

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 17, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The court for the trial of the assassins was organized at Washington city last week, and at once began its labors. The following persons were arraigned: David E. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, John H. Surratt, Edw. Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel A. Mudd. Daily reports of the proceedings are published.

The people of Maryland and Washington city, have resolved to prevent the return of all citizens who left either locality to fight in the rebel army; and such as have returned are warned to leave or they will be subjected to forcible ejection.

The Government Bonds bearing gold interest, will be paid in coin in July. This fact in a great measure accounts for the steady and speedy fall in the price of Gold. The Government has now on hand thirty-three millions of gold.

Carroll, an accomplice of Booth's was tracked from Alexandria to Delphos, Ohio, where he was arrested. On being taken he wept bitterly, and wringing his hands exclaimed "They will hang me! they will hang me!"

News from North Carolina represents a great portion of the population as entirely destitute, and that starvation stares them in the face. An appeal for aid has been made by some prominent clergymen.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, on Saturday the 18th, amounted to \$30,451,950—making the total subscriptions last week \$98,000,000.

The rewards for the capture of the assassin Booth, amounted to over 160,000 which will be divided among those entitled to receive it.

A part of the army of the Potomac has arrived near Alexandria, where it will encamp for the present.

MR. LINCOLN'S GOOD NAME.

No man was ever more abused than Mr. LINCOLN, says the Gazette. He was ridiculed as an "ape," a "filthy jester," and of course, an uncultivated man, and denounced as a "tyrant," a "king," a "usurper," the enemy of his country and the subverter of its Constitution. In England he was laughed at, jeered at, hooted at, and sneered at, with every possible variation in the terms employed, and scarcely one of the prominent presses of that nation could bring itself to the task of speaking of him even in decent language. But Mr. LINCOLN paid no heed to all this. He pursued the even tenor of his way, animated by a lofty singleness of purpose, and honesty that never swerved a hair's breadth from the true line. Disregarding all assaults upon his good name, and all provocations from a broad and at home to change his policy, he first settled in his own mind what was right, and then adhered to it with the sternest determination.

And behold the result! After years of systematic detraction his bitterest defamers are compelled to do homage to the spotless purity of his life, to the exalted honesty that marked his public career, to the lofty patriotism that animated his every public act, and to admit that he belonged to the highest order of statesmen. Even the English papers admit all this, and testify to the fact that Europe was all along relying upon his purity, his statesmanship, his foresight and his sound judgment, whilst the press, and the rostrum rung with denunciations of him. Never was a man more thoroughly vindicated than he. Never did a man escape so suddenly from encompassing clouds to stand forever in the clear sunshine of eternal day. The enemies who plotted his death little thought that in taking away his mortal life they were securing to him that immortal fame which belongs only to the few who are destined to live through successive years.

Declining Copperhead Honors.

A few of the more crafty politicians throughout the State, says the Telegraph, and particularly in districts where the copperheads are woefully in the minority, are casting about their lines to catch and induce soldiers who are Democrats, to become candidates of the copperhead faction, for office. In every instance we have yet noticed, these soldiers decline on the ground that whatever of influence or popularity they have gained while fighting the battles of liberty, must be wielded for the good of the country, and not prostituted for the base purposes of politicians who have disgraced themselves in the effort to destroy the country.

More bad news for the "Castles" — the capture of Jeff Davis, while attempting to run away in his wife's petticoats! Verily, a fit garb for a rebel "President."

JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

A letter signed by the above named individual was published in the Clearfield Republican, of the 3d inst., which we have deferred noticing until the present, that we might be prepared to do it full justice. Early in the history of the late war, John S. M'Kiernan acquired some reputation as a brave soldier, and hence we were always disposed to overlook his short-comings, and bear with his incompetency. He has seen proper, however, to thrust himself into print with grave charges against others, and justice to them, as well as to the Government, requires that we should lay before the public the facts which exhibit him as a self-convicted liar.

On the 1st of March last, a letter from Col. Campbell, Provost Marshal, was published, giving as among the reasons why troops were sent to Clearfield county, the fact that his Deputy, John S. M'Kiernan, had "from time to time reported the impossibility of obtaining aid or assistance from the inhabitants in the prosecution of his duties—that, on the contrary, deserters and non-reporting drafted men were secreted, harbored, and employed by many influential citizens—that his efforts must prove fruitless unless sustained by a military force, and that he had been repeatedly fired upon while in the execution of his duty." For two months after the publication of this letter we heard nothing from M'Kiernan. But suddenly his ire was aroused, and on the 3d instant, a letter appeared in the Republican, substantially denying that he had made any such reports, and saying that he was charged with it "to bring him into disrepute with the Democratic party, and destroy what friends he had among the Republicans." The poor fool seems to have forgotten that his letters were on file among the records of the Provost Marshal's office, which fully bear Col. Campbell out in all he said. That the public may know exactly what reports he did make, we append a number of his letters, commencing with the one in which he accepted his appointment. There are, of course, a vast number of others on file, of the same character, for which we have not room. We give enough, however, (embracing more than a year,) to show the general tenor of the whole.

CLEARFIELD, JUNE 9TH, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the appointment that you left with Dr. Mechin to fill, constituting me a special officer to arrest deserters and spies. I have the honor to accept it, and would respectfully ask for instructions. In this county they threaten the man that attempts to arrest any deserters, and in some parts of the county parties are organizing for that purpose. In case I should arrest any one, where will I get the guard to take care of them, or what shall I do with them.

Your ob't serv't, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

CLEARFIELD, JULY 1ST, 1863.

SIR: Yours of the 26th ult. I have just received, and I at once comply with your request. The rolls from Knox township (where the shooting occurred) have again been returned to me without completion. I have been informed to-day that a party of sixty persons have been organized to resist the enrolling.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

CLEARFIELD, JULY 4TH, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following: Day before yesterday I went up into Knox township to get one of the citizens to enroll the township, but no one would do it. I then asked the young man that was with me if he would agree to do it if I would go with him and assist. He said he would, and so we went at it. By last evening we had all the names, but they are not yet copied. The people tongue-lashed us at a great rate. Some refused to give their ages, and one man told me repeatedly to leave, and said if I did not I would get shot. A lady (D) said to me "Get out of this you damned black son of a bitch or I'll scald you." I didn't get out though. D. J. Cathcart, I think is not improving, and it is feared that he will not recover. I hope by the last of next week to report to you the arrest of the man that shot him. Shall I arrest any of those persons that refused to give their ages? Mr. Cathcart told me yesterday that Philip Sloppy did not stone him but only picked up stones and said he would if he (Cathcart) did not leave, and he left for fear of injury. Daniel Bowman also told him in a threatening manner to leave his house, and he left. Shall I arrest one, both, or either of them?

I am respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

CLEARFIELD, JULY 9TH, 1863.

SIR: The enrollment for this County is at last completed. I was compelled to visit several of the townships in order to have the enrollment completed, as the officers were afraid to go into some localities. Since I have been around through the County I find that twenty or twenty-five cavalry will be necessary for my posse. I wish they were here as I feel a reluctance to call on citizens to assist me in arresting deserters as there is so much feeling in the matter.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

SMITH'S MILLS, JULY 11TH, 1863.

SIR: I have to report the following for this week: Yesterday, and Wednesday last, I visited Girard and Goshen townships, and assisted in enrolling them, as the enroller was afraid to go to some of the families. This week I also went to Knox township, hoping from the trials I had at work to be able to arrest the shooter of Mr. Cathcart. But the parties I had engaged did not do as I directed them and in consequence that matter is statu quo.

Your ob't serv't, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

CLEARFIELD, JULY 27TH, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 22d inst. also of the 23d, were received this evening. I arrested two deserters last week (of which I notified you) and the actual expenses for the two was six dollars and twenty-five cents, but it is impossible for me to make a return of it, because I

cannot certify that it is on their descriptive list. They (the deserters) being non est. They were let out of the jail some time on Saturday night or Sunday morning by some persons. One of the prisoners was a nephew of Ex-Governor Bigler, and raised a little excitement by putting him in jail. I am not surprised that they were liberated. I told you when I was out there that I did not think that deserters could be kept in our jail, and I now report that I believe, should I put others in, that they will be let out. But I shall do my best to arrest others. Still I find it very difficult to get near them, as they are kept posted as to my whereabouts by their numerous coppery friends. If it was possible for me to have a force of mounted men I know I could do my duty more efficiently.

Respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

CLEARFIELD, AUGUST 5TH, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL, PRO. MARSHAL 19TH DISTRICT PA.:—SIR: On Monday the 27th I came down from home, intending to take to Pittsburgh the two deserters I had in jail, but when I arrived here I was very much chagrined to find that they had been let out. Enclosed you will find a slip from each of our papers giving an account of the transaction. It is now reported that they (the deserters) have gone back to the army. I feel very much discouraged at my want of success. I do, and have done the very best in my power, but I believe that I cannot myself arrest six deserters in as many months. In Ferguson township Mr. Watts told me that he thought there would be trouble in enforcing the draft. He said that dissatisfied parties stole from him three hundred pounds of lead pipe to make into bullets. In Bradford township they have held regular meetings pledging themselves to stand by one another in resisting.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

CLEARFIELD, AUGUST 11TH, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL, PRO. MARSHAL 19TH DISTRICT PA.:—SIR: I wish it had been possible for you to have visited this County before the draft. You could then appreciate better the difficulties attending it here. If I had a force of mounted men, I would not fear the worst of them, and men or not men I will serve the notices.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

SMITH'S MILLS, AUGUST 15TH, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL, PRO. MARSHAL 19TH DISTRICT PA.:—SIR: I have the honor to report for this week the following: On Tuesday last, I went out in the country from Clearfield some four miles and engaged a young man to go with me five or six miles further, for the purpose of arresting a deserter named Jerro Weiser. It was dark when we arrived at the place, and we reconnoitered the house, but found it dark and to all appearances vacant. Some two or three hundred yards from this place there was a tavern where we put up for the night. The landlord said Weiser was not at home, but had joined the band in Knox township. The next morning, to be sure he was not at home we went at four o'clock A. M. and concealed ourselves in the bushes near the house, intending to wait there until some one would make their appearance. It was quite a punishment to do so, as the mosquitoes were very troublesome. We lay there until half past seven before we got sight of any one. The woman of the house then came to the door, and stood full five minutes looking upon the ground, as though she was searching for tracks or "signs" of some one being there. She then went back into the house, and half an hour later Weiser and two others, (one a deserter, perhaps both) came around from the front part of the house, where the wife met them, and from their conversation we learned that they had not slept in the house that night. They all had rifles, and after conversing a short time one proposed that they should shoot mark. They did so with revolvers, retaining their rifles in their left hands, only shooting one load out until they would reload. It was very evident from their actions that they were suspicious that some one was near. From their extreme cautiousness I thought it would not be prudent for us to attack them, and so we quietly withdrew. On Thursday again I went out, taking one man with me for the purpose of arresting a deserter in Boggs township. We rode up to near the house, saw the man we were after in the garden, got off our horses and walked leisurely towards the house, keeping our eyes upon our man. As soon as he saw us, he picked up something and went into the house. We of course followed—went in, spoke to madame, and asked for her husband. She said he was not at home, which we thought quite cool for August. She told us to search the house which we did most thoroughly, but nothing could we find and we supposed that he must have passed through the house and struck a bee-line for the woods, which was not far off. Quite a number of these men have congregated in Knox township and I expect if I go there to serve the notices I will get a shell.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

SMITH'S MILLS, SEPT. 13, 1864.

PROVOST MARSHAL, PRO. MARSHAL 19TH DISTRICT PA.:—SIR: You will please find enclosed a slip which I cut from one of the Clearfield papers. The report had this much foundation: "In Knox township lives John Sloss, drafted man, that I had arrested three or four weeks ago, and he was rescued by an armed force of men, who, firing a number of shots at the guard so intimidated them that they (guards) left the prisoner escape." Thomas Adams and James M'Kee, deserters from the 149th regiment, and both desperadoes armed to resist the Government, are in the same township. Geo. Sloss, a man that there is a U. S. warrant against, is also there. These men are together and determined to not be taken. One day last week, they heard that Captain Benson and I, with a posse, were going to arrest them, and they were seen in company with about fifteen others, all armed, awaiting us. I do not feel myself able to attempt the arrest of these men, and I do not know of more than two persons that will assist me. Will you not advise me what to do?

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

These reports, taken in connection with the shooting of Cathcart and the murder of Col. Butler, were surely more than enough to induce Col. Campbell to make the requisition for troops to be sent to Clearfield. They fully justify all that he did, had there been nothing additional in the verbal statements made by M'Kiernan from time to time on his visits to headquarters. And why

should M'Kiernan deny them? Were they false? Did he wilfully misrepresent the condition of things in Clearfield? Were there no organizations to resist the draft? Was there no difficulty in making the enrollment? As a faithful officer he could make no other reports, and the results which followed the troops being sent here fully vindicated them. Had he stood by what he said, instead of attempting to deny it, he would have commanded the respect of all honorable men, in place of being held up to public scorn and contempt as a wilful and deliberate liar.

This may seem strong language, but what we are about to say will amply justify its use. In his published letter M'Kiernan makes the following statement:

"The deserters of most notoriety at that time in the country were Tom. Adams and Jim. McKee. It was patent that they were employed by some one. A. T. Mason and myself, left Clearfield town one morning, with the intention of arresting them or their employer. The deserters we could not find, but on his own acknowledgment I arrested Mr. Jacob Reed as having had them employed. I then went nothing about the man nor his politics, nor did I care. All I wished to do was to break up the nest of those bad men, Adams and McKee. I took Mr. Reed to Pittsburgh and handed him over to the District Attorney. About the first word the Attorney asked me was, 'Is this man a copperhead?' I said since arresting him he tells me he is a Republican. He replied by saying, 'this is not the kind of men we are after. We want an out spoken Copperhead, one that is opposed to the draft,' or words to this effect. He then asked Mr. Reed if he knew any such man. Reed said he did, and upon his making oath against Mr. Geo. Sloss as the kind of man wanted, and his having done the same thing that Reed was arrested for, he, (Reed) was permitted to return home.

This whole statement is false, in every particular. It is a series of deliberate, wilful, and mercurious lies. He forgot that he had reported the case to Colonel Campbell. Here is his letter:

SMITH'S MILLS, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. COL. H. S. CAMPBELL, PRO. MARSHAL 19TH DISTRICT PA.:—SIR: On last Monday I received a warrant for the arrest of one Jacob Reed for harboring and giving employment to deserters, knowing them to be such. On Wednesday I subpoenaed the witnesses and arrested Reed and that night went to Pittsburgh. On Thursday the prisoner had a hearing, and was held to bail in a thousand dollars for his appearance at the May term of the U. S. Court. While at Pittsburgh, I made information against another person (George Sloss) for the same offence, and expect to receive the warrant next week. Does what I have done meet with your approval? I am respectfully,

Your ob't serv't JOHN S. M'KIERNAN.

Now it will be observed that instead of Reed being discharged, he was held to bail in \$1,000, for his appearance at Court! Instead of Reed making oath against Sloss, M'Kiernan made the information himself and got the warrant! Amazing impudence! Knowing that his report was on file, and that the information itself was on record, he yet has the presumption to publish these unqualified falsehoods. What an unmitigated and brazen liar he has got to be since he joined the Copperheads!

That his story about the District Attorney is also false, will appear from the following affidavit of Mr. Reed, and letter of Mr. Carnahan: Clearfield County, ss: On the 15th day of May 1865, personally came before me, J. F. Reed, of Woodward township, in said county, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he has read the letter of John S. M'Kiernan, published in the "Clearfield Republican," in which he professed to give an interview between himself, the U. S. District Attorney, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and this Deponent—that the statement of said John S. M'Kiernan so far as relates to said interview is utterly and entirely false, no such conversation as he details, ever having occurred. J. F. REED. Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of May, 1865, before JOHN W. SHUGART, J. P.

PITTSBURG, MAY 9TH, 1865. DEAR SIR:—Your note calling my attention to a printed letter of one John S. M'Kiernan, was received. It is only necessary to say that no such interview with me ever took place, and no such conversation ever occurred. The statement is entirely false. Respectfully yours, etc.

R. B. CARNAHAN, U. S. Dist. At'y.

Such is the record John S. M'Kiernan has made for himself. We commend it to the "Chapter I of the History of the War in Clearfield." When next this "patriotic, high-minded gentleman" has occasion to write for their paper, they had better authenticate his statements before publishing them, if they do not wish to be considered participes criminis, in his unparalleled lying.

A Fact.

The Compromise Democracy, who busied themselves during the hard fighting of the war, and who were most blatant whenever our boys in the field met with a reverse, suddenly find their occupation gone. A year ago every Democratic leader in the county insisted that the rebels were invincible and could never be conquered. Today the might and majesty of the Government are best exhibited in the conquest which has been made of treason. The compromise Democrats must try their diplomacy in some other direction.

"You can never conquer the South," was heretofore a favorite expression of a certain class of individuals who stay about Clearfield. Wonder if they have heard of the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the capture of the rebel President? "Can't conquer the South," eh?

THE LAST DITCH.

JEFF DAVIS CAPTURED.

MACON, Ga., 11 A. M. May 12, 1865.—Lieut. U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War Washington D. C.—I have the honor to announce that at daylight of the 10th inst. Col. Pritchard, commanding the 4th Michigan Cavalry captured Jeff Davis and family, with Regan Postmaster General, Colonel Harrison, private Secretary, Col. Johnson, A. D. C.; Col. Morris; Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hatheway and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwingsville, in Irwin county, Georgia, seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night and will be forwarded under a strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

MACON, Ga., 11 A. M., May 12.—HEAD-QUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLAND, Ga., May, 11.—To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division.—Sir: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwingsville, I surprised and captured Jeff Davis and family, together with his wife's sister and mother, his Postmaster General, Regan; Private Secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. Johnson, A. D. C., on Davis' Staff, Col. Morris, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lieut. Boutle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan; and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin they were taken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkville to-night. I have the honor, &c.

B. D. PRITCHARD, Lt. Col. 4th Mich. Cav.

The First Wisconsin belongs to Logan's brigade of McCook's division, and had been sent east by Gen. Croxton via Dublin. Col. Mentz had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Attamaha. This accounts for the collision between the parts of the first and second divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured night before last eleven miles south of here. I will send further details as soon as received. J. B. WILSON, Brevet Maj. Gen.

MACON, GEORGIA, May 13, 9:10 A. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton.—Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwingsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Laurens county on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligatorcreek and Green swamp via Cumberlandville, to Irwingsville. At Cumberlandville, Col. Harden met Col. Pritchard, with 750 picked men and horses of the Fourth Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly South while Pritchard, having fresher horses pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House creek to Irwingsville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Jeff Davis had not arrived. From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at 9 p. m. within two miles, as he afterward learned from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by the men of the 4th Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in the skirmish was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was at bay. He brandished a large bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Col's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government too magnanimous to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President or he might hurt some of them. Regan behaves himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

The Copperhead organs are publishing the exculpatory letters of Sanders, Tucker, Clay and other advertised accessories to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, in which those rascals charge the perpetration of that crime as the connivance of President Johnson, without a word of disapproval. This amounts to a tacit acquiescence in what these cut-throats allege.

The Military Aspect.

The surrender of Gen. LEE put out of the field all the Confederate troops in the State of Virginia; the surrender of JOHNSTON put out of the field all the Confederate troops in the Carolinas and Georgia; the surrender of TAYLOR has put out of the field all the Confederate troops in the States of Alabama and Mississippi. In other words, in the whole of the territory from the Potomac to the Mississippi River, and embracing beside the six States named, those of West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky—all of which territory was but lately claimed by the Southern Confederacy—there are now, by the terms of surrender, no Confederate troops, no armed men who have the right to claim the immunities of soldiers, or such beligerent rights as have for four years been conceded to the rebels fighting in the interest of the so called Confederacy. The Generals controlling them, and commanding the respective armies and departments, have on behalf of all in arms, agreed that they shall disarm, return to their homes, and maintain the public peace.

New Advertisements.

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

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—All persons knowing themselves in any way indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay as our books must be balanced.

A. H. PIERCE & BROS. Burnside tp., May 17, 1865-p.

STRAYED.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Lawrence township, on the 21st of April, a small red cow with white spots in face, some white on the neck, white on the side and the point of left horn broke off and is a year old this spring. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward paid for her return.

May 17, 1865. NATHANIEL RISHEL.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the 24th Monday of June, 1865.

The final account of Wm. King, one of the administrators of John King, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The final account of Joseph H. Jones, administrator of Daniel Will, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The account of John M. Quiklin, guardian of H. H. Hurd, jr., and Wilson A. Hurd, minor children of Caroline Hurd, deceased.

The account of Wm. Feuth, guardian of Rebecca S. Klinger, deceased, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, deceased.

The final account of G. W. M. Josly, executor of the last Will and testament of Jos. H. Cora, dec'd.

The final account of Peter M. Smith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were in any way due, late of Clearfield county, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Gorman, one of the administrators of John King, late of Burnside township, Clearfield county, deceased.

G. BARGER, Register's Office, May 17, 65.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Executive committee, for the renting of the Fair grounds of the Clearfield county Agricultural Society, on Saturday the 14th day of May, 1865, at the office of R. J. Wallace, Esq. in the Borough of Clearfield. Possession will be given immediately to the highest bidder—the Executive committee reserving the right to accept or decline during the holding of the Fair, and for one week previous, of which due notice will be given by order of the Ex. Com. L. F. IRWIN, Secretary.

FIRST ARRIVAL!

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

BOYNTON, SHOWERS AND GRAHAM.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Have received their first supply of Seasonable Goods, which they are now offering for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, Provision, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaca, Gingham, Ducais, Prints, Merinos, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliants, Poplins, Jaconets, Lawns, Nankins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Collettes, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Calicoes, Hoods, Coats, Mantels, Balmoral skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braids, Muffs, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swists, Bobinetts, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.

Of Men's Wear

They have also received a large and well selected stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver-Ton, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, etc., etc.

Ready-Made Clothing

In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Overcoats, Drawers, Cashmeres and Linen Shirts, etc.

Of Boots and Shoes.

They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Pump Gaiters, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, etc.

Groceries and Provisions

Such as Coffee, Syrups, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Candles, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Fish, coarse and fine Salt, Teas, Mustard, etc.

Coal Oil Lamps.

Coal oil, Lamp chimneys, Tinware a great variety, Japanware, Egg tins, Spice boxes, Wire Ladles, Sieves, Dusting pans, Waterpans, etc., etc.

Carpets, Oil-cloth,

Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Wall-paper, Candle wicks, Cotton yarn and Basting, Work baskets, Umbrellas, etc.

Rafting Ropes.

Augers, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammers, Nailhoes, Nails, Spikes, Grid stones, Stone-ware, Trunks, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, etc.

School Books,

Writing and Letter paper, Fancy note and common mercial paper, pens, pencils and ink, copy books, slates, ink stands, fancy and common envelopes.

Carriage Trimmings,

Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat irons and Coffee mills, Bed cords and Bed covers, Matches, Stove blacking, Washing soaps and Soap, etc.

Flavoring Extracts,