escape.

In South Pittsburgh a woman threw a bowl of milk in a traitors face, for expressing joy at the death of Mr. Lincoln, and afterwards barely escaped being hung by the incensed populace.

Two persons were arrested at McKeesport and taken to the Provost Marshal's office in Pittsburgh for a hearing, for uttering expressions of joy over the murder of the President.

CAUTION.—The public is hereby notified / not to give employment to my son, Solomon Law, who has left his home in Woodward township, and is only 16 years old. I will pay no debts contracted by him, and will prosecute any person who harbors or employs him.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the First National Bank of Clearfield, April 30, 1865.

RICHMOND HAS FALLEN! Richmond has Fallen!! and so has the PRICE OF GOODS AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF J. I. Morris & Co., Phillipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

Prints, delaines, balmoreal and hoop skirts, ladies and children's circ-lars, ladies baskets, &c., &c. Notions in endless variety. Boots and shoes of all kinds for ladies, men and children.

Hardware.—Broad axes, double and single bitt axes, rafting axes, barking axes, augers, &c. Groceries.—Rio, rye and laguara coffee; Sugar, brown, yellow and white; Imperial, black and young hyson tea; Fresh canned peaches; Pickles, jellies, catsup, pepper sauce; Syrup of all kinds, all very low.

To Lumbermen and Contractors We would say, that we are prepared to furnish them with four, feed, bacon, fish, salt, in fact any thing in our line, cheaper than the cheapest. We guarantee persons, visiting our store, to go away satisfied with the bargains they can have. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. We are still at the old stand in the Building known as the Exchange Hotel. The highest Market price paid for lumber, shingles and country produce. J. I. MORRIS & CO.