

loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the millions of Americans to live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Recentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompted the States and people to rally in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of successful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscientious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defense of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be wise to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry; the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States, have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws. These considerations may not, as they certainly do not justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them. They accept, it not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished by their State Constitution and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so far as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof. Fellow-citizens: We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, and important influences upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by the power, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican free-

dom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves. We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States so well began, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government, internal dissension and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the occurrence of a transcendent calamity. We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members, who whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the government, who may be found in each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein. When this shall have been done the government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

The Monroe Doctrine to be Maintained.

The following important proclamation by the President of the United States has produced a great sensation throughout the country, and may lead to grave consequences:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention;

AND WHEREAS, It has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoros and other Mexican ports, which are in occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:

"The ports of Matamoros, and all these of the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated.

"Article 2. The Merchandise proceeding from said ports on arriving at any other where the excise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction and consumption, and as satisfactory proof of contraband shall be irremediably confiscated.

"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree.

"Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

AND WHEREAS, The decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade, unsupported by a competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations as well as the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico;


Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety first.

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

NOTICE.—The Young Men's Union Club will meet in the Court room on Tuesday evening, September 4th, 1866.
J. G. HALL, Pres't.

The Elk County Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1866.
JOHN G. HALL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
J. T. MOORE, PUBLISHER.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. R. EARLEY, of Fox.
[Subject to the decision of the Democratic Representative Conference.]
FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c.
GEO. A. RATHBUN, of Benzinger.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
E. C. SCHULTZE, of St. Mary's.
JESSE KYLER, of Fox.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
LOUIS VOLLMER, of St. Mary's.
FOR AUDITOR,
B. J. JONES, of Benzette.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
GEO. WALMSLEY, of St. Mary's.

Democrats Rally!
On the 10th day of next September, Hon. Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow citizens at St. Mary's. Other distinguished speakers are expected. We hope that conservative men generally, and Democrats especially will turn out in force. Mr. Clymer is a gentleman of whom that party may be proud—a statesman, who, above the little arts of the politician, has risen to his present eminence by the force of his talents—an orator, who, never indulging in billingsgate or vulgar vituperation, will at least command the respect of political opponents, if he does not convince by his arguments. This meeting will open the campaign in this county. We hope to see the largest political gathering ever assembled in the county. The magnitude of the issue requires that we show our appreciation of it by a monster gathering. The high character of our standard bearer deserves an enthusiastic welcome.—We will give it to him.

Meeting of the Democratic Committee.
Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Committee was held in the Gentlemen's Parlor of the Hyde House on the afternoon of Monday, August 27th.

Present—R. T. Kyler, of Fox, in the chair, Dr. W. J. Blakely, substitute for Charles Ritter, of Benzinger; Charles Stubbs, of Highland; Martin Perrin, of Spring Creek; Henry Warner, of Jones, and John G. Hall, of Ridgway. On motion, it was agreed to proceed to the election of permanent officers.

John G. Hall being compelled to attend before Justice Whitmore as a witness, Hon. George Dickinson was admitted as his substitute. The Committee then proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:

Chairman—John G. Hall.
Secretary—R. T. Kyler.
Treasurer—John G. Hall.
The following Vigilance Committees were appointed:

Benzette—B. J. Jones, H. D. Derr, Harbinson Wilson.
Benzinger—Charles Ritter, Adam Jesberger.
Fox—R. T. Kyler, P. W. Hays,
Highland—Charles Stubbs, Thomas Campbell, Wm. Stubbs.
Jay—Michael Spangler, Jacob Orvil, F. Spangler.
Jones—Henry Warner, Michael Weidert, Charles Nering.
Ridgway—John G. Hall, Fred. Wilmarth, David Thayer.
St. Mary's—L. J. Blakely, George Retzer, Wm. C. Schulze.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.
R. T. KYLER, J. G. HALL,
Sec'y, Chairman

NOTICE.—The Committees of Vigilance are requested to act as Committees of Arrangements in their respective townships for the Mass Meeting at St. Mary's on the 10th of September next, and to co-operate generally with the Committee of Arrangements of the borough of St. Mary's, of which Hon. E. C. Schulze is chairman, and Dr. W. J. Blakely, Secretary, in all matters pertaining to said meeting.

JOHN G. HALL,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that they can supply themselves with a splendid new suit of clothes by calling on our young friend Overholtzer, in the second story of Chapin's Block. See advertisement.

We take the following from the *Eric Dispatch*:
The Congressman.
GIRARD, Aug. 24, 1866.
B. F. H. LYNN, Esq.—Sir:—In Scofield's letter, addressed to J. R. Cochran and published in this day's Dispatch, he says he "received for his salary the amount heretofore fixed by law, declining the increase." If Mr. Scofield intends to be honest in this matter, let him imitate the example of Mr. Hubbard, Congressman from West Virginia, who drew the money, (\$1,000,) but immediately returned it to the United States Treasury. In Mr. Scofield declining to receive the increase, when he received his pay, does not and doubtless will not preclude him from hereafter pocketing the \$1,000. Would also suggest that inasmuch as it does not cost for railroad fare more than twenty-five dollars to transport himself from Warren to Washington, that he returns to the United States Treasury about nine hundred and forty-three dollars, the amount he drew and pocketed for mileage above the actual money he paid out in making the trip. Mr. Ancona, M. C. from Pennsylvania, said that enough members purposely absent, ed themselves and were in the ante-room when the vote increasing the pay of members was taken, to have defeated the bill. I wonder if the Judge, instead of "being at his lodgings," wasn't in the ante-room? But, by all means, let Scofield imitate the example of Congressman Hubbard. This will, at least, show honesty, and better satisfy the people than by voting to themselves an increase of \$1,000 and stinging the soldier with only the paltry sum of one hundred dollars bounty, which is an outrage that should not be overlooked by the people. And Mr. Scofield's omission to vote, and help defeat the increase, (for it only passed by one majority,) is as great an offence as if he had recorded his vote for the measure.

A REPUBLICAN SOLDIER.
P. S.—Lowry, Scofield's right bower, claims that Scofield has carried the Wild Cat counties, sufficient to nominate him. If this be the case, why is Lowry, Scofield & Co. expending so much time and money in canvassing Erie county? The fact is Mr. Scofield dare not take a nomination unless he carries Erie county, which he will not do. Erie county is entitled to the Congressman and proposes to insist for her rights.

SOLDIER.

Peace at Last!
The President has issued his proclamation, dated at Washington, Aug. 20, declaring the war at an end and the authority of the Government fully restored in all the States of the Union. The proclamation after reciting the action of the Government from the beginning of the war—the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—the resolutions of Congress declaring the objects of the war—and the return to their allegiance of all the States except Texas—concludes as follows:

Now therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth regarded in that state, as in the other states, before named, in which the said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; AND I DO FURTHER PROCLAIM THAT THE SAID INSURRECTION IS AT AN END, AND THAT PEACE, ORDER, TRANQUILITY AND CIVIL AUTHORITY NOW EXIST IN AND THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

New Advertisements.
EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, SUBPOENAS, WARRANTS, &c., on hand and for sale at this office.
H. F. OVERHOLTZER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa.
The subscriber desires respectfully to inform the citizens of Ridgway and vicinity that he is prepared to make to order as well as it can be done anywhere, anything in the line of his business. All he asks is a fair trial. Good Fits guaranteed.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy or deal for a note drawn in favor of William Boyd for \$85.00, as I have not received value for said note, and I will not pay it.
A. S. HILL,
aug30st.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—**IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS!**
By a recent act of Congress, all soldiers who served three years, or those who were discharged by reason of wounds received in service, and the **WIDOW, MINOR CHILDREN OR PARENTS** of any such soldiers who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wound contracted while in the service, are entitled to an additional bounty of \$100.
By giving this matter your immediate attention, and calling on or writing to the undersigned, these claims will secure prompt attention.
JOHN G. HALL,
aug30st. Ridgway, Pa.

J. Powell's Column.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF

THE MOST DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers to the public at his commodious Sales Rooms in Ridgway, the largest and best general assortment of Merchandise that can be found at any Store between
WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE,
and at more favorable prices than can be bought at either of these points.
His stock comprises a splendid variety of
PRINTS, DELANES, SHEETINGS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, TINWARE, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, STONWARE, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS &c., &c.

The proprietor, thankful for the very generous patronage thus far extended to his establishment by the citizens of Elk and adjoining counties, hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.
J. POWELL,
Aug. 16-66.-1y.

LARGE CAPACITY, GREAT STRENGTH and unequalled speed, simplicity and completeness of operation, are qualities peculiar to the
Nonpareil Washing Machine.
It is a squeezing machine constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and the experience derived from five years extensive use in families, hotels and public institutions proves it to be of lasting value to the purchaser.
The manner of operating the Nonpareil, by rotary motion acting on a crank shaft (with balance wheel) which moves the plungers alternately, is the simplest, least laborious and most powerful that can be devised for the purpose, and accomplishes the work with the greatest rapidity and the least possible labor.
The great speed with which this machine performs work will be understood from the statement that it is geared to give six strokes of the plungers for one turn of the handle, or, when worked leisurely, about four hundred strokes a minute—Safety to the fabric washed is insured by the entire absence of rubbing.
A girl or boy of fifteen can work the machine, and do a week's washing for a family of six or eight persons in two to three hours' time; and it may be relied on to cleanse the clothing thoroughly, without assistance from hand rubbing.
Send for free Descriptive Circular and terms to dealers, to whom exclusive right of sale is secured.
OAKLEY & KEATING,
184, Water St., N. Y.
July 26, '66-1y.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Spring Creek township on the 6th of July last, a **SORRELL MARE**, with one white hind foot. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.
DORWIN WILSON,
Aug. 16-66.-3t. Portland, Elk Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. P. WILLIAMS,
H. O. McCONNELL,
August 1st, '66-3t.

JOB WORK of all kinds and descriptions done at this office.
GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July A. D. 1839, I, **JAS. A. MALONE**, High Sheriff of the County of Elk, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the County of Elk, that a **GENERAL ELECTION**, will be held in said county of Elk on the **SECOND TUESDAY**, 9th day of October, 1865, at which time the following officers are to be elected:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for Congress, to represent the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, and Warren.
One person for Assembly, to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.
One person for Prothonotary, &c., of Elk county.
Two persons for Associate Judges of Elk county.
One person for County Commissioner of Elk county.
One person for County Auditor of Elk county.
One person for County Surveyor of Elk county.
And the qualified electors of the county of Elk, will hold their elections in the several districts, as follows:

Benzette township, at the house of Thomas Overturf.
Benzinger township, at school house No. 1, near the Elk creek bridge.
Fox township, at the Grave Yard schoolhouse.
Highland township, at the house of Levi Ellithorpe.
Ridgway township, at the Court House, St. Mary's borough, at the house of Ignatius Garner.
Spring Creek township, at the house of Stockdale, Downer & Co.
Jay township, at the house of Alfred Pearsol.
Jones township, at the schoolhouse in Wilcox.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, "that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment to profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporated District, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State, or United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also, that every member of Congress, and the State Legislature, and the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated districts, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also, That in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act Relating to Elections and for other Purposes," approved April 16, 1849, it is enacted that the 13th section, "shall not be construed as to prevent any Militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Also, That in the 61 section of said act is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated districts and township elections, and all elections, for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as in hereinafter provided.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white free man of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who have previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months. Provided, That the white freeman, citizens of the United States are between the ages of twenty, one and twenty-two years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall not have paid taxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th Section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of elections of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in Ridgway on the third day after the election, being for the present year, on **FRIDAY**, the 12th day of October next, then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges; also, where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth:
SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.
Given under my hand at my office, in Ridgway, the sixteenth day of August, 1866.
JAS. A. MALONE,
Sheriff of Elk County.
Aug. 16-66. tae.