RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL. THE

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

Raftsman's Journal. A grand military review came off at May 23d and 24th. It was a magnificent explain itself: affair-such a spectacle as perhaps no other country ever witnessed, and the like of which may never again he seen in this. The great armies of the Potomac, of Tennessee, and of Georgia, that have saved the Union from destruction by traitors, passed up Pennsylvania Avenue, and out of mortal sight. Although they have been ever present, and their force potent and terrible in battle, during four years of war, yet they vanished in a day, and all that remains of them now is the results of their prowess, and the good name they have won, which will live in everlasting history.

Such a pageant as was witnessed in our National capital. last week, is an event that On the evening of 24th May the main has to search wide for a precedent or paralordnance depot, in Mobile, blew up with a lel. The army of Napoleon may possibly terrible explosion. Eight entire squares of have been equal, and the legions of Darius the city were demolished. One account and Xerxes exceeded these in numbers, yet gives the killed at five hundred, besides they are now mere shadows, while our great many wounded and those buried in the ruarmies are composed of living and breathing ins. . Two steamers, and all on board, are men. Theirs were slavish instruments of also said to be destroyed. The origin of tyranny and ambition ; ours are the right hands of a nation struggling for its own life, Gov. Pierpont and several officers of the and the perpetuity of free institutions new State Government have arrived at throughout the world.

And what are these great armies of oursthese two hundred thousand men? We answer, in the language of a cotemporary, 'They are the sad survivors of successive armies of dead Heroes whose earlier fate gave life to their remaining comrades, and to the Republic ! And past what did they file in quick procession on Tuesday and They are the same who lately committed Wednesday of last week, and in this memorable year? Past a tenantless White House Lexington, and the outrage at Kingsville from which has gone out the dead corpse of Him who had earned the right to view this triumphal march ! We know not on which to think most sorrowfully-the emptiness of the President's Mansion or the thinness of those soldier-ranks, where every living man seems to be accompanied by innumerable shadows of departed patriot warriors. Illustrious Dead are they all-more illustrious plicating Jeff. Davis in the yellow fever than any living-possessed of more sacred and enduring fame than any who yet tread this whirling globe. Nor is the mind carried backward only in its survey of this miraculous procession. We think of those who look on, as well as those who pass by. There stands the President whose hands are uplifted by these thronging thousands and who sees in them the visible support of his Government. There is the great commander whose all-embracing genius has saved the Nation. There are the representatives of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial Depart-

MORE OF M'KIERNAN.

The following letter of R. B. Carnahan, Washington, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Esq., United States District Attorney, will

> PITTSBURG, MAY 17th, 1865. DEAR SIR :- Since my hasty note of the oth inst., in reference to the statement of John S. M'Kiernan, I have had an interview with U. S. Comm'r Henry Sproul, and am able to state fully what occurred on the hearing before him of the case of Jacob F. Reed. My attention was called to the case by a letter, received February 8th, 1864, as follows

CLEARFIELD, PA.-MR. CARNAHAN:-Sir : There is a person in this county that has been giving employment to three deserters that are known to be such by every one in the county. They are desperadoes and go heavily armed all the time. I have no soldiers at my command and meet with very little assistance from the people, or they would have been arrestsd before this. Could you send me a warrant for the arrest of the employer. If you can please do so at once. The deserters names are Thos. Adams, com-pany B 149th Regt. P. V., James McKee, company B 149th Regt. P. V., and David M'Cullough, 1st Pa. Rifles. The employers name is Jacob Reed, lumberman.

Respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN S. M'KIERNAN, Dep. Pro. Mar. Clearfield Co., 19th District, Pa.

This letter was filed in the office of the U. S. Commissioner, and an affidavit made February 10th, 1864, "On information contained in the paper hereto attached." A warrant was issued the same day. The record of the Commissioner shows that Reed was brought before him on the 18th Feb. 1864, and after hearing. discharged on his own recognizance. M'Kiernan's evidence before the Commissioner went to exculpate the accused. He testified that he did not know that Reed had harbored or concealed any deserters-that one or two of the men named in his letter might have worked for Reed for a day or two, but of this he had no personal knowledge-that he was a good and loyal man, &c. I expressed some displeasure that a case, supported by so little evidence, should be reported to me for prosecution. M'Kiernan then went on to say that the county was full of deserters-that he could not arrest them for want of an armed force-that he was much abused and threatened by former political friends, whom he denominated "copperheads," because he had taken office under a Republican Admin-istration, &c., &c. He further stated that he had been shot at several times while endeavoring to discharge his duties. I stated to him if he could name any person or persons who harbored deserters, or in any way, forcibly or otherwise, prevented their arrest, he ought at once make information before the Commissioner, and warrants would be master. put into his hands, and he could summon he whole District to his aid. He made no information, and I have no knowledge of Mr. Reed making complaint against George Sloss. There is no record in the Commissioner's office of any proceedings against George Sloss. I have no recollection of having used the terms, "Republican" or "Copperhead" during the hearing and conversaments-each one thankful to the army that tion. M'Kiernan spoke of the hostility of the Mrs. Davis bore the parting remarkably well, and it did not seem to cost her much he has a department to administer. There | only allusion to party made in the conversaare the diplomatic representatives of the tion. I never saw M'Kiernan before nor since the 18th day of February 1864, and had no interview with him other than as above stated, which was in the presence of U. S. Commissioner Sproul and others. R. B. CARNAHAN, U. S. Att'y, Western District of Pa. It will be remembered that M'Kiernan said that he had arrested Reed "on his own acknowledgment" that he employed deserters, whereas he wrote for a warrant to arrest him, and when he had done it, testified that he had no knowledge of his employing or harboring deserters! He said that Reed was discharged by the Diitrict Attorney, whereas he was discharged by the U.S. Commissioner, after a hearing. He said that Reed made an information against George Sloss, whereas no information mas made against Sloss at all ! In his letter to Col. Campbell M'Kiernan said Reed was held in \$1,000 bail, whereas he was discharged without bail on his own recognizance! In the same letter he said that he, M'Kiernan, made information against George Sloss, and expected to receive a warrant, whereas, as we have seen, no information was made against Sloss at all! If such statements can be reconciled, it will require more skill than any "tricky lawyer" of our acquaintance is possessed of, not excepting the excrutiatingly sharp practitioners that contribute to the column's of the traitor's organ.

JEFF DAVIS?

His Arrival at Fortress Monroe public mind, says the Commercial, as to the The cells in Fortress Monroe which have been in course of preparation for a week past for Jeff. Davis and his partners in crime being in readiness, arrangements were made by Brevet Major General Miles, who is now in command of this district, for the removal of the prisoners to the quarters provided for them. The steamer Silas C. Price was detailed for that purpose, and left the Baltimore wharf at 1 o'clock to-day, May 22, hav-ing on board Major General Miles, the new commandent of this 'District, and Colonel William L. James, Chief Quartermaster, together with a strong guard. The Pierce immediately steamed alongside of the Clyde, on board of which steamer were confined

Jeff. Davis and his forlorn crew, ever since their arrival in the harbor. General Miles at once boarded the Clyde and dispatched an officer of the guard to order the arch traitor to report to him. Jeff. immediately made his appearence. Gener-al Miles at once informed him that he was to be removed from the Clyde to Fortress Monroe, and that a few minutes would be allowed him to take leave of his family. Jeff

did not evince any surprise at this announcement; he was evidently prepared for it. Davis at once repaired to the bosom of his family. They were grouped on the deck of the Clyde. This group consisted of Mrs. Davis, a girl aged nine, a boy of seven, and an infant in arms. Mrs. Davis was clad in black. She is a woman of prepossessing appearance, of the brunette style of beauty, though her black hair is sprinkled with gray. ception and careful weighing of evidence. Her black eyes are clear and sparkling, and Those who were disposed to assign to him a her features bear a resolute stamp. The oldest boy, who bears the name of Jeff., was position elevated above DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and other conspirators, and a high-toned character that rendered him incapable of barefooted and very indifferently clad.

The pseudo President was clad in a suit of fine dark gray cloth, and wore an overcoat cruelty or any act not in accordance with honor and christianity, have found it imposof the same material. His head was covered by a soft felt grey hat. He was not handcuffed. He looked ten years older than has come to light, showing that he silently when I saw him last, five years ago. His inassented to, if he did not advise, much of the barbarism which has made the Rebel tamous career has stamped his face and brow. He no longer wears the air of haucause throughout the civilized world the teur which distinguished him when he was synonym of all that is monstrous in crime and eruelty. in the councils of the nation. He looks haggard, worn out and woe-begone, and fully te alizes his present felonious position. He

parted from his family in a rather formal manner. After embracing them coldly and without any outward show of feeling, he walked on board the Pierce closely attended by General Miles.

After reaching the deck of the Pierce he beckoned his son Jeff. and bade the young hopeful to summon "Bob," his colored body servant. When "Bob," made his appearance Jeff. shook him warmly by the hand and bade him "Good bye." In justice to tack her, and the recollection of the fate of "Bob" we are constrained to say, that he the Alabama may have something to do did not seem at all sorry to part from his late

The parting of Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Clay was more demonstrative and affecting than the separation of traitor Jeff. and his Serena. Clem'is apparently fifty years of age. He was attired in a suit of plaid stuff. Clay was very much dejected, and seemed even more downcast than his chief. He was escorted on board the Pierce by Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard.

Mrs. Davis bore the parting remarkably

General Robert E. Lee. A decided change has taken place in the

share of General LEE's responsibility, the extent of his guilt and the punishment he deserves. Of this he probably is not ignorant; and it is not likely that his reflections are made a particle less gloomy by the ar-rest and incarceration of the rebel leaders, with a view of trying and punishing them according to the law of the land. There was a time when the public feeling of the North was very charitable toward General LEE, but he dashed it all by his farewell order to his troops; by his failure to utter a single word, going to show he would not do over what he has done in the interest of the Rebellion, or that his only regret is not that it failed. Furthermore, the damaging fact appears against him, that though knowing the horrid barbarities practiced in the rebel prison, he uttered not a word of protest, when but a word from him would have materially mitigated the condition of our suffering, dying men. This circumstance authorizes the suspicion, to say the least that he knew and assented to, not only the systematic torture of prisoners, but also to the scheme to burn Northern cities and shipping, and to perpetrate the other bar-barities disclosed on the trial of the conspirators. This is a grave suspicion, but per sons entertaining the most charitable feel ing toward General LEE will not contend that he is not clearly open to it. This change of feeling toward the rebel Generalin-chief has been brought about by no sudden impulse, but is the result of close per

Last of the Stonewall.

The news from Havanna gives us the gratifying intelligence that the Anglo rebel pirate Stonescall has been "deposited' with the Captain General of Cuba, who would not stipulate however not to give her up to the United States. Precisely what led to this proceedure, is not stated. The presence of a number of Federal gunboats ready to attack her, and the recollection of the fate of with it. It is not unlikely, however, that the act was not altogether a free one. Admiral Hope, in command of the British Squadron in the Bermuda waters, having had time to think over the matter, and hav ing, possibly, received advices from his government, may have conferred with the Governor General, who at first behaved very unhandsomely, and together they may have agreed on this method for letting the pirate

Jeff. Davis "Advising the Assassination of President Lincoln."

The Washington correspondent of the Ro-chester Democrat, says: The testimony prov-ing the complicity of Jefferson Davis is very full and ample, but cannot yet be given to the public with any completeness of detail I may properly state, however, that it consists not merely of oral but also of documen-tary evidence-letters (of J. D. and to J. D.) sent on from Canada to Richmond, picked up in New York and furnished by the citi izens of Washington. I may also state, I suppose, without involving the witness'safe. that a man, who has been a member of efferson Davis' official family for the past four years, has been here from Richmond and testified before the court in secret session that he has seen a letter from Jefferson Davis to Geo. N. Sanders, advising, as a last resort, the assassination of President Lincoln and the whole Cabinet. General Grant being in the court-room, rose and desired to vouch for the good character and credibility of the witness.

The Rebellion in England.

Although they have been a long time sbout it, the English are pretty nearly willing to concede that the Rebellion is used up and that Jeff. Davis is a thoroughly "subjugated" individual. It follows, naturally, that the South ceases to be entitled to the rights commonly accorded to "belligerants," It does not appear, however, that the British Cabinet had quite concluded what reply to make to the demand that the "belligerent" recognition of the South should be withdrawn. It is gratifying to know that they were thinking about it, and would come to a conclusion at an early day. Take your sible to do so in the fact of all evidence that time Mr. BULL!

> It is reported that Gen. Wilson's cavalry expedition which arrived at Savannah on April 28, destroyed in Alabama and Geor-gia over five hundred million dollars worth of property. Wilson lost five hundred men, and captured two hundred cannon and six

thousand prisoners.

Advices from New Orleans report that Hood had crossed the Mississippi at Tunica Bend, but that a party of seventy sent in pursuit, had succeeded in capturing his hag-gage and uniform. He himself escaped in the night.

New Advertisements. Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. CPECIAL NOTICE .- All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to pay up immediately, as further indulgence cannot be G. H. HALL [May27.p]

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL \$500,000. Agency at the office of H, B. SWOOPE, E+q

CLEARFIELD, PA. This company grants policies to secure the pay-

Mrs. Beverly Tucker and daughter were arrested at Baltimore and sent back to Richmond, on the 26th.

BY S. J. ROW

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 31, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

the explosion is not known, as yet.

Richmond. They were welcomed, by a

delegation of citizens in a public address. The

Governor replied briefly, thanking them

for their demonstration, and promising them

to reorganize the old Dominion at an early

A dispatch from St. Louis says that Pool's

gang of guerrillas surrendered on Saturday.

depredations on the telegraph wires near

and Holden, on that extension of the Pacific

It is reported that Kirby Smith, the last

of the rebel chiefs, has surrendered all the

forces west of the Mississippi--thus virtually

collapsing the whole of the rebellion, and

Additional facts have come to light im-

plot, Sanders and Thompson in the assassi-

nation plot, and all of them in new fiendish-

A report was current several days since

that the traitor John C. Breckinridge, had

been captured on the coast of Florida, while

The disbandment of Gen. Sherman's army

was commenced on Monday by the muster-

The negro plot story recently telegraphed

from Memphis is pronounced by Gen. Wash-

attempting to escape from the country.

ing out of several Ohio regiments.

burn to be pure fiction.

day under the banners of freedom.

Railroad.

closing the war.

ness generally.

Before the war the income of Gov. Aiken of South Carolina was \$100,000 a year. Now he is pennyless.

Telegraphic communication has been opened with the principal Southern cities. Gen. Sheridan arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 27th.

Condition of the South.

While the rebellion continued, in its ac tivity, we had comparatively little opportunity of knowing the interior condition of the insurrectionary States, or the measures and agencies which the usurpers adopted toward the people there. The military part alone, which was presented to our armies, was open to inspection. With this, we were sufficiently familiar. Our soldiers, the most common-sense people in the world, have been accustomed to say, in allusion to Gen. GRANT's theory that the Confederacy was only a shell, "Yes, when we advance upon it we always find plenty of shells." Of affairs beyond the lines, we knew but little, and, therefore, had the more free and at tractive field for the indulgence of the immagination. The conjectures formed about the condition of the people of the South, pictured them as suffering great privation, wretchedness and wrong, by the oppression of their false rulers. The persistent denial of the correctness of this belief never materially weakened it. Besides being a reason able indication, it was sustained by some positive proof. But the revelations, that have already been made, since active rebellion was suppressed, demonstrate a degree of misery and a variety of wretchedness. among the Southern people that far transcends the wildest conjectures. They also connect these with the unscrupulous tyranny of the usurpers, who originated and control led the selfish and ambitious scheme of secession. These revelations also associate the guilty leaders of the rebellion closely with the horrors of those prison pens, of which we had but feeble conception till the latter period of the war. Wanton, deliberate, wholesale torture, to destroy life, or to render men unfit for military service, seems to have been adopted as a stroke of strategic policy. Human nature almost shrinks from making the allegation of such diabolism, as it would from the acknowledgment of it. Yet alas! too true. Yet we have but the commencement of the revelations. The stapendous crime, comprehensive of all other erimes, stands detected and convicted before the world. When its history is laid open, in its details, the world will stand agast at its enormities. We look, with other motives than idle curiosity, for the development that will be made by the documents of the rebel_conspirators which have fallen into the hands of the government.

great Powers of Christendom-gazing with earnest eyes on this demonstration of the greatest power of all; conscious that no European sovereignty could match this marvelous demonstration of Democratic supremacy. And there-whether far or near, whether from the steps of the White House or from the prairies of the West, or the shores of the Atlantic, or the summits of the moun-

tains that divide a continent-there is the American people looking reverently, admiringly, affectionately on this march of their brothers through their capital, and like them inspired, uplifted, and strengthened by the occasion. No need to draw a lesson from it -still less to applaud those who make part of it. We but echo the cry of the Army and of the People into whom the army will in a moment melt, Live the Republic-one and indivisible forever ! "

Reconstruction.

The proclamation of the President openng the ports along the whole coast line to Texas, is an important step in the work of reconstruction. The influence of trade on the social and political condition of our country can safely be relied on to create relations of concord and weave the bonds of mutual interests. In the track of commerce follow the arts of peace; improvement will again assert its empire where war's desolation has made a desert of districts once blooming and prosperous. Stronger than legal enchantments are the sweet influences of peace thus created. We have everything to hope from the effect of renewed intercourse, social and commercial, on the political relations of the two sections, so lately engaged in the bloody contention. Although this intercourse, it is true, will not settle all the questions, it will measurably clear the way and assist in the settlement of some of them, and perhaps discover the key to problems that threaten to be difficult of solution. It will produce good feeling, and this must exist before there can be anything permanent that is valuable. There has been much wisdom shown in this restoring trade between the sections of the Union. While there has not been unnecessary delay, the process has been gradual enough to avoid confusion. The question has been wisely managed, not with reference to trade purely, but as the means of helping the management of other questions ; and we shall be much disappointed if we do not, at an early day, preceive the influence of a restored trade operating most beneficially on the whole question of reconstruction.

There is a great increase in live stock in Michigan. The increase of cows this year, as compared with 1860, amounts to 20,100; the increase of sheep amounts to the enor-mous figure of 1,555,589, and the increase in horses amounts to 9,600.

Getting at the Truth.

The U. S. steamer Suwanee was the first of our war vessels to enter the port of Bahia. Brazil, after Capt. Collins captured the Florida there. She was received in a very friendly manner, and her officers were told that at the time of the capture the Brazilians did not make any fuss about it, but were incited by the resident English, who asserted that "Brazilian neutrality had been violated, and their honor was now at stake;' with all this and a great deal more; but when the letter of Secretary Seward came out, it pleased them so that they raised a prosession of over a thousand people with the American ensign between two Brazilian flags at the head, and marched through the streets crying out, "Viva la America!" which of course displeased the "Johnny Bulls" very much, but their displeasure amounts to nothing, as they are not liked by the Brazilians.

Removal of Gen. Banks.

The Tribune says Without intermedling in any way in the controversy, we may state, as a fact within our knowledge, that Gen. Banks returned to New Orleans a few weeks since, with sincere and avowed reluctance. Regarding the war as virtually ended, he saw no reason for his resuming a military command in which he was not needed, and wished instead to resign and return to private life, but this was not permitted. He lingered in this city till the latest moment hoping that the order for his return to Louisiana would be recalled; but it was not.and he finally departed-just a week, we believe, prior to President Lincoln's assassination. We believe he had been directed by the Secretary of War not to write further to the

effort to do so. As the Pierce was about getting under way she leaned over the rail of the Clyde and called to her husband, "Jeff! if they will allow you, write to me and let me know what kind of quarters you have." If this privilege is granted the arch traitor, I fear Mrs. Davis will not be much gratified by the description. She also requested him that if it were possible he should remain with Clay. Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, as the steamer was about leaving, stepped up to Mrs. Davis and bade her adieu, when she said to the Colonel, "This is very hard." At this moment we thought of the many, many affecting partings which took place between loyal men and loving hearts during the past four years, all occasioned by the causeless crime of her guilty husband.

General Miles deserves great credit for his arrangements in removing the prisoners. There was no needless courtesies lavished upon the traitors. Gen. Miles conducted himself like an officer and a gentleman in the discharge of his duties. No courtesies whatever were exchanged with the criminals. He performed his duty with gentleness and with dignity, but without any social recognition of the double-dyed felons who were in his custody.

To preclude any attempt of jumping overboard, by Jeff. or his compeers, and thus cheating the gallows of its due, a strong guard was placed on each side of the gangway. This guard consisted of twenty-five cavalrymen, armed with Sharp's rifles.

All being in readiness, the moorings of the Pierce were cast loose, and she headed towards the Fort. Jeff. during the trip to his prison, was seated immediately under a large American flag, and the breeze waved its bright stars and broad stripes over his traitorous head.

The Pierce landed at the Engineers' dock, where the additional guard was in waiting, consisting of picked men from the Third Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment As soon as the boat was secured, Gen. Miles took Davis by the arm and led him ashore. Col. Pritchard performed the same office for Clem. Clay. They were at once conducted within the walls of the Fort by the rear sal--port.

Jeff. and Clay, albeit Mrs. Davis' injunction, were placed in separate cells, and have no communication with each other. Their cells are built within the casemates. They are ten feet by fourteen, and dismal as dungeons usually are. No fears need be entertained as to the safe-keeping of the arch rebel. Escape is impossible.

New Orders have been issued by Major Gen. Miles. No person under any pretence whatever, can gain admittance to the Fort without a pass from General Miles himself. The passes are strictly limited to officers having business within the wall of the frowning Fortress.

Mrs. Davis and family, and the wife of C. C. Clay, remain on board of the steamer Clyde, which has been coaling all day, preparatory to carrying them to Pritchard's command southward again.

Friday last, and took the amnesty oath.

A movement has commenced among the Irish-Americans of Chicago, to erect a handsome monument over the remains of Colonel Mulligan.

lown easy. That Captain Page was admo ished to his course, there is no doubt. The question arises, must not the Governor General deliver the Stonewall over to the United States. Had he a right to enter into an arrangement, except of actual purchase, to save her from capture or th consequences of continuing to fly her flag in her distinctive character. To whom does she belong?

Canadian Discontent.

The Canadians feel very indignant at the treatment they have received from the Brit ish Government and people in the refusal to grant large sums of money for the defence of the Province. They resent the snubbing, and threaten that unless there is a change of policy they will-they dont know what they will do, but it will be something terrible. They would threaten annexation to the United States, but for the assurance that Great Britain has no objections to their going, and the fear that the United States would not welcome their coming. The Kingston British American says: The British Government has refused to acknowledge this country as a portion of the empire -still refuses to treat it as such by syste matically and persistently declaring their purpose to abandon the Western Peninsula, and that other portion of the country to the east of the St. Lawrence in case of invasion, and how they can either expect the expression of much attachment under these cire umstances, or taunt with disloyalty a people who have been thus virtually ostracised by the only power to which they owe allegence, does not seem plain.

An Illustrious Visitor.

A visitor has arrived at the Astor House New York who did not register his name. t was the celebrated Russian bloodhound Hero whose personnel and name will be readily recognized by any returned soldiers who. during the past two years, may have been the inmates of Castle Thunder, Richmond, Virginia. Hero is a huge animal. He is about four feet high, measures seven feet from the nose to the tip of his tail, over forty inches around the chest, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, and has tusks and strength, in due proportion. He has fought several pitched battles with wild bears, and been victorious ; can eat eighteen pounds of beefsteak at a single sitting; when standing easily drinks from a bowl placed upon a common/dining table, and is under perfect control of his keeper, who accompanies him and who was in charge of the commissary department of the Castle under the rebel administration. Whenever Hero walks the streets he creates a commotion. He is certainly not the sort of an animal one would like to meet in the woods when alone, especially if he had been recently disappointed

in receiving his dinner.

The number of Johnston's army which were parolled at Greensborough has been swelled by the addition of a large portion of Wheeler's cammand, and others received by William Jackson, son of Claib Jackson Major Walcott at Charlotte, N. C., and now Capt. Woods, and a few rebel privates, suramounts to 37,971. Among these are 41 rendered to our forces at Glasgow, Mo., on general officers.

> The important law-suit which has been pending between Judge Colt and the estate of the late Samuel Colt, was decided at Hartford in favor of the former, giving him goods at fair prices. \$300,000.

ident, with a weekly allowance in case of injury. on payment of an annual premium, ranging ac ording to the occupation of the insured. An excellent epportunity is thus afforded to the Lum-bermen of Clearfield county, to provide for their families, in the event of accident on the river, of elsewhere. Particulars and circulars may be had on application to H. B. SWOOPE, Agent May50



SPRING GOODS,

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Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queens-ware, Wooden-ware, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c., &c.

Best quality of Prints, Delaines, Mozambiques, Anen, Poplins, Balzarines, Lavellas, Ginghams check. drilling, ticking and sheeting, shawls plain silks, fowlard silks, cassameres cottonades eans, tweeds, satinetts, blesched muslins (at less

than city wholesale prices) brown muslins.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, (in great variety) collars, velvet ribbon.vells, headnets, embroidery, braids, handkershiefs, ladies elastic pages, whalebones, bindings, chil-drens', misses', and ladies' hoop skirts, Quaker and Corset Skirts,

NEW STYLE BALMORALS.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c., Oranges, Split Peas, Lemons, Full Tea Setts, Dishes, comon and fine ware, cups.saucers.preserve jars &c.

TUBS, Brooms, Churns, Mops. Buckets, Meas ures, brushes, combs, wicks, fancy baskets, bowls door-mats, window blinds, cords, tassels, etc., etc

Childrens, Misses and Ladies' morecco boots, hoes, balmorals, and gaitors. May 24.

CHEAPER STILL!

SEASONABLE GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT WILLIAM F. IRWIN'S STORE,

ON MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS ARE TO BE HAD AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

The undersigned has just received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of the

most seasonable goods, which he can dispose of as the reasonable prices. His friends and customers are invited to examine his stock of goods, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere as he feels persuaded none undersell him. His tock embraces a well selected assortment of

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Hardware, Queensware,

GROCERIES, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

UCKETS AND BASKETS, School Books and Stationary, NAILS AND SALT,

nd a great variety of other useful articles, all which will be sold cheap for cash, or ezchanged for approved produce. Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy

May 24, 1865. WM. F. IRWIN.

