SEWING MACHINES. - Persons desirous having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sample Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 28, 66. H. F. NAUGLE. Ag't.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD PA.—The subscriber having purchased the farniture and interest from H. H. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every depart-ment connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He res pectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

July 11, 1860.-y.

GEO. N. COLBURN.

FARM FOR SALE -The subscriber offers or sale his property situate on Potts Run, Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land—
16 of which are cleared. There are several good veins of coal on the place, and an excellent water power which, if suitably improved, would drive a saw or grist mill most of the year. Will be sold cheap for eash. March 21, 1866 tf. T LIDDLE. Clearfield borough

EWIS I. BLOOM, gives notice that he will have the celebrated horse, CHESTER LION at the following places, to wit: At Clearfield on June the collowing hand 29th and 30th At New Mill-port on June 8th and 9th, 22d and 23d—and July 6th and 7th. At Bloomington on June 11th and 12th, 18th and 19th, and 25th and 26th-and July 2d and 2d. He will also, at the same time and places stiend to curing ringbone and dressing borses.

June 6, 1866, pd.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE FOSTER, PERKS. WRIGHT & CO.,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE Co., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drofts discounted.

Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept 6, 1865.

G. L. REED. KDW. PERKS. W. A. WALLACE. RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEGNARD, JAS R GRAHAM.

IST OF RETAILERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in Clearfield county for 1a66 subject to the payment of License. BESIDENCE. CLASS.

Beccaria tp. Themas Groom, W. C. Meta, W. J. Nugent Horace Patchin. Burnside tp. A. Patchin, & Bro. McMurray & Kime, Irvin Bros. ben M'Musters, John Snyder, Lewis Smith, Bell 1'wp. David Bell, Robert Mehaffey, William Brady, Bogge t'wp. W Thompson, Ed Williams, Henry Albert & Bro George Wilson. Brady t'wp. Goodlander, F. K. Arnold.

Arnold & Terpe, Arnold & Carlisle, H. H. Moore. William Hunter, . Chest t'wp. Edward Rose. William Hewitt. Francis Coudriet, Covington tp. S S Crauston, W W Betts & Co. Decatur tp.

a ariisio . Gb.

Thomas H. Forcey, Graham tp. Guelich tp P A. A Flynn. H Allman & Co. Elliett & Miller. Lrwin, Bailey & Co. Goshen tp. Girard t'wp. S. Stewart. Augustus Leconte, L. M. Coudriet. A L. Dickenson, Ag't, "William Brady, Huston t'wp.

David M Keehan, Jordan t'wp. Henry Swan, Knox t'wp. M. O. Stirk, Karthaus tp. W. S. Sankey. M'Closky & Co. Lawrence tp. James Forrest, esuder Denning. Morris t'wp. C. Brenner, D W Holt.

Leonard Kyler, & J. Walls, Penn t'wp. DEAJ H Brubaker, Union tp. Thos Henderson, Woodward tp Samuel Hagerty, George Hagerty.

Rich'd Mossop, Clearfield Bor. H. W. Smith & Co. " Kratzer & Son, Wm F.Irwin, Wright & Flanigan. ovnton Showers&Co. " Henry Bridge, Hartswick & Irwin, Shaw & Son, H. F. Naugle,

L Reizenstein, D. Watson, P. Kratzer. Mrs. H. D. Welch, Isaac Johnson, Merrell & Bigler. John Irvin, Curwensville Bor Teneyck& Thompson, oseph R. Irwin. Hipple & Faust. dontgomery&Harts'k "

Irvin & Hartshorn, " "
Benjamin Hartshorn, " "
Jacob Ake N. Wash'ton Bor. McMurray&Mitchell, " William Feath, Alfred Shaw, Os Stoneroad&Prideux, Osceola Bor.

Lawshe, White & Co. " Wm. S. Wells, " T. F. Boalich, " Kirk&Spencer, Lumber City B. J. Ferguson & Co. Hile, Kirk & Co.

Richard Mossop. Clearfield Bor. 4
Hartswick & Irwin. " 3 C. D Watson, John F. Rote, Clearfield Bor. Hoffman, A. Shopp, W. Entres,

Ed. Goodwin, Curwensville Bor. Catharine Graff, Lanson Gardner, Chest t'wp. John B. Rougeux, Covington tp.
L. D. Hite. Lumber City Bor.
Galer & Mechnig, Oscools BorJohn Heberling. Brady twp.
Harrison & Lingle, Goshen tp.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS John Feeney, Clearfield Bor. W. Entres, Casper Leipold, BANKERS.

Clearfield county Bank.

An appeal will be held at the Commissioner's office in Clearfield, on Saturday, the 30th day of June 1866, when and where all parties feeling to be paid to the Borough Treasurer for the use themselves aggrieved will attend according to of the Borough.

WILLIAM TUCKER,

W. D. Bigler, Secretary.

Rurgess. une 6th . 1966.

BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE.—The B undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those seeking investments, Government and county bonds Also five per cent Government notes.

H B. SWOOPE, Clearfield May 4, 1864.

AT ALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to Clearfield, Pa., May 16th, 1866. WILLIAM A. WALLACE

WILLIAM D. BIGLER

J. BLAKE WALTERS FRANK FIELDING. AGLESHINGLE MACHINE.-The sub-Fa scriber is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shiu-gles ever used in this country, also the EMPIRE MACHINE, which will cut 18 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more from the same timber, than any machine in use; also the best Saw Sett Mill Dogs for Gate and Mulay Mills, ever used in

his section. A. T. NICHOLS. Williamsport, Pa, May 5, 1866.-6m.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY .- ENCOUR AGE HOME INDUSTRY .- The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield hair way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf.) Evergreen. Shrub bery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Black berry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Sibrian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rheu-barb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville,

WANTED, AGENTS-\$75 to \$290 per month for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the celebrated common sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only \$20, making the elastic lock stich, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address, with stamp, or call on C. Bowers & Co. Salesrooms, No. 255 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. May 30th, 1866.-1m.

HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa , continue to furnish eastings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment for patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. New World and Hatha-way cook-stoves always on hand. They make 4horse sweep-power threshing machines, with sha-ker and 50 feet of strap for \$160-and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free of charge. free of charge. June 28, 1865-y. Isaac Harpt, at Bellefonte continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York; the Royal and Et-na at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London,

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY. REV P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL,

The Third Session of this Institution will com-mence on Monday, March 12th, 1866. aupus can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the session The course of instruction embraces everything included in a thorough, practical and accom-

The Principal having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the mental and moral training of the youth placed under his charge.
TERMS OF TUITION:

plished education of both sexes.

Orthography, Reading. Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks.) \$5 00 Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks.) \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Histo

Algebra. Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry and Book keeping. \$9.00 Latin and Greek, with any of the above branches. No deduction will be made for absence.

For further particulars inquire of REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. Feb. 28, 1866.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned in-tends opening a school in the Town Hall, Clearfield, on the first Monday in June to continue for a term of eleven weeks. Thoroughness will be aimed at in all our instructions. "Not how much but how well" is the

principle upon which the exercises will be conducted. Particular attention paid to Penmanship and Book-Reeping.

A daily register is kept of the attendance, de-portment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly to parents-thus furnishing them

with constant information of his standing and Public exhibitions are not held at any stated time, but parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school and observe the manner in which the daily work is performed.

TERMS OF TUITION .:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetie and Geography, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Pook-keeping. \$5 00 Algebra, Philosophy, Geomotry, Mensuration and Surveying. \$7 00 Latin and Greek with any of the above bran-

For further information apply to C. B. SANDFORD. May 23d, 1866. Principal.

ORDINANCE.—Sec. 1. Be it enacted and or-Odained by the Burgess and Town Counsil of the Borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same. That on and after the date of the ordinance no person shall erect or cause to be erected any stable, cow shed or pig pen in the side or line of any lot in the limits of said Borough which said side or line is or may be facing or adjoining a street; but it shall be lawful to erect such stables, cowshed or pig pen only on the inner

side or line of the lot.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the street Commissioner to remove or cause to be removed any stable, cowshed or pig pen which may hereafter be erected on the side or line of any lot in the Borough which said side or line is or may be facing or adjoining a street. The cost of said removal and twenty per cent, added thereto to paid by the owner or occupier of the lot on which such stable. cowshed or pig pen may have been erected, to be collected in accordance with the Act of Assembly.

SEC. 3. No person shall be allowed to throw or collect in a pile any manure or ashes on any street or alley, within the limits of said Rorough and

collect in a pile any manure or ashes on any street or alley, within the limits of said Borough and every person so offending shall be fined for each offence on a sum not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, such fine to be collected as other Borough fine are by law collectable.

SEC. 4. All manures or coal ashes hereafter found on any street or alley shall be deemed the property of the Borough and it is hereby made the duty of the street Commissioners to take such manure and coal ashes and dispose of the same at public or private sale the proceeds of such sale. at public or private sale the proceeds of such sale

## Select Poetry.

WHILE THE DAYS ARE GOING BY.

There are lonely hearts to cherish While the days are going by ; There are weary souls who perish While the days are going by.

As our journey we pursue,
O! the good we all may do,
while the days are going by! There's no time for idle scorning

While the days are going by:
Let your face be like the morning
While the days are passing by:
O! the world is full of sighs. Full of sad and weeping eyes; Help your fallen brother rise While the days are going by.

SOUTHERN CODES FOR FREEDMEN.

What the Reconstructed States are Willing to do for the Negro.

From a statement of the laws and provisions of the Reconstructed States, regarding the Freedmen, called for by Congress, and sent to that body April 27, we condense the most important facts. In North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, the laws are less against the Freedmen, and show a greater regard for the interests of labor. These are duly noted.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA APPRENTICESHIP CODE. In the negro code of the Palmetto State, while "the statutes and regulations concerning slaves are now inapplicable to persons of color," yet it is thought necessary to declare that such persons are inadmissable to 'social or political equality with white per-sons." They are privileged to make contracts, to sue and be sued, and to be protected under law in persons and property. But an act to amend the criminal law, passed and approved December 19, declares in the first section that certaine crimes specified shall be declared felony (which of late was punishable with death,) viz: for any person to raise an insurrection or rebellion in this State; for any person to furnish arms or ammunition to other persons who are in a state of actual insurrection or rebellion, or permit them to resort to his house for advancement of their evil purpose; \* \* \* for any person who had been transported under sentence, to return to this State within the period of prohibition contained in the borers to sell produce of any kind without written leave from the "master;" and the

twice the value of the products; "and if that be not immediately paid, he shall suffer-corporeal punishment. The section devoted to corporeal punish ment is well calculated to make flogging the rule and fining the exception. It forbids colored persons, under penalty of fine or flogging, to keep fire-arms or weapons of any kind; to keep a distillery, or to sell iquor; to come into the State from another State, urless he gets two freeholders to be his security for good behavior in a bond of \$1,000. Section 30 provides that upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color, any person present may arrest the offender and take him before a magistrate, to be dealt with as the case may require. In case of a misdemeanor committed by a white person toward a person of color, any person

punishment is, for the buyer, \$500 or im-

prisonment; for the seller, a lighter, \$5, or

may complain to a magistrate. Section 29 of the District Court act provides that indictment against a white person for the homicide of a person of color shall be tried in the Superior Court of law, and so shall other indictments in which a white person is accused of a capital felony in the same regard. Not so, however, with 'persons of color.' The accused, in a colored criminal case, and the parties in every such civil case, may be witnesses, and so may every other person who is a competent witness; and in every such case, either party may offer testimony as to his own character, or that of his adversary, or of the prosecutor, or of the third person mentioned in an indictment;" and Section 35 secures to persons of color the rights as to whites, in regard to the distribution of property by

The act to regulate the "domestic relations of persons of color" is worthy of atten-"Colored children between the ages tion. mentioned, who have neither father or mother living in the District in which they are found, or whose parents are paupers, or unable to afford to them maintenance, or whose parents are not teaching them habits of industry and honesty, or are persons of notoriously bad character, or are vagrants, or have been, either of them, convicted of an infamous offense, may be bound as apprentices by the district judge, or one of the magistrates, for the aforesaid term." Section 22 of this law provides that the apprentice shall be well treated in certain useful respects, "and if there be a school within a convenient distance in which colored children are taught, shall send him to school at least six weeks in every year of his apprenticeship, after he shall be of the age of ten years, provided that the teacher of such school shall have the license of the district judge to establish the same,

Section twenty-nine provides that a me-chanic, artisan or shop-keeper or other per-son, who is required to have a license, shall not receive any colored apprentice without having first obtained such license.

Section thirty-five provides that all persons of color who make contracts for service or labor shall be known as servants, and those with whom they contract shall be known as

Section thirty-nine provides that a person of color who has no parent living in the distriet, and is ten years of age, and is not an apprentice, may make a valid contract for tions of colored persons to be taken in wrilabor or service for one year or less.

Section 60 provivides that upon the conviction of any master of larceny or felony, the district judge shall have the right, upon the demand of any white freeholder, to anhis colored servants. If any white freeholder shall complain to the districe judge that any servants as to make them a nuisance to the neighborhood, the judge shall order an issue to be made up and tried before a jury, and if such issue is found in favor of the clares that if any person shall teach any the innovating Yankees.

More wonderfully made in the following section, which prescribes that no person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade, or business of an artisan, mechanic, or shopkeeper, or any other trade, employment, or business (beside that of husbandry, or that of a servant under a contract for service or labor,) on his own account and for his own benefit, or in partnership with a white person, until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the Judge of the District years, found on the second Monday in Jan-Court, which license shall be good for one year only. This license the judge may grant upon petition of the applicant, and upon being satisfied of his skill and fitness, and of his good moral character, and upon payment of the applicant to the Clerk of the District Court of one hundred dollars, if a peddler, to be paid annually, and \$10 if a of equality, or living in adultery or fornica-mechanic, artisan, or to engage in any other tion with a freedwoman, free negro or mumechanic, artisan, or to engage in anyother trade, also to be paid annually. Provided, however, that upon complaint being made and proved to the District Judge of an abuse of such license, he shall revoke the same: And provided, also, That no person of color shall practice any mechanical art or trade unless he shows that he has served an apprenticeship in such trade or art, or is now practicing such trade or art.

GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND TEXAS.

The laws of Georgia make the average provisions in vogue as to the right of freedmen to contract, sue, and be sued; to testify and inherit; purchase, lease, and other-wise dispose of their property, and to have full and equal benefit of laws accordingly, without being subject to other deprivations or punishments than white persons. These are contained in the Act of March 17. An Act of December 15 declares free persentence; or for 2 person to steal a horse or all the courts of this State, in civil cases, a mule, or cotton packed in a bale ready for whereto a free person of color is a party, market. Another section forbids farm la-market. Another section forbids farm la-and in all criminal cases wherein a free person of color is defendant, or wherein the offense charged is a crime or misdemeanor against the person or property of a free person of color.

The law of Alabama declares that freedmen shall be competent to testify only in open court, and only in cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are parties. either plaintiff or defendant, and in civil and criminal cases, for injuries in the persons and property of freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, and in all cases, civil or criminal, in which a freedman, free negro or mulatto is a witness against a white person, or a white person against a freedman, free negro or mulatto, the parties shall be competent witnesses, and neither interest in the question or suit, nor marriage, shall disquality an witness from testifying in open court.

Section 2 of a law of Texas, passed April 2. states that "Africans and their decendants shall not be prohibited, on account of their color or race, from testifying, orally, as witnesses in any case, civil or criminal, involving the right of, injury to crime against any of them in person or property, under the same rules of evidence that may be applicable to the white race, the credibility of their testimony to be determined by the court or jury hearing the same; and the Legislature shall have power to authorize them to testify as witnesses in all other cases, under such regulations as may be prescribed as to facts hereafter occuring.'

FLORIDA PILLORY LAWS.

The laws of Florida affecting negro testimony is much the same as the foregoing. But an act of the 15th of January provides in the twelfth section that it shall not be lawful for any negro, mulatto or other person of color to own, use or keep in his possession or under his control any bowie-knife. dirk, sword, fire-arms or ammunition of any kind, unless he first obtain a license to do so from the Judge of Probate of the county in which he may be a resident for the time being; and the said Judge of Probate is hereby authorized to issue such license upon the recommendation of two respectable citizens of the county certifying to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant; and any negro, mulatto or other person of color so offending shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor. and upon conviction shall forfeit to the use of the informer all such fire-arms and ammunition, and in addition thereto shall be sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour or to be whipped not exceeding 39 stripes, or both, at the dis-cretion of the jury.

"Section 14 provides that if any negro,

mulatto, or other person of color, shall intrude himself into any religious or other public assembly of white persons, or into any railroad car or other public vehicle set apart for the exclusive accommodation of white people, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, or to be whipped, not exceeding 39 stripes, or both, at the discretion of the jury; nor shall it be lawful for any white person to intrude himself into any religious or other public assembly of colored persons, or into any railroad car or other public ve-hicle, set apart for the exclusive accommodation of person of color, under the same penalties.

An act of January 16 forbids the deposi-

for freedmen," appoints a State Superinnul the contract between such convict and lish schools for freedmen when the number of children of persons of color in any county or counties will warrant the same, provimaster so manages and controls his colored | ded the funds hereinafter provided for shall be sufficient to meet the expenses thereof. It also lays a light tax upon the freedmen complainant, the district judge shall annul school of persons of color in this State withthe contract between such master and his out first having obtained the license or cercolored servant or servants. It would ap- tificate heretofore provided for, he or she pear that this act is obliquely directed at shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court.'

MISSISSIPPI FUGITIVE FREEDMEN ACT. Mississippi gives us, perhaps, the most interesting chapter of legislative science on the subject of freedmen. The act of Nov. 24, 1865, opens briskly: "All freedmen, free negroes in this State, over the age of 18 uary, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawfulemployment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together, either in the day or night time, and all white persons so assembling with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, or usually associating with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes on terms atto, shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not exceeding, in the case of a freedman, free negro or mulatto, \$50, and a white man \$200, and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, the free negro not exceeding ten days and the white man not exceeding six months." Said negro may be hired out on failure to pay the fine or tax.

In section first of an act of Nov. 23, it is provided that all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all the courts of law and equity of this State, and may acquire personal property and choses in action by descent or purchase, and may dispose of the same in the same manner and to the same extent that white persons may; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed as to allow any freedman, free negro, or mulatto to rent or lease any lands or tenements, except in incorporated towns in which places the corporate authorities shall control the same.

Section four provides that in addition to cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are now, by law, competent witnesses, freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes shall be competent in civil cases, when a party or parties to the suit, either plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, and a white person or white persons is or are the opposing party or parties, plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants. They shall also be competent witnesses in all criminal prosecutions where the crime charged is alleged to have been committed by a white person upon or against the person or property of a freedman, free negro or mulatto; provided, that in all cases said witnesses shall be examined in open court on the stand, except, however, they may be examined before the grand jury, and shall in all cases be subject to the rules and tests of the common law as to competency and credi-

Section five provides that every freedman, free negro and mulatto shall, on the second Monday of January, 1866, and annually thereafter, have a lawful home or employment, and shall have written evidence thereof, as follows, to wit: If living in any incorporated city, town or village, a license from the Mayer thereof, and if living outside of any incorporated city, town or village, from the member of the Board of police of his beat, authorizing him or her to do irregular and job work, or a written contract, as provided in section sixth of this act; which licence may be revoked for cause at any time by the authority granting the same.

Section seven provides that every civil officer shall, and every person may arrest and carry back to his or her legal employer any freedman, free negro or mulatto who shall quit the service of his or her employer before the expiration of his or her term of service without good cause; and said officer and person shall be entitled to receive for arresting and carrying back every deserting employee aforesaid the sum of five dollars. and ten cents per mile from the place of arrest to the place of delivery, and the same shall be paid by the employer and held as a set-off for so much against the wages of said deserting employee; provided, that said ar-rested party, after being so returned, may appeal to a justice of the peace or member of the board of police of the county, who, on notice to the alleged employer, shall try, summarily, whether said appellant is legal-ly employed by the alleged employer, and has good cause to quit said employer; either party shall have the right of appeal to the county court, pending which the alleged de-serter shall be remanded to the alleged employer, or otherwise disposed of, as shall be right and just; and the decision of the county court shall be final.

Section ten provides that it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto to charge any white person, freedman, free negro or mulatto, by affidavit, with any criminal offence against his or her personal property, and upon such affidavit the proper process shall be issued and executed as if the said affidavit was made by a white person; and it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto, in any action, suit or controversy, pending or about to be institu-ted in any court or law or equity of the State, to make all needful and lawful affidavits as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution or defence of such suit.

Colored youths may be apprenticed much after the manner of the South Carolina has 14,173 sheep.

An act of Jan. 16 "concerning schools | code, according to another act. The county court must be fully satisfied that the person or persons to whom the minor shall be apprenticed is a suitable guardian, &c., from whom said court shall exact bond and security. The apprentices shall be taught to read and write, and the master is required to conform to any law that may be hereafter passed regulating the duties and relations of master and apprentice.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

FORKEST CITY, N. T, June 10th, 1866. DEAR Row: -After a long delay, I would again deign to solicit your attention to a message from Nebraska; which you may dispose of as you think proper.

The weather, for the last two or three weeks, has been very favorable for the growth of vegetation, and the rye, wheat and oats promise an abundant harvest; the rye is in bloom, and the wheat is just beginning to head. The corn crops will be light, throughout the Territory, in consequence of the drouth in the fore part of May, and the ravages of an abundance of vermin and insects, but the farmers do not apprehend any great loss from the lightness of the corn crops, as they have still a sufficient supply on hand to fill up any deficiency that may occur in the present growing crop.

Prices of produce are as follows: Wheat, \$1.20 per bushel, rye, 60 cts., oats, 50 cts., corn, 35 cts., and potatoes 60 @ 70 cents. Dried ham, 22 cts., dried side and shoulder 18 @ 20 cts.; butter, 20 @ 25 cts. per lb., eggs, 25 cts. per doz.; groceries, dry goods, &c., are selling at about the same rates as in Pennsylvania.

The tide of emigration into this territory largely on the increase, consequently the vacant government lands are being homesteaded and bought up quite briskly, in the settled portions of the territory, and new settlements are springing up quite rapidly. In a few years more, the whole territory, to its extreme boundaries, will be one vast emporium of emigration.

On yesterday-a-week, the 2d inst., we had a vote, for and against a State Constitution, but as yet we have no full returns from the various districts, but from what returns we have received, we find a respectable majority in favor of a State Constitution. The cops here are greatly opposed to a State Constitution, but a majority of the War Democrats are siding with the Republicans on this, as well as all other political measures, and the Cops are beginning to shake fearfully lest they must succumb to the "abolitionists," and give over their idoland Territorial "No taxation.

I am happy to learn that the Cops have been frank and honest enough to nominate a man, so well known as a rebel sympathiser, as their candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania; for by this honest act they have acknowledged their sympathy for and with rebellion, more emphatically than the majority of them were willing to admit during the war; and I am confident that the gallant heroes of the Old Keystone State will give them "particular fits" on the sec-ond Tuesday of October next; and if any one who has been a soldier in the Union army is disposed to heed the promises, the flatteries and the brayings of Democracy, permit me to refer him to the the abuses, he threats, the basest of epithets, and the meanest of slang and nick-name titles, heaped upon the gallant defenders of our country, by the leaders of that party who go disguised under the garb of Democracy; and if after these facts, impartially, considering, he can boldly and deliberately step up and deposit his vote in favor of Clymer & Co., we will give him over as an idiot, whose case is utterly deplorable. Yours truly, PILGRIM.

"Biddy," said a lady one evening, "we must have some sausages for tea this even-ing, I expect company." "Yes, ma'am." Tea time arrived, and with it the company; the table was spread, the tea was simmering, but no sausages appeared. "Where are the sausages, Biddy?" the lady inquired. "And sure they're in the tay pot, ma'am! Didn't you tell me we must have them for tay?"

A would-be gentleman, the other day, called at the post office and displayed his ignorance of natural history or the French language, or both, by requesting to be supplied with a stamped antelope.

An Irishman who was on a journey said he never liked to see the tables full of books and newspapers where he stopped at night. 'For,' said he, "I can never find any whisky at such places.

One hundred acres of land, lying within three miles of Corinth, Mississippi, was sold a few days since at auction, being a trustee's sale, for thirty-five cents an acre.

Never look at the girls. They can't bear t; they regard it as an insult. They wear their feathers, furbelows, and frills, merely to gratify their mammas, that's all!

I'm afraid you'll come to want," said an "I have old lady to a young gentleman. "I he come to want already," was the reply.

want your daughter. "Why do you keep yourself so distant?" said a fair one to a cool lover. "Because," said he, "distance leads enchantment to the

Miss Lovely says that males are of no account from the time ladies stop kissing them as infants, till they kiss them as lovers.

"Be content with what you have " as the rat said to the trap when he left his tail in it.

The internal revenue receipts during May amounted to nearly \$22,000,000.

Luzerne township, Fayette county, Ps.