

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 21, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, is out in a pamphlet, advocating the utility of the National debt as a bond of Union, and as a basis of National development. He thinks it better that the debt should remain for some time rather than to be paid off at once. The following is the paragraph which gives the spirit of the entire article: "Let us accept public debt as public wealth, as a bond, both political and National, of safe-guard to our industry, and as a basis of our banking—our orphans' and widows' fund, and our National debt rightly managed will be a national blessing."

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, writes to Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, that there are apprehensions of an extension of the Indian war in upper Arkansas—5,000 warriors having banded together to make war on exposed white settlements. Senator Doolittle thinks war may be avoided if justice is done the chiefs, they having lost confidence in the whites since the butchery of the Cheyennes, on Land Creek, an affair in which the whites were to blame. The Secretary of War will give the matter his early attention.

John M. Botts has "defined his position." He is not opposed to the division of the State (Virginia), regards F. H. Pierpont as the lawful Governor, accepts the abolition of slavery, doubts the validity of the Alexandria constitution, and asserts that Gen. Patrick has appointed disloyal men to office in Richmond, and disapproves his action.

The returns from Colorado to the General Land office show a great rapidity in land operations in Denver, in that Territory, under the preemption and homestead laws. Two thousand and fifty-six acres at that place have already been taken with bounty land warrants, and a number of sales have also been made at Saginaw, Michigan.

Alex. H. Stephens' application for a special pardon covers about 72 pages of foolscap paper. He reiterates the old State rights doctrine in justification of his course, and upon this principle demands exemption from the amnesty proclamation. Such exemption needs a little "snubbing."

A delegation of prominent democrats waited on the President, last week, and had a pleasant interview. The President told them that he intended to administer the Government for the good of the whole people, and not for any party.

The Independent says it is reported that a subscription paper for Gen. Lee is being circulated in New York on which \$60,000 is already subscribed. We presume not a truly loyal man's name will be found there.

Gen. Howard has a very satisfactory letter from the work of freedmen on the South Carolina coast. Nine thousand colored children attend school, and forty thousand freedmen are at work cultivating the crops.

Ben Wood, editor of the N. York Daily News, it is said will be arrested on a charge of treason. This, according to Copperhead logic, will be an innovation on the freedom of the press.

On the 1st of May there were one million one hundred and forty thousand men on the pay roll. Since then about one hundred and fifty thousand have been mustered out and discharged.

The official list of casualties of Gen. Grant's campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan in May 1864 to the surrender of Lee's army, foots up nearly ninety thousand.

It is said that in a short time 25,000 Southerners from Texas will be in Mexico, and that the sympathies of the leading men of that party will not be with Maximilian.

The President's amnesty proclamation created much excitement in New Orleans. The classes excepted from pardon were more numerous than had been expected.

Harry Gilmore, the rebel guerrilla chief who robbed a train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about a year ago, is to be indicted and tried for treason.

It is still uncertain as to where Jeff Davis will be tried, but the opinion is prevalent that the trial will take place at Baltimore before Judge Chase.

Large numbers of paroled rebels, officers as well as soldiers, have recently arrived in New Orleans, and settled down to the quiet routine of private life.

A very destructive fire occurred in Detroit on the night of the 15th—loss about \$140,000. The State prison was damaged \$40,000.

Extensive preparations are being made for the laying of the corner stone of the Gettysburg monument on July 4th.

Robert E. Lee and Alex. H. Stephens have petitioned the President, asking special pardons to be granted them.

War in South America.

South America, restless and excitable, has another war upon its hands, which has been commenced by Paraguay against the Argentine Republic, without previous notice it is said, and in a summary way. Corrientes, an Argentine Province, was invaded, and two steamers of the Central Government were captured in the River Parana. It is further said that upon one of these vessels some forty-four persons were murdered in cold blood. It is alleged that by treaty between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic it was agreed that war should not be commenced except upon six months previous notice, a provision which, in the present instance, was altogether disregarded. This bold movement cannot result in anything but active opposition. The Argentine Republic will be sustained by Brazil and the Banda Oriental Governments, which in combined population are more than seven to one as compared with Paraguay. They also have armies, fleets, and disposition to fight, so that the problem so boldly proposed by Paraguay may end in a solution not expected by that aggressive power.

Bennett on Negro Suffrage.

The New York Herald makes the following suggestion, which smacks of originality to say the least: "We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and fourth, to every negro who had belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would insure in every negro voter a spirit of manhood as well as discipline; some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction."

From Rio Janeiro.

By late dates from Rio Janeiro we have the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival at that place of Professor AGASSIZ, who had had an agreeable interview with the Emperor of Brazil. The Professor, with his staff of servants, intends to remain a few months to explore the neighborhood—the Brazilians looking upon the movement as the prelude to the development of the resources of the empire, which have for so long lain dormant—and then proceed to Peru by way of the Amazon river. Rio was lively with volunteers arriving from the interior and departing for the Paraguayan expedition. A meeting is to be held for promoting the interests of the American line packets. Agents have arrived from the United States for the purpose of selecting lands for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, &c., and two sites have already been secured.

"Talking Trade."

The proclamation by the President, restoring trade with the south, is probably the most important step yet taken in the work of reconstruction. There was much sound philosophy in the remark of an old merchant, when he advised that we should "talk trade" to the South. Not relying on that wholly, we can safely assume that trade will be an important instrumentality in restoring the era of perfect good feeling and sound policy. We almost see the end. Within twenty days, trade, foreign and domestic, in all but articles contraband of war, will, unrestricted, except by laws and regulations, apply to all parts of the country. A resumption of the commercial intercourse existing before the rebellion will speedily follow, and with it, it is to be hoped, the revival of the arts of peace.

The United States and France.

Secretary Seward makes known that official information has been received that the Imperial Government of France has withdrawn the restrictions on American vessels of war in French ports, and also that the recognition of belligerent rights in rebels has been wholly withdrawn. It is also stated that this step has been taken by the imperial Government, purely in the interest of friendship and justice toward this country. England, which should have been first, will, it is presumed, follow in the wake of Napoleon, as it has become her fashion to do on most great questions.

Emigrants from Scotland.

We see it stated that several gentlemen from Scotland have arrived in Washington, representing a large Emigration Society in that country, having a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which they propose to invest in Southern lands if sufficient inducements are offered. The Society is mainly composed of the industrial classes, and on the reception of a favorable report from their representatives here, will increase their capital to one million pounds, and commence emigrating immediately.

The Progress of Reconstruction. President Johnston has appointed Andrew J. Hamilton to be Provisional Governor of Texas, and James Johnston to be Provisional Governor of Georgia. The terms of the Proclamations appointing these gentlemen are identical with that in the case of Mississippi. But three of the seceded States, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, remain to be provided with Governors.

Late from Texas.

The Herald's correspondent in the Gulf Department, furnishes interesting accounts of the incidents preceding, attending, and following the occupation of Brownsville, Texas, on the 31st ult., by the national troops under General Brown.

The rebel troops previous to evacuating the place, mutinied, pillaged the town, and made prisoners of some of their officers until their demands for the payment of their back dues were complied with. The rebels left the day previous to Gen. Brown's arrival, not waiting to be paroled or to comply in any manner with the terms of Gen. Kirby Smith's surrender. Large numbers of them moved across the Rio Grande into Mexico, taking with them their arms. Their artillery they sold to the Mexican Imperialists at Matamoros. It is said that the last of the rebels were driven from Brownsville by the Mexican residents, who organized a home guard for the preservation of order, soon after the evacuation commenced. After taking possession of Brownsville, Gen. Brown wrote a letter to Gen. Mejia, the Imperialist commander at Matamoros, insuring him that neutrality would be observed by the American force in regard to the contest in Mexico between the Republicans and Imperialists.

On the 2d inst. the rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder were received on board the United States steamer Fort Jackson. Captain Sands, of Galveston, when the articles of surrender of all the Trans-Mississippi forces, were signed by General Smith. The next morning the rebel officers were conveyed back to Galveston, and on the 5th instant Captain Sands, and other officers, proceeded up to the town, landed and received its surrender from the Mayor, and once more unfurled the national flag over the public buildings in the presence of a large but unimpressive and orderly assemblage of the people.

The Fate of Sam. Houston.

A correspondent at Cleveland, signing himself "A Texan Refugee," writes concerning the fate and whereabouts of Gen. Sam. Houston; "Governor Houston is dead, having deceased early in the year 1863, about two years after the inauguration of the rebellion. And I may add, he died of a broken heart." The writer corroborates the statements that have appeared in the press, of Gen. Houston's resistance to the last, of the schemes of the Secessionists. He says, a short time before the death of Gen. H., "A party or mob proceeded to his house for the purpose of hanging him because his opposition to secession, and especially on account of his Union sentiments, promulgated, a short time previously, in a speech delivered by him at Houston. A few of his neighbors banded together, and succeeded in staying the hellish intentions of the mob, by representing to them that he was in bed, and not likely to survive long. A few days after, he passed away, a martyr to his beloved country." These threats which did not shake the purpose of the father, caused his son (an only son) to take up arms with the rebels against the Union.

From Brazil.

The Rio Janeiro papers of May 7th, contain the speech of the Emperor of Brazil at the opening of the National Congress. He alludes to the difficulty with the United States Government in consequence of the seizure in the Brazilian waters of the rebel steamer Florida, and of the interruption of amicable relations with Great Britain, but states that the justice of Brazil's protesting against the former was admitted and hopes that in the latter the proposed mediation may result equally satisfactory. The termination of the war with Araguay is announced, and allusion to the pending hostilities with Paraguay, which the Emperor had no doubt, from the manner in which his appeal for volunteers had been responded to, would terminate with success to his Empire. Don Pedro also informs his Congress that he has recognized Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. Of the present condition of his own Empire, politically, internationally and financially, he gives altogether a very favorable view.

North Carolina Credit.

The credit of the old North State, always good, is likely to be maintained. Governor Holden estimates the quantity of cotton, turpentine and other property belonging to the State will net from three to five millions of dollars, which sum will pay off the interest on the State bonds issued before the war, as well as a large margin for contingent and emergent expenses until a system of State taxation is adopted. This willingness to pay the indebtedness, thus manifest good faith, will place those bonds at their old value, and it is hoped enable the State Treasury to raise money on the issue of new bonds.

The Atlantic Cable Completed.

The Atlantic telegraph cable, says an English paper, was completed on the 29th. The completion was witnessed by a numerous and distinguished party, and as the end was deposited in the tank heavy cheers were given. The company then adjourned to the Ship Tavern, where a sumptuous banquet was given in honor of the event by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company (late GLASS, ELLIOT & Co.), the makers of the cable.

The present valuation of property in Cincinnati is \$48,525,000; an increase of \$14,000,000, over last year.

A Plea for White-washing.

She negroes are free. This is one of the many unexpected consequences of the rebellion, which was intended to make them slaves for ever and ever. They are not free monkeys, but free men. This brings them within the range of political science. Hence the negro question becomes a sequel of the slave question. The war has made them free. But they lack one thing yet. They must be white-washed. Emancipation removes only its disabilities. If some chemist would invent a process for bleaching the negro skin, he would be all right, and the negro question would be settled for ever like the slave question. The trouble about the negro lies mainly in his skin, just below the epidermis. The difficulty in the naturalization laws and elsewhere wherever the negro had no business to be, under the old slavery regime. The words "free white," shut him out, however free he was, and however white he was, unless he had both together. There were free negroes, and there were slaves, as white as their masters, and looking vastly like them. But these, not being both free and white, were shut out from the republican law provisions. One of these disabilities has been removed. One half of the door that shut out the negro has been opened. This lets in those slaves who are white. But still the white-washing or bleaching is wanted for the black free man. The flat nose and the thick lips are no hindrance, but the second stratum of the hide must be cleaned of its coloring matter. The law of nature or the naturalization law must give way. The black must be bleached out of the skin, or the "white" expunged from the law. We wait the decision of the matter with great interest and patience.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Negroes of North Carolina.

It is represented that the negroes of North Carolina are greatly disappointed because they are not to be at once admitted to the ballot box. They had made themselves believe that equality to this extent would immediately follow emancipation. But the more educated, it is represented, perceive the necessity of proceeding with caution, and do not deny the general lack of intelligence at once to the white ballot understanding, and that the tendency would be for "the field hands" to be controlled measurably by their old masters. There would appear to a different opinion even among the negroes themselves, the best conditioned and most intelligent holding not to perfect equality, but that they should be admitted first to the ballot box, the rest as soon as they understand the duties and responsibilities of an elector. It is a fortunate circumstance that in North Carolina, under Governor Holden, the policy of President Johnson will receive a favorable interpretation and liberal support in the interest of freedom and justice. The ensuing convention to revise the State constitution is likely, it is said, to be composed of fair men, disposed to deal honestly and in a progressive spirit, with the great questions growing out of the changed situation of the South; and there is reason for believing that the systematic oppression of the freedmen, which has been feared and predicted, will not be attempted, at least in that State.

Our Fleet at Havana.

The part of our fleet which has recently sailed to Cuba was received with the most distinguished honors, not only by the Captain General, but by officers at the port, and by the citizens. Whatever partialities may have been ascribed to the Spaniards in regard to our domestic controversies during the progress of the war, there seems to be no mistake as to the present tendencies of their sentiments. The honors they paid to the officers of our fleet were hearty, emphatic, demonstrative and honorable. Salutes, receptions, balls, parades and banquets were the order of the day; the Captain-General visited the fleet, dwelling with delight upon the efficiency of our monitors and the beauty of our war-ships; and the reciprocity of kindly feeling was in every respect worthy of the representatives of two great nations.

Medal to Mrs. Lincoln.

The following information was received at Washington a short time since:

A popular subscription of about two cents per head was commenced at Nantes, in France, for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln. This medal was to have the following inscription: "Liberty, equality, fraternity—twice chosen President of the United States. From the grateful democracy of France. Lincoln honestly abolished slavery, re-established the Union, and saved the Republic without veiling the statue of liberty. He was assassinated on the 14th of April, 1865." About the 30th of April, when the number of subscriptions had reached eleven thousand one hundred and twenty, the subscriptions were seized by the police, who stated that the scheme was to be stopped everywhere in France.

Comment, on the above, is unnecessary.

"Unconstitutional."

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the law of Congress, requiring stamps to legal processes, in the beginning or other stages of a suit, is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and the stamps on legal papers not necessary. The ground of the decision is that the imposition of a tax upon any proceedings in a State Court is an invasion of the right of a State to regulate proceedings in its own courts; that if Congress can tax these proceedings at all, it can lay a tax that will practically amount to a prohibition, and thus legislate the State Courts out of existence!

A somewhat peculiar exhibition recently closed at Canandaigua, in New York. It was a display of sheep, embracing the rarest stock and variety, and being designed to show the improvements in wool growing since the shepherd's care has become more of an occupation than it was formerly in this country. They had five classes of sheep on exhibition, the point of perfection being wool, not flesh. The varieties are American merinoes, fine merinoes, de laine merinoes, long woolled sheep, and middle woolled sheep.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

The Restoration of Mississippi, etc.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States:

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were resumed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation; and whereas, by my proclamation of the 22d of May, 1865, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain parts of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, be reopened to such commerce on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed, and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisputed exercise of their official functions.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and eastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of the rights of the U. States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the first day of July next all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be likewise removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured or abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles, contraband of war, are excepted from the effects of this proclamation: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloths, and I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee, and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee, are now recognized and constituted under the recently adopted Constitution and reorganization, and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all the disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State, and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamation issued by virtue of the fifth section of the act entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the 13th day of July, 1861, are removed; but nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred, under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions, or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1855, or of impairing the existing regulations for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress, and duly approved by the President, or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, or in any way affecting the relations of slavery, whether of persons or property, but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States:

Whereas, the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of

the United States, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the United States, who are loyal to the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary or proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence.

Provided, That in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he has previously taken the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi in force before the 9th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said Convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct: First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government, as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State department, applicable to geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and to put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, etc., from other States.

Fifth. The District Judge of the Judicial district in which Mississippi is included, shall proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A MELANCHOLY TRUTH.—When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back again to innocence and peace. No one would ever suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor, confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed; but there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has but few loving, helping hands for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities unknown to heaven. There is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

New Advertisements.

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

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Insures against loss or damage by fire. It is the safest company in the State, and has made no assessments since its establishment, and hence it is the most economical. S. J. ROW, Agent. June 21, 1865. Clearfield, Pa.

CASTINGS! CASTINGS!—The undersigned having refitted the Clearfield Foundry, respectfully invites the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he is now prepared to make to order, on short notice, Saw and Grindmill irons, Kettles, Stoves, Plows, and Plow castings, etc. Also turning of all kinds done on short notice. All orders promptly attended to. June 21, 1865. BENJAMIN HAYLEY.

\$150 REWARD.—A reward of \$150 will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries who have recently been practicing their vocation in the burning of the property of the citizens of Knox township. The above sum has been raised by voluntary subscription among the citizens of said township, and is left in the hands of the District Attorney for payment. MARY CITTIZENS OF KNOX. June 21, 1865-pd.