

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

JOHN C. WALKER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HILSTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The radicals in Congress are trying to pass a bill to prohibit the President from removing officials who do not endorse his policy.

Within the past week the President has ordered pardons to be issued to forty-nine Texans.

The aggregate appropriations in the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau for the next fiscal year, are \$11,684,000.

The President has reappointed F. Schuyler as Consul for France, at Savannah, Georgia.

A bank at Cintra, Ohio, one day last week was robbed of a large amount of money. Three of the robbers were caught, and \$150,000 was recovered.

Dr. Madden, of Quebec, has just patented a plan of quarantine for cholera. He is to use his way to beat his President Johnson.

A great fire caused by the storage of petroleum occurred yesterday last week at Detroit, Michigan. The estimated loss is \$1,900,000.

There is now a prospect of the peaceful solution of the Austro-Prussian difficulty.

The special committee of freed men made their report. It contains a proposal to amend the Constitution. It is similar in purpose to the negro "Free Press" bill, and is adopted by three-fifths of the States.

FOR GOVERNOR.

"Principles not men" is an old motto in the Democratic party, and one which has lost none of its force by age. Unquestionably, it is of the first importance to support sound political principles; the men through whom they are to be upheld is but a secondary consideration.

Yet when correct principles are represented by a candidate who in himself is noble, they are like "spades of gold in pictures of silver" and are used for principles is deemed an endorsement by our love for the man. Such a happy conjunction is found in Hon. HILSTER CLYMER, the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

For years he has been in the State Senate as the champion from Berks county, and while he has always been regarded as the Democratic leader in that body, he has at all times commanded the respect and confidence of his political opponents.

It gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the high personal character of Hon. Hilster Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. "Gen. Geary may well say that he has a 'foeman worthy of his steel.'" Occupying positions exactly the reverse on all the great questions of the day, these two representative men will doubtless conduct the canvass in that spirit which should characterize a great controversy between principles that are eternally and unequivocally hostile.

The Inquirer says: "The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania transacted its business with little difficulty, and has, perhaps, placed in nomination the best candidate that could have been selected from the ranks of the party. Mr. Clymer is a gentleman of excellent character and of fine abilities. There can be no doubt that he will do credit to the office, should it be his fortune to be elected."

The Evening Telegraph says: "Mr. Clymer is a thorough Pennsylvania Democrat so deeply faithful as to have remained faithful among the faithless in our recent party-making troubles; and yet so unswerving in his able reproach has ever been breathed against him. Hilster Clymer is an able man, a shrewd politician, and a safe and cautious partisan leader. He does not say he is the best man of his politics in the State, but we think he is one of the very few who can concentrate the entire vote of the Democratic party in the coming contest. In this matter he will have the eminent aid of his friend and former colleague in the State Senate, Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Central Committee, through whose indefatigable efforts Mr. Clymer's nomination was secured. Hilster Clymer has considerable executive ability. His experience in the State Senate will enable him to appreciate and carry every interest of our great Commonwealth."

...and while the charge with propriety. If elected, he will make an excellent Democratic Governor."

The Negro above the Mechanic.

But there is still another class for whom no one has yet spoken on this floor, who have contributed to your success not less than the soldier or the creditor, I was about about to say, not less than the freedmen, I mean the mechanics of the country."

The soldier, the creditor, and the white mechanic of America have in the estimation of Senator Sumner, borne equal burdens in the salvation of the nation. He "was almost about to say" that the freedmen was equal with each, but he fails to emancipate the sentiment, and we fairly infer that in his opinion the mechanic and privations of the former surpass those of all others. This is the deliberate language of the Senator, in a stultified attempt to flatter and praise the mechanic. It was called out during a discussion upon a bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, in which the theme chosen for his elaboration, was the value of the American mechanic in the recent civil struggle.

He believes the negro is equal to any white man, and here he expresses his conviction that his services are greater than those of the men who bore the brunt of the fight for the Union. The negro above the mechanic, the negro above the white man, the negro entitled to vote, to sit on juries, to travel with us, to eat with us, to sleep with us, to enjoy every social and political right that we enjoy, are the Alpha and Omega of his daily thoughts, they are the prominent traits of the negro loving disunionists. White men protect your selves by your ballots.

Consistent in Disunion.

In Congress on the 3d day of March, 1862, Mr. Holman, (Dem.), offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution; and that the welfare of the whole people of the United States is permanently involved in maintaining the present form of government under the Constitution without modification or change.

The disunionists defeated this resolution by a vote of 60 to 59. Every Democrat voted for the resolution. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Speaker Grow, by this bold act avowed their intention as early as 1862, to carry out their radical and revolutionary programme of disunion. Did not President Johnson speak truthfully when he said they were disunionists?

On the evening of the 25th ult., a great mass meeting was held in Brooklyn in support of President Johnson. A letter was received from Maj. General Dix, expressing his approbation of the purpose of the meeting, and his adherence to the President. Gen. Dix has acted with the Republican party since 1861. At the same meeting addresses were delivered by Maj. Gen. Rousseau and Hon. Ed. Cleveland, both of whom have been heretofore acting with the Republican party. Gen. Rousseau stated that he had been a Whig prior to our civil war, and since then a Republican. Gen. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, and a leading and influential member of the Republican party ever since its organization, has written a letter from St. Petersburg, denouncing the course of Sumner and Stevens, and endorsing the President. When such men as Seward, Beecher, Doolittle, Dixon, Cowart, Raymond, and those above named support the President, surely no conservative Republican ought to hesitate in following his convictions.

We have received a very well written communication in opposition to the letter of L. T. L., published in last week's Advocate, which the author requests us to publish. This we are willing to do when the author furnishes us with his name. It is a rule of newspaper publishers, founded in sound reason, to publish no communication not accompanied by the real name of the writer. If he will furnish us his name we will be happy to comply with his request.

The Age.—We call attention to the prospectus of The Age published in our advertising columns. We feel it our duty to our readers as well as to a journal well deserving of it, to say that no better investment in the newspaper can be made than a subscription to the Age. It is a Democratic paper and at the present time supporting the restoration policy of President Johnson. It is devoted to the interests of Pennsylvania and we feel a sort of State pride in it, enhanced by the fact that it is the only leading paper of Philadelphia that does support the President. It is ably edited and in every respect a worthy family paper. To a persistent and obstinate radical it might be an unsafe companion, for the candor and liberality of its editorials would be dangerous to the resolutions of a man who had determined to adhere to his prejudices.

Senator Doolittle, (Rep.), of Wisconsin, in the debate upon the admission of Colorado as a State gave some pretty strong testimony as to how the Wisconsin soldiers felt upon the question of negro suffrage. After stating that it was voted down by ten thousand majority, he said "and when the soldiers of Wisconsin came to vote, four in every five voted against it, and of the soldiers in the field, out of eleven hundred votes cast, how many do you suppose voted for negro suffrage? THREE! * * * Place yourselves on that issue and you are buried out of sight!"

The Pigeon Nesting.

For us to attempt to enlighten our readers in this locality, upon the subject of pigeon nestings would be idle indeed, but there are many others who as veridical as we were, will look upon the congregated millions of these birds with their nests as they are now to be seen in the Highland woods for miles in extent and covering thousands of acres, as one of Nature's wonders. When a key, we read Audubon's account of a great pigeon roost in one of the western States, and his vivid description aroused a desire in us to see something of the kind for ourselves, a desire which has never been gratified until now. We have been to see this nesting. We left our horses at the house of Mr. Stubbs in Highland who directed us to go down the draft south-west from his house about a mile. He said we "couldn't miss it." Well might he say so, for long before we reached them we were made aware of our proximity by their loud and continued noise. We reached the nesting about noon. We found the cocks were on the nests while the hens were away feeding. This is one peculiarity of the pigeon eminently necessary to their multiplication. Myriads of them nesting in one locality it requires a large scope of country to furnish them their food. They are known to feed fifty miles distant from their nests. The absence for this purpose would require so much time, that the eggs would be come cold, were it not that the cock and the hen each sit on the nest while the other feeds. For this reason a flock of pigeons during the hatching season is always either all cocks or all hens.

When we were there the hens commenced coming in about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until we left which was between four and five. The noise made by them coming in, can only be compared to a mighty rushing wind, while the confusion and combination of sounds occasioned by the cries and flapping of wings of those among the trees, must be left to the imagination as beyond description. The nests are much smaller than we had fancied, apparently not larger than those of our smallest birds, but very different in shape and construction, being built of sticks, and almost flat. The pigeon sits on top of the nest, not in it, the head and tail projecting. As many as a dozen nests will be found on quite a small tree. The timber is generally beech, maple and hickory. The extent of the nesting is not known certainly, but it must extend along Deer creek a distance of at least ten miles. When we were there some of their young were hatched, as was shown by the egg-shells strewn over the ground. About the latter part of this week, people will be rushing to the nesting to gather the "squabs" the name given to the young pigeons. These are said to be a delicacy, and will be gathered by the wagon load.

We recommend all lovers of sport as well as all those who like us were anxious to see one of the most remarkable sights animated nature affords to visit this nesting. We feel (notwithstanding our old shot gun nearly kicked one side of our face off) that we were amply repaid for our trouble. To those who are fond of the good things of this life, we need only say that Mrs. Stubbs gave us one of the best meals we ever had in our life.

The desks, books, papers, and other material belonging to the Superintendent's office of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad have all been removed to this city, and henceforth Erie will be the headquarters of the road. The change in the location of the offices has added two dozen or more to our population, most of them young men, clerks in the different departments of the company's business. The rooms in Wright's block occupied by the railroad offices have been fitted up in a style of rare neatness and convenience.—Erie Observer.

A Love Episode of Bob O'Lincoln.—A Fickle and Ungenerous Woman.

You remember Robert Lincoln, son of the late President? He was generally liked here as an amiable and intelligent young gentleman, not quite equal to his father in ability, but of superior culture. A story is just now current, in which his name is so freely handled, and so universally, that, seeing all the parties are of public notoriety, there may be no impropriety in alluding to it. Nearly two years ago, so the story runs, Robert fell in love with a young lady, whose father was, at the time, out of office, and out of money. To be in this condition at Washington, is next thing to being convicted of forging a government bond, or murder in the first degree, and the idea of marrying the lady in that condition was not to be thought of. So the amiable Robert set about mending the matter, and made a desperate effort to secure the proposed father-in-law a seat in the lower house of Congress. He failed in this, however, and was at a dead halt, when, luckily, a vacancy in the cabinet opened. Here was a vacancy, and the boy, spending on the wings of passion, flew to the President and stated the whole case to him with great frankness. "I like your way of doing things, Bob," said Mr. Lincoln, "and if possible I will work it for you." To cut a long story short, he did "work it"—the broken-down politician became a member of the cabinet; the young affiance was soon converted into a marriage-bell toward the wedding day. But the adage never fails to hold its own in this as in every other case, the course of true love did not run smooth. The head of the assassin's interest. The young gentleman found himself bereft of father, of fortune, and of place at one fell swoop. On the other hand, the cabinet member created by his interposition, had experienced a change of fortune; for, having shuffled his cards skillfully, he was just returned a Senator in Congress. The lady weaved; the amiable wife postponed and finally, as visions of a gayer and better match began to flit across her beautiful blue eyes, she resolved that she was not so much in love as she had been, and she broke off the engagement altogether. I tell you the tale as it was told to me. It is just now the gossip of the hour; and as I have no doubt it will be put in print, such secrets are too valuable for a poor devil of a letter-writer to keep—I give you the benefit of it. It is an apt illustration of the fickleness of womankind.—Washington Observer.

The Escape of Stevens.

The following, from a correspondent of the London Times, will be read with interest by some of our readers.

"The evening I saw him he was elegantly dressed, observing, throughout, a modest demeanor; waiting to be addressed, and before speaking to any one, and answering all questions put to him in a simple and natural manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, his imprisonment, and his plans, he said: 'My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours I knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested, in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in prison I was treated with the utmost regard. I wanted for nothing, and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the English government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom an unexpected circumstance put me in communication, and the prison doors, so to speak, stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices.' 'But once out of prison,' observed a listener, 'how did you manage to leave Ireland?' 'Once out of prison I fled to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. I then heard that a large reward of £10,000 was offered for me, and that any one who discovered me was to bring me to Dublin, dead or alive. I remained, up to the time of my getting on board ship, in the country, living during the day in a hut, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refuge I was well known. In deed, I was expected there. Notwithstanding the large sum offered by the Irish government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fact proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what are your plans?' 'I am going to America for an army of two hundred thousand men who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke.'"

The Markets.

RIDGEWAY, May 23, 1866.

FLOUR, per bbl. \$8 50 to 14 00
PORK, do do 26 00 to 27 00
WHEAT, per bushel 2 00 to 2 50
RYE, do do 1 00 to 1 50
CORN, do do 1 10 to 1 20
OATS, do do .65 to .75
BUCKWHEAT, do do 1 25 to 1 50
DRIED APPLES, do do 4 00 to 4 50
BEANS, do do 3 00 to 3 50
BUTTER per pound .50 to .55
LARD, do do .25 to .30
CHEESE, do do .30 to .35
MACKEREL, do do .12 to .15
WHITE FISH, do do .12 to .15
EGGS per dozen .75 to .80

ERIE, PA., May 23, 1866.

FLOUR per bbl. \$8 50 to 13 50
PORK, do do 26 00 to 27 00
WHEAT, do do 2 00 to 2 50
RYE, do do 1 00 to 1 50
CORN, do do 1 10 to 1 20
OATS, do do .65 to .75
BUCKWHEAT, do do 1 25 to 1 50
DRIED APPLES, do do 4 00 to 4 50
BEANS, do do 3 00 to 3 50
BUTTER per pound .50 to .55
LARD, do do .25 to .30
CHEESE, do do .30 to .35
MACKEREL, do do .12 to .15
WHITE FISH, do do .12 to .15
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A MONOMANIAC.—The following singular affidavit was made before a justice of the peace for Hoboken, a few days since, for the purpose of allaying the fears of a man who—perfectly sane on every other subject—imagines that he is persecuted by fiends:

State of New Jersey, Hudson County, ss: Thomas Murphy being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of the City of Hoboken, in Hudson County, and resides at No. 224 Bloomfield street, in said city, and that deponent has been, and is still, pursued by evil-disposed persons, or fiends, who persistently persecute deponent by attacking him by night as well as by day, with vile, deadly, and noxious gasses, causing severe pains and mental agony, torturing him by every means known by the villains, causing him to be deprived of his natural rest, and interfering with him in his daily labor, by which schemes, plots, and devilish machinations his sight has almost been destroyed, his labor unproductive, and his happiness destroyed and his life endangered. He therefore prays that said villains, or fiends, may be dealt with according to law.

Sworn and subscribed to this 17th April, 1866. THOMAS MURPHY.

It is stated that Mr. Murphy has been afflicted in this strange manner since 1863, and at one time was confined in a asylum in California, where he resided for many years. From thence he returned to Hoboken, and imagines that his friends followed him thither. Recently a celebrated physician of New-York attended to affect his cure, but Mr. Murphy having become impressed with the idea that the physician is in league with the fiends, threatens vengeance upon him.—N. Y. World.

The Fenians.

EASTPORT, Me., April 26.—Three hundred Fenians left here to-day, homeward bound, finding that there was no chance to get back the arms which were seized by the United States authorities; and as it was never intended to put the whole force of the organization into this affair, orders were received from headquarters for all to return to their homes. The announcement of the fact created intense excitement among the Fenians. They held private meetings among themselves, and vowed they would never return without a fight; but when it was shown to them by their leaders here that there was not the faintest hope of making even a successful raid upon any point with the few arms they had procured from their schooner during her detention, the majority became some, what resigned, although they bitterly complained of what they openly called the perfidy and mismanagement of some gentlemen here, regarding whom there is a great difference of opinion. The affair has turned out a miserable fiasco; ridiculous, did it not bring with it so many sad consequences. Hundreds of fine young fellows left their homes, threw up their situations, gave up everything, to join, heart and soul, in this movement, and it was truly a melancholy sight to see them leave by the boat to-day.

The majority are utterly ruined, not knowing where to go after they arrived at their destination, the funds not being sufficient to do more than to pay their passage back again. They cried bitterly like children on leaving. No more.—N. Y. World.

WELSH & ROBB,

430 Chestnut Street, PHILA., PA.

NEW CASH GROCERY STORE

JAMES McCLOSKEY, Dealer in Groceries &c., would respectfully inform the citizens of Jersey and vicinity, that he has gone into the Grocery business and will open on or about the 1st of May. He keeps constantly on hand an extensive stock of TEAS, FLOUR, SUGARS, TOBACCOES, [SEGARS], WHISKEY

by the barrel or quart, and everything connected with a first class Grocery Store.

I will sell for CASH and consequently can afford to sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST. I invite everybody to call and satisfy themselves.

JAMES McCLOSKEY, May 3d, '66.—Gm.

GUARDIANS SALE.

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of Elk county, made in pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court of Northumberland county authorizing us to raise the sum of one thousand dollars from sale of real estate in Elk county. We the undersigned guardians of Mary Helen Marr, Wm. P. Marr, Allen Marr, David B. Marr, Alfred Marr and Annetta's arr. minor children of David Marr, lit. of said Northumberland county dec'd, will on Saturday the 19th day of May next at the Court House in Ridgway at 4 o'clock P. M., expose to sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All the estate and interest of said minor children, being the undivided six-sevenths of eighty seven and one half acres of land, more or less, situate in Jay township, Elk county Pa. Beginning at the North East corner of land now owned by Joseph Dill and George Weis and running thence west one hundred and eighty seven and one half acres, thence south to a corner, thence east to a corner in the line of the aforesaid Joseph Dill and George Weis' land, thence north along said line to the place of beginning.—Terms CASH.

WILLIAM H. MARR, WILLIAM P. MARR, Guardians.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for Elk county. He keeps an assortment constantly on hand. Machines sold at Philadelphia and New York prices. Any parties desirous of obtaining them can address J. K. WHITMORE, March 30-66-ly, at Ridgway, Pa.

JOB PRINTING

CHEAPLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY Executed at the ADVOCATE Office.

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THE PUBLISHERS OF "THE WEEKLY AGE" will present their issue on Saturday, May 4th, 1866, in a handsome and improved form. It will be in all respects

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particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of

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At an early day will be begun.

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by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the

BEST AND LATEST NOVELS.

In order to place this journal within the reach of all, it will be furnished until the first Saturday after the gubernatorial election, at the extremely low price of

SEVENTY FIVE CENTS For a Single Copy.

The following scale of prices have been adopted for the regular weekly issue:

One Copy, one year..... \$ 2 00
Five copies..... 9 00
Ten copies..... 17 00
Twenty copies..... 33 00

In all cases where the papers are sent to one address, the following deduction will be made:

Ten copies, one year..... \$16 50
Twenty copies..... 30 00

One copy will be furnished gratis for getting up a club of ten, to one address, for one year.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to, and no notice will be taken of a subscription until paid in advance.

The postage for "The Weekly Age," if prepaid, is five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum.

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