

The Wigan Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 52.

Business Directory.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

EVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., Burnside Pa. Sept. 23, 1863.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Adam's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BECHER SWOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors east of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c. Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1865.

FRANK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., etc. Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

FRATZER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c. Front Street, (above the A. T. Nichols) Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Wholesale and Domestic Merchant, Dealer in Queensware, Groceries, and Family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and is also general with a horse. April 19, 59.

D. M. WOODS, Practicing Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Penitentiaries. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. McENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lanch's of J. Boynton.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr. 27.

DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Streets. May 24, 1866.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Conveyancer, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Land, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.

G. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c. Woodland, Clearfield county, Penna. Also extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys 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.

D. R. J. BURCHFIELD, Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penna. Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.

EAGLE HOTEL, CURWENVILLE, PENNA. LEWIS W. TRENEYCK, PROPRIETOR. Having leased and refitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. His bar contains the choicest brands of liquors. He solicits a share of public patronage. July 11th, 1866.

SCOTT HOUSE, MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS. This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 4th, 1866.

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL, RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOBBING.

Subscription, in advance, per year.	\$2 00
Advertisements, each 6 times.	2 50
Advertisements, each 3 times.	2 50
Cautions and Extras, each 3 times.	1 50
Dissolution notices, each 3 times.	2 00
Transient Advertising, per square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less.	1 50
For each subsequent insertion.	1 50
Official Advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less.	1 50
For each subsequent insertion.	1 50
Professional notices, 5 lines, 1 y.	50
Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line.	10
Advertising, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months.	5 00
One square, (10 lines) \$ 5.00	5 00
Two squares, 4.50	6 00
Three squares, 6.00	8 00
Four squares, 8.00	10 00
Yearly Advertising, one square.	8 00
Yearly Advertising, two squares.	12 00
Yearly Advertising, three squares.	15 00
Yearly Advertising, one-fourth column.	20 00
Yearly Advertising, one-third column.	25 00
Yearly Advertising, one-half column.	35 00
Yearly Advertising, one column.	50 00

The above rates apply only to advertisements set up plain. Advertisements set in large type, or with cuts, or out of plain style, will be charged double the above rates for space occupied.

Blank, single quire.	2 50
Blank, 3 quires, per quire.	2 00
Two squares, 4.50	6 00
Three squares, 6.00	8 00
Four squares, 8.00	10 00
Handbills, eighth sheet.	25 or less.
fourth sheet.	25
half sheet.	25
whole sheet.	25

Over 25 of each of above, at proportionate rates.

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons desirous of having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 23, 66. H. F. NAUGLE, Agt.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES. Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN. Jan. 10.

D. R. T. METZ, Surgeon Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite base. Full sets from five to ten dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1865.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and fixtures from H. B. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with its establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. July 11, 1866—y. GEO. N. COLBURN.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his property situate on Potts Run, Jordan township, consisting of 12 acres of land—10 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 cash. T. LITTLE, Clearfield borough. March 21, 1866 ft.

EMERALD SINGLE MACHINE.—The subscriber is manufacturing at the West Branch Iron Works, in Williamsport, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, also the EMERALD 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 Set Mill Dogs for Gate and Muley Mills, ever used in this section. A. T. NICHOLS, Williamsport, Pa. May 5, 1866. 6m.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf.) Evergreen, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry vines. Also, Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Ribwort, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE. FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA. Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. The office is constantly open and ready for business. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

G. I. REED, C. R. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M. GIRD, WM. V. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!! JOHN TROUTMAN Having resumed the manufacture of chairs, at his shop located on the lot in the rear of his residence on Market street, and a short distance west of the Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs. He has a good assortment on hand, to which he directs the attention of purchasers. They are made of the very best material, well painted, and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1866.

HAUPT & CO., at Milesburg, Pa., continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and pipe castings, and all kinds of New York and Pennsylvania cook stoves always on hand. They make a heavy sweep-power thrashing machines, with shaker and 50 feet of strap for \$150— and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in thrashing, and kept good to the fish one crop, free of charge. June 23, 1865—y.

ISAAC HAUPT at Bellefonte continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State or foreign, New York, London and Edinburgh at Hartford, and the Liverpool and London, capital \$500,000.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!! The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irvin, Bailly & Co., in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irvin & Son, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed and hewn lumber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern markets. They would also announce that they have just opened **A NEW STOCK** of well selected goods, suitable for the season, consisting of every variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices, which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers. One of their clerks, New York, N. Y., resides near Philadelphia, whose business it will be to watch the markets and make purchases on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRVIN, THOMAS L. BAILLY, LEWIS I. IRVIN, Goshen tp., Dec. 6, 1865.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undersigned intends 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-keeping. A daily register is kept of the attendance, deportment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly to parents thus furnishing them with constant information of his standing and progress in school. 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 Arithmetic and Geography. \$4 00 Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping. \$5 00 Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Surveying. \$7 00 Latin and Greek with any of the above branches. \$9 00 For further information apply to C. B. SANDFORD, May 23d, 1866. Principal.

COAL.—Whale and Lincseed Oil, Family Dyes, Gunpowder and Paints, of all kinds, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Zenas Leonard, late of Girard twp., Clearfield county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. ELIZABETH A. LEONARD, Administratrix. Aug. 15, 1866—pd.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress and signed by the President giving a three years' soldier \$100 and two years' soldier \$50, bounty. Soldiers wounded in line of duty, who did not serve two or three years are entitled to the bounty. Bounties and Pensions collected by me for those entitled to them. WALTER BARRETT, Att'y at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Aug. 15th, 1866.

\$2,000—\$15—Stenel Tools! by any one with necessary whistles. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stenel Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. August 1st, 1866—3m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with three horses, three set leg harness, and one two-horse wagon, now in the possession of Thomas Kyle of Morris township, as the same belong to me and have only been lent with said Kyle on loan, and are subject to my order at any time. August 1, 1866—pd. JACOB MCKILL.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The new bill Equalizing Bounties has passed both Houses and was approved by the President, and is now a law. A three years' soldier gets \$100 and a two years' soldier \$50 Bounties and Pensions are collected by me for those entitled to them. Write forward your applications. J. J. McENALLY, Att'y at Law, Clearfield, Pa. August 1, 1866.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County. Frederick Campman, Plaintiff, vs. Heester Campman. No. 1671 June Term, 1866. The undersigned Commissioner appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and cross examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner. August 1, 1866.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Clearfield County. J. Wallace Long, Plaintiff, vs. Phoebe Long. No. 1699 June Term, 1866. The undersigned Commissioner, appointed in open court to take testimony in the above case, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 25th day of August, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend and cross examine. WM. M. McCULLOUGH, Commissioner. August 1, 1866.

HOME INDUSTRY! BOOTS AND SHOES. Made to Order at the Lowest Rates. The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., nearly opposite Hartwick & Irvin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line. Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra french calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that I will finish up at the lowest figures. \$12.00. CLEARFIELD ACADEMY. REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. PRINCIPAL. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, September 10th 1866. Pupils 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 accomplished education of both sexes. 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. Orthographic, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks.) \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History \$6 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry Book-keeping, Botany, and Physical Geography. \$9 00 Latin and Greek, with any of the above branches. \$12 00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M. Principal. Feb. 23, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.—The Act of Congress approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons: 1. To those who have lost both eyes or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same so as to require constant attendance, the sum, per month, of \$25.00. 2. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance. \$20 00. 3. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum, per month, of \$15 00. 4. Persons deprived of their pensions under Act of March 24, 1865, by reason of being in civil service are restored. 5. The heirs of invalid pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed, and before the certificate was issued, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at the death of the pensioner. 6. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as to mothers and sisters. In all of these cases, new applications must be made. The undersigned is prepared, with the proper blanks, for the speedy procurement of these pensions. Claims for bounty and back pay, pensions, and claims for local bounty under State law, promptly collected. H. B. SWOPE, Att'y at Law, July 11, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A Shifting Top Buggy. Apply to H. W. SMITH & CO., Clearfield, Pa., June 6, 1866.

PALMER'S Patent unloading bar-forks, to be had at MERRELL & BIGLER'S, 200 BUSHELS of choice beans for sale by IRVIN & HARTSWICK.

What They Have in View. It will be remembered that, after the collapse of the Rebellion, President Johnson, while the Rebel States were under Provisional Governments, required those States to ratify the Amendment abolishing Slavery, to repudiate the rebel debt, to annul ordinances of secession, and frame new State Constitutions. With the exception of Tennessee, we believe none of the State Constitutions were submitted to a vote of the people for ratification. It was believed by some of our far-seeing statesmen that, at some future time, when it became their interest to do so, those States would take the ground that these measures had been forced upon them, that their adoption was compulsory—"an act of usurpation"—and hence that they were not bound by them. The key-note of such a movement has already been struck in North Carolina, by Chief Justice Rufin, who probably foresees what will be the course of every Rebel State as soon as they can act for themselves on the questions involved in their restoration to the Union. Judge Rufin says: "I consider that this is no Constitution, because your convention was not a legitimate convention, and had no power to make a constitution for us, or to alter that which we had and have; and that it cannot be made a Constitution, even by popular sanction. If these positions be correct, it ought to be rejected by the people, as the easiest, simplest and most efficient method of setting the point at rest, and avoiding many perplexing and dangerous questions before the judiciary. I object to the organization of your body as a convention, because it was called without the consent of the people of North Carolina, by the President of the United States, or under his orders; an act of clear and despotic usurpation, which could not give this body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said the President, or his satrap—the Governor of a Province—did not call, or rather constitute the convention, but the delegates were elected by the people, and thereby the body was duly constituted, I deny it directly and positively. The delegates were not the choice of the people; for in the proclamation calling it, the qualifications of the persons who might vote for them are strictly presented in a manner variant from our fundamental law, and excluding from each class a large portion—some would say the best portions—of our qualified citizens. In many cases our people were not represented, but, in fact, were misrepresented. The acts of such a body cannot be said to be those of the people of the State. They are not entitled to obedience, and cannot be, or at least, ought not to be, judicially recognized. The whole proceeding arose out of arbitrary assumption, overthrowing all notions of popular government, and destructive of the very first principles of Republican freedom." Mr. Johnson required a convention to perform certain specific acts: to annul the ordinance of secession and tender a return to the Union, or claim its continual existence under the Constitution of the United States; to emancipate the slaves and ordain that slavery shall never hereafter exist in this State, and to repudiate the State war debt. All these were done; the two first promptly, and in satisfactory terms; and the third, at the last moment, under subjection and conformity to orders, after having once refused to adopt the measure. All was done, I say, that was required, and Mr. Johnson professed that he had got all he wanted; that we were back as a State and might choose our representatives in Congress in conformity to our rights as a State, and to our law regulating elections. Was there anything more for that convention to do? Were they chosen for any other purpose, even by those who were allowed to vote for members? How dare they, then, go on to frame a constitution, a law for all time, which is to be binding on those who elected them for other ends, and also on that large portion of the patriots and heroes—"unpardoned rebels"—who were not allowed to vote at all? As far as they safely can, and whenever they can, the people ought to resist that pretension. This they can peacefully do, when called on and allowed to vote; and I trust they will do so, on this occasion without commotion, in support of the great principle of human liberty—that a people have the right to make their own constitution, and not be made subject to one imposed on them, by force or fraud, by any extraneous power, or by a fraction of their fellow citizens.

The Doctors Puzzled. They do not know upon what foundation their platform rests. They have made the Johnson plank movable—to be shifted at pleasure—for they place no confidence in the friendship of their newly found friends. Men who have deceived others in all probability will again prove false to those with whom affiliate, inasmuch as it is difficult to restrain treacherous instincts. The Democratic party cannot with impunity spurn these men. Their only hope for political supremacy is in coalition. Within themselves they are powerless, and yet the price demanded for this questionable aid certainly destroys the dream of success to their own party. In joining hands with the Johnson men they sink their own independence and take back seats. The more they labor to create dissension in the Union Republican ranks, the closer they unite their opposition, and the further they are away from political power. Verily the case of the Democratic party is a critical one and will baffle the skill of their wisest doctors.

Lynchburg Centre beats the Springfield cork-stalk. It has one twelve feet high, and still growing.

Massachusetts and South Carolina. Our Wigwam politicians are felicitating themselves extensively over the fact that the Massachusetts delegation and the South Carolina delegation walked into the Convention at its opening in arm. Even Mr. Doolittle, with his usual profundity, thinks, or says he does, that if that sight could only have been witnessed by the people of Massachusetts, it would instantly have worked a complete revolution in their political sentiments. Now, we must confess, it produces a very pretty stage-effect to see these gentlemen walk into the Convention in this loving and amiable style, and it showed considerable skill on the part of the managers to open the performance in so moving a manner. But we cannot help reminding our political wire-pullers of the Wigwam that it is no new thing to find a certain class of Massachusetts politicians walking arm in arm with those of South Carolina. It used to be done at every Democratic Convention, even when South Carolina was imprisoning Massachusetts seamen and mobbing her commissioners sent to test the constitutionality of South Carolina's laws. Heaven knows we should be glad to see Massachusetts and South Carolina in perfect accord, but it will require something more to accomplish it than a Wigwam promenade between a lot of Massachusetts dough-faces and South Carolina ex-Rebels. Massachusetts is not represented in the Wigwam. Some men are there who live within her boundaries, but the brain, the heart, the sentiment, the moral power of Massachusetts are not represented there. Messrs. Orr and Couch may perambulate up and down the Wigwam till doomsday, and it will mean nothing except a political play, unless the fundamental ideas which form the structure of society in their respective States can be brought into living sympathy and accord. The great problem before our country for solution is well typified by these two States, and we wish that our Wigwam friends could be brought to see that it can never be solved by perambulatory performances, or spread-eagle speeches, or convivial conferences. The problem in our country is to do away with the antagonism between aristocracy and democracy, and to realize the true democratic idea in the whole structure of our society. Now look at Massachusetts and South Carolina. Massachusetts is a true Commonwealth. Its people stand on a perfect equality before the law. It is a State modeled after and fully realizing the true American idea of a State. South Carolina, on the other hand, is an oligarchy. The minority rules instead of the majority. The masses of the people are disfranchised. They are subject to taxation without representation. They are forced to obey laws which they have no voice in making. There is no equality before the law. Her society is composed of privileged classes and oppressed classes. Her whole structure and framework of government is vitally antagonistic to the true American idea of a State. Still more, South Carolina having just been suppressed in a violent and long continued attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, in which attempt she voluntarily seceded from the Union and abandoned her relations to her sister States, now demands to be re-admitted, not upon terms of equality, but upon those of superiority. She asks that each of her voters may have two and one-half times as much power in all national affairs as a voter in Massachusetts. She asks for five votes to one in Congress, when her voters only entitle her to two. In short, she demands that her oligarchical form of government shall give her voters two and a half times the power in the nation that they are fairly entitled to wield. Now does Mr. Doolittle suppose that antagonisms like these, going to the very foundations of things, can be reconciled by the petty promaners of Messrs. Orr and Couch on the floor of his Wigwam? Is that the extent of his political sagacity? Is that the lesson he has learned from our past history? The instinctive intelligence of the American people tells them that this antagonism between democracy and aristocracy in our country must cease. They have sacrificed three hundred thousand lives to make it cease. They are not now, through political chicanery, to be defrauded of the just victory they have won. The democratic republicanism triumphed on the battle field, and it must triumph in the halls of legislation. Our Wigwam politicians, in the name of peace and union and good-will, are in truth doing all they can to perpetuate antagonism and discord. They would lay up for our children, and perhaps for ourselves, a reputation of the terrible struggle through which we have just passed. So intent are they on political power that they would keep alive in the body politic element of strife and discord, which is as sure to work out disaster and convulsion as any physical cause is to produce its natural effect.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

THE MOUNT SAINT GOTHARD TUNNEL.—The tunnel to be made under Mount Saint Gothard, in France, according to a Paris journal, will be about 20 miles long, including several covered passages rendered necessary lest it should be exposed to avalanches. Only four air-shafts will be required, the deepest of which will not much exceed 300 yards. The southern entrance of the tunnel will be about 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, and the northern exit very nearly the same. The expense of the tunnel is estimated at about \$12,000,000. It is a grand undertaking, and, when completed, will be a credit to the enterprise of France. Just think of a railroad train passing through, instead of over or round a mountain, whose base is 20 miles.

Gov. Pollock, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint has been removed.

Queen-Emma. The New Yorkers have been having a sensation, on a small scale, over a visit of her most gracious and Pacific Majesty, Queen Emma, spouse in his day, of King Kamehameha Liliho IV, deceased, whose brother occupies the throne of the Sandwich Islands. This King was gathered to his dusky fathers some three years ago. Queen Emma has just been making a friendly and sisterly call upon Queen Victoria, where she was royally entertained, but her real mission to England proved a failure. She went there to enlist the sympathies of the High Churchmen of England, in behalf of that Church in the Islands. Under the highest Episcopal and aristocratic patronage, she attended meetings, public and private, in all parts of England. "The Bishop of Oxford has been a Peter, the Hermit, for her sake, and here, there and everywhere," says the London Nonconformist, "has enlarged on the claim of the Sandwich Islands to the support of the High Churchmen." "The whole amount collected for her is but £5,000, in addition to another £5,000 toward a Memorial Cathedral. As her Majesty has been away from her country more than a year, her expenses must have consumed the greater part of the contributions. England has not done well for her and her mission. She fell in with the wrong class of the English people. That is all and we are sorry, says an English paper, but not surprised. The struggle now at the Islands is whether the Roman Catholic Church, or the Episcopal extreme Church, shall have control of spiritual matters. The journals describe her as a handsome, amiable, and accomplished woman. She is of dark complexion, but not black, yet not so light as a quadroon, but not black, but more of the Spanish cast. Her cheek bones are high, her nose aquiline, her face, as a whole, heavy. She has but little style, and nothing of the air of royalty. The maiden name of this Queen Dowager was Emma Rooke. Her father was a Scotchman, engaged in trade in Honolulu. She was born in New York, but taken in early life to Hawaii, where she grew up and attracted the attention and finally secured the love of Kamehameha, the royal representative of the old Cannibal Dynasty, to whom she was married, and thus raised to be a Queen. She has been a week in New York city, where she has been feted, admired, written up and generally entertained. The New Yorkers know how to do these things, having had considerable experience with royalty of all kinds, from the Prince of Wales and Billy Bowlegs to the Japanese Tommy and the No-Kamis delegation. Whether they will be more liberal in contributions to the Church than was England, remains to be seen. New York is able and should give her at least \$20,000—if it takes the cause for which Emma is laboring. From New York she went to Washington where she was the guest of the President, who, no doubt, entertained her with becoming respect. From thence she goes to Albany, and from thence to Massachusetts, by invitation of Gov. Bullock, who was personally acquainted with the Queen many years ago, when she was but a girl. She will then visit Niagara Falls, the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and other places, including Pittsburgh.

Copperhead Platform. That our readers may know what sort of doctrines are held by Democrats in this State, we give the following from the Greensburg Argus: OUR PLATFORM. Gives us equality of States, or another war, and in that war we promise not to claim exemption. Give us white men to vote and white men to govern white men. Give us equal taxation or general repudiation, except the claims of soldiers, their widows and orphans. Give us a representation of every State in a Constitutional Congress, or give us the Abolition traitors assembled at Washington in a mock or rump Congress, that we may stain the Capitol with their hot blood, as they stained the earth with the blood of patriotic Democrats. Give us the bonds held by the New England thieves and speculators off the soldiers and manipulated legislator, that we may make bonfires of them. Give us more nerve in Democratic Editors, that they may come boldly to the front and help to kindle the patriotic fires, who believe in the final perseverance of Democracy over the world, the flesh, the Yankee and the devil. A ragged old man was arrested at St. Joseph, Missouri, upon the charge of vagrancy, and upon examining his person full half a bushel of filthy old rags were taken from about his waist, and wrapped in the rags was concealed \$1,224 50 in coin and \$329 in currency. The old man declared that some of the coin had been in his possession for forty years.

GOLD COMBINATION.—In New York a combination is reported to have been formed whose object is to run gold up to two hundred, and it is believed they could carry out their purpose were the Secretary to reduce the amount of gold in the Treasury, as suggested by certain brokers who recently petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. One hundred and eighty-three thousand bushels of corn have been distributed among the destitute in Georgia. About forty thousand persons were the recipients.

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