

The Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

VOL. 13.—NO. 2.

GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES. Citron, English Currants, Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by **HARTSWICK & IRWIN.** Jan. 16.

D. R. T. METZ, Surgeon, Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa. Full sets from five to twenty dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1866.

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

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his property situated 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 furnish saw or grist mill power of the year. Will be sold cheap for cash. **T. LITTLE.** March 21, 1866 ft. Clearfield borough.

WAGLESHINGLE 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 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 Set Mill Dags for Gate and Mulch 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, Greening, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Siberian Crab Trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address **BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE** of **POSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO.,** Clearfield, Pa., May 5, 1866.—6m

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 Courthouse, 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 23, 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 plow castings furnished. New World and Hathaway cook stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse power threshing machines with shaker 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 three or four crops. For particulars, call on **ISAAC HAUPT** at Bellefonte, or write to him at his office in New York; the Royal and Empire at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, capital \$5,000,000.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!! The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of **Irvin, Baily & Co.** in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of **Ellis Irvin & Son,** at the mouth of **Lock Run.** They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or 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 to 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 partners, **Thomas L. Baily,** 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. BAILY, LEWIS I. IRVIN.** Goshen tp., Dec. 9, 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, who are furnished 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 Linnseed Oil, Family Dyes, Wash and Paints of all kinds, ground in Oil, for sale by **HARTSWICK & IRWIN.** OIL, Putty, Paints, Glass and Nails, for sale at June 6d. **MERRILL & BIGLER'S.**

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' warrants 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,** Aug. 15th, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary whatever. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. August 1st, 1866.—3m

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. Bring forward your applications. **J. B. McENALLY, Att'y at Law,** August 1, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS. In the matter of the Estate of **Vitus H. Bailey,** late of Bloomington, Clearfield Co., dec'd. In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county, respecting the appraisal of Real Estate, appraised and set out to the widow under the act of assembly, viz: Sixteen acres and forty-five perches of land, appraised at \$192.00 the court made the following order June 27, 1866: Report of appraisers read and confirmed. No exceptions unless exceptions are filed on or before the 1st day of Sept. term. It will hence be confirmed absolutely. By the Court. **I. G. BARGER,** Sept. 5, 1866. Clerk.

VENUE.—There will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the residence of the undersigned in Lawrence township, on Saturday, September 16th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, M., the following personal property to wit: One walnut spring-seat sofa, a walnut mahogany parlor chair, and one walnut mahogany rocking chair, all new; one set of Bed-room furniture, 6 seat-seat chairs and 2 rocking chairs, centre table, card table, bedsteads, book case, a variety of common chairs, one new avery cook stove, and a general variety of household and kitchen furniture, including table sets. Also a superior milk cow, fresh in June last. Terms made known on day of sale. **M. WOODS,** Sept. 5, 1866.

WANTED—AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and furnished with all the latest improvements, including table, hand, and embroidery beautifully—price only \$20—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount may be made. Address or call on **C. BOWERS & CO.,** Office, No. 235 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. Aug. 29, 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 & Irwin'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. He has now on hand a stock of extra french calf skins, superb gaiter tops, &c., that will finish up at the lowest figures. **DANIEL CONNELLY,** June 13th, 1866.

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. (11 weeks.) **TERMS OF TUITION:** Orthography, Spelling, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, (11 weeks,) \$5.00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History, \$4.00 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 For further particulars inquire of **REV. P. L. HARRISON, A. M.** Feb. 28, 1866. Principal.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.—The Act of Congress approved June 6th, 1865, gives additional pension to the following class of persons: 1. To those who have lost both eyes or both hands, or who 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 2d, 1865, by reason of being in civil service are restored. 5. The heirs of invalid pensioners who died after the 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. 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. SWOOPPE, Att'y at Law,** July 11, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

PALMER'S Patent unloading hay-forks, to be had at **MERRILL & BIGLER'S.**

CABLE CHAINS—a good article, on hand and for sale by **MERRILL & BIGLER.** **HORSE-SHOES** and horse-nails, to be had at **Aug. 23. MERRILL & BIGLER'S.**

FODDER CUTTERS—of a superior make—for sale at reasonable prices, a **MERRILL & BIGLER'S, Clearfield, Pa.** **BLACK DRESS COATS,** Cassimere business coats, black doe-skin cassimere pants, corded silk vests, at **J. P. KRATZER'S.**

LEATHER—an assortment—for sale by **MERRILL & BIGLER** December 14, 1864. Clearfield Pa.

FLOUR.—A large quantity Extra Family Flour, in Barrels, Sacks and for sale by **Feb. 22, 1865. W. F. IRWIN.**

BOYS' CLOTHING.—A full stock of boys' coats, jackets, pants and vests at **Sept. 5, 1866.—J. P. KRATZER'S.**

CLOTHING.—A large stock of ready-made clothing, selling off cheap. **J. P. KRATZER'S.** Sept. 5, 1866.—1m

SWAINS PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Hembold's Buchu, Baka's God Liver Oil, Jayne's and Ayer's Medicines, for sale by **HARTSWICK & IRWIN** Jan. 10.

TURBUSES and abdominal supporter, for sale at the Drug Store of **HARTSWICK & IRWIN** Jan. 10 1865.

SALT! SALT! SALT!!!—A prime article of ground alum, put up in paper sacks, at \$4.25 per sack, at the cheap rate of one of November 27. **R. MOSSO'S.**

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of every variety, sold as low for cash, as of any store in the county, by **Dec. 6, 1865. IRVIN & HARTSHORN.**

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO, Rabbal's, Drake's, Hoffman's, German, and Fowler's & Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and pure liquors of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by **HARTSWICK & IRWIN** Jan. 10.

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING—including an extra quality of Beaver, Deer, and goat, and a complete assortment of cassimere goods, made up in suits to match—for sale by **Dec. 6, 1865. IRVIN & HARTSHORN.**

FULL SUITS.—Coat, pants and vest, of prime cassimere, for \$13.00. Light cassimere suit and vest to match (all wool and well made) for \$10.00. Overall, selling at \$1.00, at **Sept. 5, 1866.—J. P. KRATZER'S.**

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE is superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Contains all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work. Illustrated circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. So commissions made. Address **EMPIRE S. M. CO.,** 916 Broadway, New York. Sep 5 66-y.

Select Poetry. **THE UNCONQUERED BANNER.** Spread out that Banner, hurl it never, It's union field dare not to sever. It is our father's flag of yore— For there's not a man who bore it But would gladly die to soar it. Oh! our boys in blue adore it, Even those who late have torn it, Now love it as before.

Spread out that banner, shout its glory, That starry flag shall live in story— True, 'tis battle stained and gory— Triumphant let it fly, Glorious banner of the free, Flashing gem of liberty— Before it despot bend the knee— Wave it on high.

Spread out that banner, let it wave, A light and beacon to the brave; Flashing freedom to the slave Plant it o'er the martyr's grave; Until the tyrant's chains are rended, And equal rights are well defended, And freedom's torch as God intended, To all are free!

Unfold that banner to the gale, Its gleam oft made the foe man quail, And death to him who dare assail The emblem of the brave; You proudly waved 'mid battle's clash; You gleamed around the cannon's flash; Through ranks of death our heroes dash, Led on by thee.

Unroll that banner, softly—slowly— With heads uncovered, 'tis holy! Let no rude foe approach it—never; Let it there, and forever Sacred to our gallant dead In memory of the hands that grasped it, In memory of the hearts that clasped it, Plant it o'er the martyr's grave; Our union martyrs of the wars, Let them now sleep beneath the stars; Their blood flowed out to save.

Spread that banner! True, 'tis tattered, And its oaken staff is shattered, By the foe men we have scattered, Against our hearts we will unfold it, Our hearts embrace those who unrolled it, In battle's van, to raise and hold it, Still victorious! **Luthersburg, Sept., '65. Andrew Wilson.**

The Supreme Court and the President. Mr. Johnson, in his reply to the address of the Philadelphia Convention, described Congress as "a body hanging upon the verge of the Government"—words unmistakably insulting to the American people whom Congress represents. If the Senators and Representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, New England, the Middle States, and the West, constitute a body hanging on the verge of the Government, the President, who is but one man, must hang outside of it.

This insult to the people has been frequently repeated by Mr. Johnson, and is caused by the assertion of their right to determine the reconstruction of the Union by legislation, in opposition to Mr. Johnson's claim to settle all questions by Executive action. Morally, this is a question as to who truly represents the people, the Senators and Representatives of 27 States, or the man, who has become President by an accident.

Congress, unquestionably, far more thoroughly embodies the nation's principles, and is in far more intimate relations with the people, from the fact that it represents all the shades of opinion in every district of every loyal State. The business of the President is to execute the laws, and not to make them. In this matter of reconstruction, he is, not only morally, but legally, bound to carry out the decision of Congress. In the oft quoted case of Luther act. Border (7 How., U. S. Rep. p. 1.) which arose out of the "Dorr War" in Rhode Island, it was held by the Court (page 42) that, under the fourth section of the Constitution, the United States should guarantee to every State a republican form of government, &c., "it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in the State. For as the United States guarantee to each State a republican form of government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as the republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal."

Soldiers' Extra Bounties—Why they are not Paid. Congress, just before it adjourned, says the *Detroit Post*, passed a bill giving extra bounties to soldiers. That law was intended to pay these extra bounties immediately. It made every necessary provision for so doing.

Immediately after its passage, the Secretary of War appointed a board, with General Canby as its President, to decide upon the proper construction of the law, and to frame rules to govern the different departments in paying the expected claims. This board, it is stated in the dispatches from Washington, has finished his report. The report declares that the law is explicit, that the bounties ought to be paid, and also presenting the required rules for carrying it into immediate effect. This report, it is stated by the *New York Tribune's* correspondent, has been suppressed by the President's direction. An order was issued, at the same time, to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, not to pay the bounties until further orders. The *New York Herald's* correspondent—a Johnson man—says he is "authorized to state that the bounties will not be paid for several months." The soldiers interested will naturally ask why the intention of Congress is thus defeated, and their just claims postponed. The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* answers these questions as follows:

"The contradiction telegraphed over the country last night, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had not issued an order forbidding the payment of bounties under the late act of Congress, is in itself unfounded. Such an order was in the possession of the Second Auditor last week. The further statement that the Treasury Department is awaiting the conclusion of the report of the commission appointed by the Secretary of War, to ascertain if the law would justify the payment of the bounties, and to frame rules governing the disbursements, is also a misstatement. The facts are as stated in these dispatches two nights since. The report of the commission was ready to be made on Monday, and instead, it was withheld by the President. The report was in favor of the payment of the bounties. The whole thing was intended as a secret attempt to prevent the payment of any bounties till after the elections, and in the meantime to create the impression that Congress did not really intend any payment, but simply passed some unmeaning words by which to deceive soldiers and obtain their votes. The chances are that the unexpected exposure of this transaction will secure the publication of the report. It is said, however, that there is a settled determination in Administration circles to prevent the Republican party from receiving any of the good will which would spring from the general payment of bounties before the elections."

The Soldiers can thus see how they were to be duped, if possible, into supporting the President, by withholding their bounties. These bounties are only due to privates and non-commissioned officers. Gen. Custar and the other officers who support the Philadelphia scheme, and are attempting to lead the soldiers into the Copperhead camp, are not interested in the bounty law. They do not lose anything by the delay in paying the bounties; consequently they are well afforded to support the President, who holds in his hands the power of promotion; but the keeping back of the poor private's well-earned bounty for three or four months, for political effect, is a cruel injustice, and, in many cases, a great hardship. Congress voted him the money; he is fairly entitled to it immediately; and it is a meanness of the most despicable sort to withhold it, for the sake of depriving the Republican party of the political credit of having shown itself the friend of the soldier.—*Telegraph.*

The Effect of the President's Speeches. The *Boston Traveller* in the following remarks, expresses precisely what is coming to be the feeling of all Republicans, and what the President's supporters must secretly confess to themselves, as to the effect of his speeches:

"The political tour of the President is doing a good service to his opponents. He makes such bombastic and silly speeches that people everywhere are getting disgusted with him. Mr. Seward has been credited with shrewdness, and the wonder is that he does not keep the President in check. Perhaps, however, to see the President destroy himself, and hoping that by contrast the people will be attracted to him. But the thing is so much overdue that not only Johnson but his whole party will speedily be ruined. We hope the programme will be carried out as commenced, that the President will speak half a dozen times each day, all the way to and back, and then we shall have no fears as to the result of the elections in October and November."

The *Wilmington (N. C.) Dispatch* discourses with genuine conservative amenity of Mr. Secretary Stanton, thus: "When his mortal career ends, he will hasten below to receive avenging tortures which have been prepared for him in the infuriated hell to which he is surely destined, where the crackling blazes are leaping and licking their tongues in joyous anticipation of his arrival."

An old revolutionary soldier named Frederick Craider died recently near Meadville, Mississippi, in the one hundred and eighth year of his age. He had served in the war of 1812, as well as during the revolution.

Our Position. We are frequently asked, "what do you Republicans propose to do with the South? What is your plan and purpose?" We individually answer in the language of **ANDREW JOHNSON** in his speech at Nashville, in 1864, on accepting the nomination of Vice President. Then he uttered these brave words:

"I hold with Jefferson that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for government. The laws and constitutions were designed as instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude the governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. * * * Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the State, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers, so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battlefields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorials in vain.

Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, "Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years." If we are so cautious about foreigners who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us, has raised a pariah and handed against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a pretjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans, who draped the streets of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for his great crime. The work is in our own hands. We can destroy this rebellion. With Grant thundering on the Potomac before Richmond, and Sherman and Thomas on their march toward Atlanta, the day will ere long be ours. Will any madly persist in rebellion? Suppose that an equal number be slain in every battle, it is plain that the result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. Ah! those rebel leaders have a strong personal reason for holding out to save their necks from the halter; and these leaders must feel the power of the Government! Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized, and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men. The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of the rebellion is past. It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning, and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain a recognition."

"DEFEND NOTHING."—It is stated that the Chairman of the Copperhead State Committee, Wm. A. Wallace, is sending circulars of instructions to the Copperhead speakers in the different counties, which he closes as follows:

"Let us charge them (the Union Republicans) with their crimes, press home upon them the negro, and defend nothing." This may be good advice; but it also indicates the utter hopelessness and rottenness of their cause. Bad indeed must be the principles of a party that are incapable of defence.

THE COALITION COMPLETE.—In the State of New York the coalition between the democrats and the conservative republicans is taking definite shape. The democrats call the State Nominating Convention, and the Conservatives are expected to co-operate by sending delegates. In this way the arrangement is consummated.

A "big" raft of lumber was brought from Sable to Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday night. The chains used in rafting weighed 20,000 pounds; time occupied in making run up seventy-two hours; length of raft, 4,000 feet, and containing nearly 800,000 feet.