

upon his men, that in all cases when they found themselves lost, not to wander, but seek the first spring or stream. Let, and follow its course, without regard to compass, sun or stars, "it would bring them out somewhere." Under this admonition these youths followed strictly his counsel, and striking the head-waters of Bear Creek, they followed it through, all its meanderings, some seven or eight miles, to its entrance into the Clarion River, about eight miles below Ridgway. From calculations such as they made, being in a lost condition, they supposed they had struck the Allegheny below Warren. They followed it up and came to Ridgway, much fatigued and very hungry, where they procured horses and guide and arrived at camp. Mr. Hoffman immediately sent some men, well provided, to find and save the horse which might otherwise starve. He had broken loose, but was soon found within a short distance from where the lads had fastened him. His instincts no doubt had taught him that he must wait for the boys. The party on its return came across a poor Irishman who had attempted to come through to Ridgway from Tionesta—he too had missed his path and was lost, he had been without food for several days and was so weak that, unable to walk, he was creeping on his hands and knees, and with a diligence as though he was in sight of some place of rest and food—he was placed upon the horse and brought into camp, where with proper food and stimulants the poor fellow was soon able to converse upon his mishap. Mr. Hoffman, who was no doubt desirous of ascertaining the sensations and effects upon the mind by being 'lost,' inquired of him how he felt, what he thought, whilst apparently so helpless in those woods? he replied, "I prayed all the while." "To whom did you pray, and how, and in what manner did you ask?" "I prayed to the Virgin Mary, and asked her to take me to her buzzum, or take me out of that d—d horrible place!" Mr. Hoffman, looking upon his dilapidated apparel, torn and muddy, matted hair, and equal appearance that famine only gives—quietly observed that "he did not wonder at all that the Virgin had answered his latter request and brought him out."

It is pardonable to remark upon this episode, that to the *Evangelist*, or to the otherwise orthodox Christian, this little incident of the poor Irishman affords a subject for thought and comment. The efficacy of prayer is so often the text and theme of those who profess to teach Christian doctrines and duties—and so often is the duty enjoined to pray—to whom, for whom, and the manner and mode of the address, that we feel disposed to criticize all these specialities, and leave to conscience, education and the language that bubbles up from the penitent heart, and from the religious impressions that inspire the subject to pray. The bigot, in his self-esteem, does not allow any intercourse between himself and his Maker, and "prays to God alone." The more humble Christian offers his prayer through the mediation of "Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ," or "Son of God, we beseech Thee to hear us." Does the bigot call this idolatry? does he presume to challenge this address through Him to the Throne of Grace? though he, through pride rejects all concomitants towards his salvation. Such is the feelings of genuine Christians, such the faith in the "redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ" that he cannot resist that form of prayer sanctioned by usage and the heart itself. But how often, when an *Evangelist* learns that a prayer is offered to her Son through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, he lifts his hands and eyes to Him in holy horror at "such profanity such ignorance, and such idolatry!" Does he believe his Bible? Can he erase from his mind the sublime spectacle of his Savior, when upon the Cross He sees His mother, and cries, "Mother behold thy Son?" Can he reject the words of the angel at the Annunciation, in worshipping language, "Hail, thou art highly favored. The Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women." If angels can consent to greet a mortal upon earth in language like this, is it "profane," is it "ignorance," is it "idolatry," for the humble, prostrate, helpless being to apply his faith to her intercession, where, in the realms of bliss, she is the inheritor of her Son's Redemption? Does the *Evangelist* teacher ever know, or ever feel the depths of a mother's love? Its impressions upon the little and innocent heart that nestles in her bosom, and how those impressions cling and cluster around that heart until its last breathing moment? The wanderer in far distant climes—the sailor upon the

of kindred and home for long, long years—the soldier upon the battle field—all, all bear testimony to the influence of a mother's love. It often amounts to adoration—as disease or wounds are slaking out the life sands, and the eye grows dim or dark, the dependence upon that being who gave him birth, who nursed him in his infancy—rushes upon his memory, and his last expiring breath he calls, "Mother, oh, my Mother!" Cense then, oh, *Evangelist*, to criticize and condemn as idolatrous, the prayer of that poor, suffering Irishman whom we have described. He had abundant cause to ascribe efficacy to his prayer to the Holy Virgin, in rescuing him from death. His faith will no doubt be fixed and substantiated forever, and so it should be.

Wanderers in the woods are not the only individuals who are lost. The religionist may become involved in the mazes of controversy—his orthodoxy is puzzled with abstract questions, involving, to him, serious thought, as to whether he should be baptized by "immersion" or by "sprinkling"—whether *conversion* should precede *conversion*—whether the Lord's Supper should be drunk kneeling or sitting, or whether prayers should be written or oral. After canvassing these and numberless other questions of duty, as a *Christian*, he surrenders the whole as a puzzle, and his weak mind relapses into supineness, and often into infidelity—he is lost!

The politician, having studied, through a long life, his political creed, has adopted a construction of the Constitutions of his State and General governments, and all the laws pertaining to them, and a general policy to be observed throughout. His "has been a severe study—he knows it all by heart—his principles are as fixed as the laws of Greek or Persian—he is reliable and 'sound on the whole'—he can be trusted." Suddenly a spark from some ambitious fire, some weak point unknown and unsuspected by himself, some object to gain which is insidiously exposed to his grasp, some punishment to work upon a more fortunate applicant to public favor, a sourness engendered by party neglect and a conviction that he is not considered by his colleagues or party as the greatest man in the country, and entitled to all its favors; he begins to cogitate, canvasses his advantages that may likely result in a 'change' of the chart and political compass that had been his adoption, and guide are *topsy*, *needed*, his course is changed, or, rather, he thinks that he himself stands upon his former political faith, and that all others are turning away and leaving him. He wanders, and finally, after the face of the "Ribbed Ox" is played out, he finds himself taking refuge under that political banner, upon which he had always made war, till "expediency" or love of gain, or some ambitious object, love of place and power, had induced him to enlist under its banner. He perhaps flourishes awhile, till some other motive—some larger "bounty" looms up in the distance, and he again collects under some other banner. Is he, too, not lost?

[TO BE CONTINUED]

CURTIN'S CLARION VOICE.—Says the *Lancaster Intelligencer*: A Republican journal noted for its devotion to the present Governor of Pennsylvania, *W. A. Latta*, intently announces that "the clarion voice of Andrew G. Curtin again rings out in the political struggle, and gives no uncertain sound." Montgomery Blair says the clarion voice of Curtin was not long since heard ringing out at Washington. It gave an uncertain sound. Through the corridors of the White House it rolled the cry—"Bread and Butter! Bread and Butter! Bread and Butter!" Unmoved by the clarion voice of the Governor, the President did not respond to the call. Curtin therefore cut for home, to raise his clarion voice against the administration whose bread and butter he was so anxious to eat.

The St. Mary's Meeting. ST. MARYS, SEPT. 3d 1866. At a late meeting of the Committee of arrangements of the Mass Meeting to be held at St. Marys, on Monday Sept. 10th 1866, the Secretary was instructed, to extend to the people of the various townships, a cordial invitation to attend. Mr. Clymer, our candidate for Governor will be present, and other distinguished speakers are also expected. Let the citizens of our County; all those who desire to do honor to a great and good man and a true patriot, attend the Meeting, and let it be one long to be remembered, and one which will do honor to our Candidate and a credit to ourselves. The delegations of the various townships will oblige the undersigned, by informing him immediately at what time and by what roads they will reach St. Marys. W. JAMES BLAKELY, Sec'y of Com. of Arrangements

The Elk County Advocate.
THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 1866.
JOHN G. HALL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
J. V. MOORE, PUBLISHER.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
COL. JOHN D. HUNT,
OF FOREST COUNTY.
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.

A Day in Erie—The Clymer Meeting—The President's Party.

In company with a number of our citizens, we made a visit to Erie on the 3d inst., to participate in the welcome of the Presidential party at that place. We went on the morning train, to which a number of extra cars were added along the route, but not sufficient to accommodate the immense crowd, of whom perhaps not one half could obtain seats. The Warren Accommodation and a special train, as well as the afternoon train on the same road, also the different trains running into Erie from other directions were said to be as densely crowded. The main streets of the city seemed to be a mass of human beings. The crowd, of course, was largely owing to the Democratic Mass Meeting held the same day. At about noon, a grand procession of the Democracy paraded the streets. We did not count the vehicles, but were surprised at so imposing a display, considering the number who had come by rail. Almost every wagon contained the Stars and Stripes mounted on a hickory pole. The wagons, flags and banners were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. A number of bands enlivened the affair by their music. Mr. Clymer viewed the procession from the balcony of Brown's Hotel. He was the subject of enthusiastic cheers.

The Mass Meeting of the Democracy was held in the park in front of Brown's Hotel. At 1 o'clock P. M., it was called to order by Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., and officers chosen. Hon. Hester Clymer, our candidate for Governor, delivered an able address, and was followed by Dan. Rice in a pithy speech. The crowd, however, was too large to hear with much satisfaction, and a large portion of the crowd, too far back to hear themselves, increased the noise by their talking and laughing. This meeting was a decided success. Its size, and the enthusiasm demonstrated that Erie county was not entirely given over to hardness of heart and reproach of mind.

It had been announced from the stand by Mr. Galbraith that the Presidential party would arrive between 4 and 4:20 P. M. Anticipating that it would be difficult to secure a good position for seeing the notables, we made our way to the depot at 3 P. M. Almost ready a crowd had gathered which was rapidly increasing by a constant stream from each of the two main streets leading up from the centre of the city. A stand had been erected in front of the Union Depot. This was surmounted by a large banner upon which was the picture of a dove with an olive branch in its beak, and the following inscriptions: "Welcome President," "The Union—It must be preserved," "One country, one Constitution, one destiny," "We'll fight it out on this line." Our party formed a hollow square, and foolishly thought thus to preserve elbow room—we might as well have tried to dam the Mississippi with brushies as to maintain our positions. We were pushed and jammed and swayed about until hardly two of us remained together.

At about 4:30 P. M., the Presidential party arrived by a special train. Then the crowd pushed and jammed worse than ever, all intent upon getting a peep at the party so soon as they got out of the cars. A company of marines and a company of regulars were here of especial service in opening a passage for the President and his party to the platform. From the moment the train came in sight until some time after the appearance of the party on the stand, the excitement and demonstrations of the people were at high tide.

When an approach to order had been attained, Mayor Scott made the address of welcome, after which he introduced the party severally. The introduction of President Johnson, and after him in succession of Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretaries Seward, Welles and Randall, and Major-Generals Meade, Rousseau and Custer, were the signals of tremendous applause. After these introductions, the President made an off-hand speech to the people. We were unable to hear his opening and conclusion, but heard the body of his speech quite distinctly. He was

presence, a good voice, and a keen perception of the character of his crowd.—We should say, from what we saw and heard, that he is one of the best popular speakers in the country. He was followed by Mr. Seward, but the crowd had got so boisterously enthusiastic that we could not hear him. After an hour's stay they proceeded to Cleveland.

Our readers will probably desire to know something about the looks of their distinguished officials. President Johnson is a very fine looking man, a fine head, a keen eye, and a commanding presence,—he was in our estimation with the exception of General Rousseau the finest looking man of the party. Gen. Grant is rather insignificant looking personage, small in stature, and seemingly diffident and certainly awkward in his movements. He is not at all prepossessing, and a feeling of disappointment comes over one, when he is pointed out. His appearance is not at all commensurate with his fame. We at once set down Admiral Farragut as a perfect brick. He came out laughing all over, and the sight of his jolly face at once put us in good humor. He makes a good impression. Sec'y Seward is one of the homeliest men on toy of the ground. You look in vain for marks of "appearances are deceiving" was never better exemplified than in Grant and Seward. Sec'y Welles is an old man whose noticeable feature is his long white beard. Sec'y Randall is rather a good looking man, with nothing peculiar in his physiognomy that we noticed. Maj. Gen. Mead is a large, coarse looking man, with a large head, his face almost covered by his grey beard and moustache. He has a very soldierly appearance. Maj. Gen. Custer, the cavalier of the late war, is quite a young looking man—perhaps thirty years old,—light complexion—long yellow hair hanging down around his neck,—light whiskers and moustache. He is rather fine looking, and his appearance indicate the dash and gallantry for which he is renowned. Maj. Gen. Rousseau is by all odds the handsomest man of the party—considerably over six feet in height and well proportioned with a very handsome face. So they appeared to us, others would probably differ with us in their criticisms, as there is no accounting for taste.

COL. J. D. HUNT.

We hoist to our masthead this week the name of Col. J. D. Hunt of Forest County, the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party for Assembly.

Col. Hunt is one of the oldest residents as well as one of the most influential citizens of Forest County. A plain farmer, he is emphatically a man of the people. He is not brilliant, but an honest man. His integrity of character commands for him the unqualified respect of all who know him. In politics he has been heretofore a democrat, and to-day is a staunch opponent of the disunion policy of the radicals. He was not an aspirant for the office, but the nomination was thrust upon him. This fact of itself speaks volumes in his praise, when we consider the high character of the gentlemen who composed the Conference. But what gives us most pleasure to record in connection with his nomination is that it is approved by the people of the entire district, and certainly by none more cordially than by the people of this county. We feel a sort of exultation over the disappointment of the radicals who were chuckling over an anticipated split in the democracy. The Conference are entitled to the thanks of their constituents, for the discreet and patriotic manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Representative Conference.

CLARINGTON, AUG. 30th 1866. The delegates to the Representative Conference for this district met here today. Hon. William Bigler, John Lawrie and W. T. Gilbert appeared on the part of Clearfield County, Julius Jones, Jacob McCauley and Dr. W. James Blakely for Elk County, and Col. J. D. Hunt, Joseph Proctor and Daniel Black for Forest County. Hon. William Bigler was chosen chairman of the Conference, and Dr. W. James Blakely, Secretary. For Representative the following gentlemen were nominated: Dr. C. R. Earley of Elk, T. J. McCullough of Clearfield and James Painter of Forest. On twenty ballots the result was three (3) for each candidate. After the twentieth (20th) ballot, the name of Mr. Painter was withdrawn and that of Col. J. D. Hunt substituted. On the twenty second (22nd) the result was as follows: Earley: Blakely, Jones and McCauley, 3. Hunt: Bigler, Lawrie, Gilbert, Black and Proctor five (5). Col. Hunt having received a majority of the votes, was declared the nominee. The nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

On motion, St. Marys, Elk County, was chosen as the next place of meeting. On motion the chairman and Secretary were appointed a committee to draw up Resolutions expressive of the views of the Conference. Dr. Blakely stated that as Elk County considered herself

entitled to the candidate this year, her delegates would urge her claims for the office at the next Conference.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved: That in Heister Clymer, the democratic nominee for Governor, we recognize a public man of ample abilities, stern integrity and high purposes, as also the gentleman and scholar. When he is elected, as he will be, the right man will be in the right place.
Resolved: That having this day selected Col. J. D. Hunt as the democratic nominee for the House of Representatives of this State, we earnestly commend him to the confidence and support of the district, as a citizen of fair abilities, good habits and pure character, and one who will make a diligent and faithful public servant.
Resolved: That we hailed with delight the assembling of the recent National Convention at Philadelphia, composed of delegates from all the States and Territories of the old Union as evincing, in a high degree, returning confidence and good will amongst the people of all sections of our common country, and that we embrace and ratify the principles and policy enunciated by that body, as those best calculated to restore all the states to their former relation to the federal Government and to each other, beset fraternity amongst the people, and thus assuming to the United States future prosperity and permanent peace.

WM. BIGLER, Chairman.
W. JAMES BLAKELY, Secretary.

The old Whig organ at Washington, the *National Intelligencer*, states by authority that Generals Grant, Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Crawford, and others are enthusiastic in their support of President Johnson, and endorse his policy and his views. The officers of the navy, it says, to a man are with the President. The *New York Times* estimates that nine-tenths of the officers of the Union armies are in favor of the President's policy. General Grant's presence and conspicuous position by the side of the President at the reception of the committee from the Philadelphia Convention has thrown the Radicals into a greater panic than anything that has yet happened. They are trying to show that this was a mere accidental circumstance, when, in fact, the bearing of Grant and the whole thing looked as though it was prearranged.—Gen. Grant is a shrewd man, and he has evidently discovered which way the wind is blowing, and has taken side with the President and the people in this great contest.—*Erie Observer.*

WHITE SOLDIERS REMEMBER

That the present Congress voted to the NEGRO \$300 BOUNTY, and to the WHITE SOLDIER \$100! Glenni W. Seafield voted for the negro, but ignored the claims of the whites. Can you give your vote to re-elect him?

John W. Geary supports the present Congress, and has openly announced himself in favor of NEGRO SUFFRAGE! Will you disgrace the laurels you won on hard-fought fields by voting for him? Think of these facts, and ponder over them. M.

EXECUTIONS, SUMMONS, SUBPOENA, 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 Goods guaranteed.

Best Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and Trimmings of the latest and most approved styles kept constantly on hand, which will be sold CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. [aug30,y]

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 THURSDAY, 9th day of October, 1866, 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 1. 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, fac.