

THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1866.

JAMES G. HALL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. W. MOORE, PUBLISHER.

FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, OF ERIC COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY, COL. JOHN D. HUNT, OF FOREST COUNTY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c. GEO. A. RATHBUN, of Beuzinger.

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 Berneville.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, GEO. WALMSLEY, of St. Mary's.

Gen. Granger's Report.

We invite the considerate attention of our readers to the report of Major Gen. Gordon Granger on our second page. We believe he presents the truth. It is doubtless true there are outrages committed by men of little character, and these form the basis of the stock in trade of the radical newspapers who publish them finished and colored to suit their purposes, under displayed heads as "Horrible Atrocities." But of the few and far between unprejudiced brutalities are exponents of the sentiment of the Southern people, or that they afford a sufficient reason for disfranchising the whole of the southern people as untruth and as unreasonable as anything can be. Gen. Granger goes over the whole question so candidly that every reasonable man will rise from the perusal of his report satisfied of its correctness.

Let Him Try It.

Gen. Geary, in a speech at Erie the other day, said that "if we (the Radicals) fail at the ballot-box, we can resort to the bullet." We don't think it would be healthy for Mr. Geary and his party to try this, for it is a well attested fact that four-fifths of the returned soldiers in this State are supporters of President Johnson, and opposed to the principles on which this insulting poltroon has spread his platform. He will find that there will be two parties who can play at that game.

The Shirleysburg (Huntingdon county) Herald, hitherto a Republican journal, refuses to hoist the Geary flag. It will not support the Stevens-Douglass-Dickinson platform, nor the local ticket of the Radicals in Huntingdon county. The Herald remarks, "for ourselves we have only to say this week, that it is our determination not to support any part of the Republican District or county ticket. The demoralization of the Radicals in Huntingdon county is further apparent by the Herald's account of the meeting of that party on the 8th inst. That journal declares "the meeting was orderly and respectable, but lacked the numbers and enthusiasm which there was reason to expect from the fact of two live Governors being advertised to be present."—Philadelphia Age.

THE DISUNION CONVENTION.—The Convention of disunionists from the South assisted by their friends in the North, that met in Philadelphia last week, was rather a comical affair. Two separate Conventions were held and two addresses issued, one by the Southern wing, headed by a negro named Randolph, from New Orleans, the other by the Northern wing, headed by Fred Douglas. A procession was formed to parade the streets, in which Fred Douglas and a number of other negroes marched arm-in-arm with their white faced brethren. In the Convention of the Northern branch of this happy family, Gov. Curtin and John W. Geary occupied seats on the platform with his able majesty, Fred Douglas. The principal speakers and managers of this amalgamation were Fred Douglas, the New York negro, and Annie Dickinson.

Brimstone Brownlow said, at Philadelphia: "If I have after death to go either to hell or Heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with white traitors to Heaven!" In that event it would be hard to say which to pity most—the poor darkies or the devil.

Read the New Advertisements in this week's issue.

Congressional Conferences.

The delegates from the several counties of this district met here yesterday. All the counties were represented, both by Democrats and Johnson Republicans. The Johnson Republicans held a session at the Hyde House, at which Hon. E. C. Wilson of Erie was elected President and M. A. Frank of Clearfield, Secretary. Four counties were represented in this body. Hon. W. L. Scott of Erie, was unanimously recommended as their choice for Congress.

On motion of A. A. Craig, of Erie, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to communicate the action of their Convention to the Democratic Convention which had convened in the Court House. Adopted.

On motion the Convention adjourned. Following are the names of the delegates to the Conservative Conference: Clearfield.—Jas. B. Graham, J. M. A. Frank.

Erie.—A. A. Craig, Chas. Kelso, T. Mahaffey, John Clemons.

Warren.—Capt. Addison Titus. Elk.—J. V. Honk.

[There were three other delegates present whose names we failed to get.]

The Democratic Conference met in the Court House, and Hon. Wm. Bigler was chosen President, and two Secretaries whose names we did not obtain.

Upon calling over the names of the counties all of them were found to be fully represented, as follows:

Clearfield.—Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. J. T. Leonard, D. W. Moore.

Erie.—David Olin, E. Camphansen, W. A. Galbraith, J. R. Taylor, B. F. Sloan.

Jefferson.—L. A. Grunder, Edmund English, D. A. Elliott.

Forest.—Dan'l Black, Jas. Champion, Jas. Painter.

Warren.—J. A. Neill, B. P. King, B. F. Morris.

Elk.—George Weis, Hon. George Dickinson, Hon. C. R. Earley.

Cameron.—Hon. S. C. Boyington, J. B. Newton, S. C. Hyde.

McKean.—Hon. S. Sartwell, Hon. B. D. Hamlin, Hon. A. S. Arnold.

Mr. Grunder, of Jefferson offered a resolution of inquiry as to whether Erie county was entitled to more than three votes, after some debate it was decided that she was entitled to but three.

On motion of Mr. Galbraith of Erie, the committee from the Conservative Republican Conference, communicated the action of their Convention to the chair. On the question of the reception of the communication, it was unanimously carried to receive it.

The Convention now proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Galbraith of Erie, nominated Hon. W. L. Scott of Erie county. Mr. Moore, of Clearfield, moved that the nominations now close. Upon a vote being taken, Mr. Scott was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Mr. Galbraith desired to say a few words on behalf of our candidate, which he did in his usually able manner.

After some other business being transacted the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman of the Convention, should it become necessary during the present campaign.

The third Tuesday of Aug. 1868, was fixed as the time, and Ridgway as the place for holding the next Convention.

We will give the resolutions in our next.

The St. Mary's Meeting.

One of the largest political gatherings ever brought together in this county was held at St. Mary's on the 10th inst. People flocked in from all parts of the county. Immediately after the arrival of the afternoon train from the west, the meeting was organized by the election of Hon. C. R. EARLEY as President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER was conducted to the stand by an escort of thirty-six young ladies, each one representing a State of the Union. There was also a company of the "Boys in Blue," each one bearing a musket, and who are determined to vote the way they shot;—they were under the command of Major Volk. The St. Mary's Brass Band enlivened the occasion with excellent music. After the meeting was organized the chairman introduced our candidate for governor, when cheer upon cheer was given with a hearty will.

After the enthusiasts had subsided somewhat, Mr. Clymer came forward and commenced his address, which was listened to with marked attention by all present. When he had concluded, Col. Noyes, of Clinton county, was introduced. He spoke for about three quarters of an hour, and was frequently applauded. The hour for adjournment being now at hand the meeting adjourned.

Rev. Dr. Tyng of New York, one of the most distinguished divines of America has written a letter fully endorsing the sentiments of the able letter of Henry Ward Beecher, to be found on our first page. Dr. Tyng as well as Mr. Beecher was a strong anti-slavery man and heretofore classed among the Radicals. It is a significant fact that the most distinguished statesmen, soldiers, and clergymen of the Republican party, support the President's policy of immediate restoration.

Condition of the South.

Important Report by Major-General Gordon Granger.—The Southern People Everywhere Loyal to the Government

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir:—In obedience to instructions, dated May 9th, 1866, directing me, while carrying out a specific mission, examine carefully into the disposition of the people of the Southern States thro' which I might pass, toward the United States, I have the honor to report:

That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the general government.—I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it; anxious for Northern capital and Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well-disposed toward every Northern man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations, pointing to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them nothing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the confederate soldiers who had fallen in the war.

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that came up, as in other sections of the United States. I was often among them unknown, and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, laboring earnestly to build up what has been broken down, striving to restore property to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great majority of the people.—Then there is another class, an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly spent their time in lounging round the court-rooms and bars, in chicken-fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war; many of them have been killed, but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief. It is this class of men and a number of the poorer whites who have formed gangs for horse stealing. It is they who, in some instances, have made attacks on officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have ill-treated the freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people of the South a hostility towards the United States government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the government as by a reluctance to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion.

That cases of authentic outrage have occurred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts upon the whole Southern people. For some malicious purpose, accounts of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together, and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society. The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, there has been some local or specific cause to account for it. Lawlessness, like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage, and oppression.

For five years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misrule. During the war their government was a military despotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their government semi-civil, semi-military, or rather a division of rule between the military, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the provisional governments. What might have been the result of a different policy is not altogether idle to speculate. Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number of desertions from the rebel armies abundantly established this fact. Had a policy of wise and statesmanlike con-

dition been followed out immediately after the close of the war it is more than probable that the condition and disposition of the people would now be far better than they are. But on the subjugation of the South the national authority in the lately rebellious States was divided and broken up into opposing factions, whose action greatly hindered the re-establishment of civil law and good order so much needed among a people demoralized by the most demoralizing of all agencies—civil war. The country was flooded with Treasury agents who, with their accomplices and imitators, fleeced the people right and left, returning into the United States Treasury for all the enormous amount of property they seized and confiscated, barely enough to pay the cost of confiscation.—Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau stepped between the planter and the laborer, stirring up strife, perpetuating antagonism and often adding their quota of extortion and oppression. On every hand the people saw themselves robbed and wronged by agents and self-appointed agents professing to act under the sanction of the United States government.—Need it be wondered at, that among a community thus dealt with, powerless to resist, and too weak and prostrated for successful complaint, some bitterness and ill-feeling should arise? None but a brave and well-meaning people could have endured unresistingly all that the South has undergone.

In prosecuting this inquiry I hardly deemed it fair to ask more than what had been the actions of the people of the South toward the general government. With their private opinions, their sympathies, and their prejudices I had nothing to do. Yet for a more thorough understanding of the question I made it a part of my mission to investigate even these. I found they had universally complied with the conditions granted and accepted at the final surrender of their armies and cause. I found that they were carrying out with good faith and alacrity the requirements of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and that in all the States except Mississippi and Texas, the famous Civil Rights Bill has been anticipated by the action of the State Legislatures previous to its passage by Congress. Further than this, I found that in the repudiation of every dollar known as the confederate debt, the same prompt action had been taken by the State authorities, and had been universally endorsed by the people; and I neither saw nor heard any disposition, or anything that pointed toward a disposition to repudiate the national debt or to revive the institution of slavery.

But whilst the Southern people are thus loyal, and have fulfilled all the requirements asked of them by the Federal government, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not attempt to disguise it, that there is among them a deep feeling and a strong apprehension as to the cause of their long-continued exclusion from Congress. They believe that it is a part of a set plan for perpetuating the existence of the political party now in the ascendant, and that the question of suffrage, readjustment of representation and taxation are but excuses for still longer delay. Thus regardless of the great interests, not only of the suffering South, but of the whole country, burdened with debt and laboring under severe embarrassment, I found the prevailing opinion among the most anxious for an early restoration of the Union, to be that, if representation and an equal and just co-operation in the administration of federal affairs were much longer withheld from the Southern States, a feeling of indifference would spring up towards taking any part in filling federal offices, and more particularly towards re-filling their seats in Congress that the people, in fact, would stay away from the polls and allow the elections to go by default, to the great detriment of the country at large. This feeling of indifference indeed is already manifesting itself, and is rapidly increasing, so much so that were it not for a few persons in each Southern State who have found it necessary for their existence to live upon and hold office, and whose haunts and occupations have hitherto been at the federal capital, I do not believe that any clamor for representation would be heard.

What is needed to restore harmony and prosperity to the entire country, both North and South, is closer and better acquaintance with each other. I have been astonished to notice how little people, even those whose social relations are all Southern, know of the true state of feeling in that section of the country. We need greater political, social, and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and a kinder appreciation of each other's peculiarities. The ad-

vantages to the country in its present financial stress of a reunion of heart and sentiment would be beyond enumeration. The broad lands of the fertile South are now lying almost in waste for want of means and capital to cultivate them; when every acre of beneficent soil might be a gold mine in the possessor were the political relations of the people better understood and acted upon. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

GORDON GRANGER. Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army.

Their Doom is Sealed.

There is evidently great trepidation in the Radical ranks all over the country. They begin to see the handwriting on the wall—hence the insane appeals of their press, not only here in Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire North. The National Union Convention is a great source of trouble, and they are resorting to all possible means to counteract the happy effect it has already had on the public mind. And, as if to verify the truth of the old adage, that "misfortunes never come singly," they are now perplexed beyond measures at the call made by a large number of the army officers—the fighting generals of the war—for a Soldiers' Convention to be held at Cleveland on the 17th of September, to sustain President Johnson in his patriotic efforts for a restoration of the Union. They also see that the great Democratic party of the country was never more firmly united, and that thousands and tens of thousands of conservative Republicans are joining heart and hand with them to crush out of existence the Radical faction which has driven the Nation to the very verge of bankruptcy, anarchy and destruction.

All this is so apparent that Greeley mourns over the gloomy prospect for his party. Forney raves like a bedlamite, and is ready to call upon the mountains to fall upon and hide him from the stern gaze of an insulted and betrayed people. The beast, Butler, froths and foams at the thought of the fearful retribution which awaits him, and Stevens, in his wrath and malignity, vents his spleen on the foreign population who cannot be induced to swallow the negro. In the meantime, the conservative element of the country is hourly gaining strength and efficiency, and by the time the election arrives, its force and momentum will be irresistible, and the halls of Congress will be purged of the traitors and disunionists who have for so long a time been permitted to lord and tyrannize over this goodly heritage of our fathers.

Their doom is sealed. Belshazzar-like, the leaders of the radical party are trembling with fear. Their cohorts are becoming more and more demoralized. The light of truth is breaking in upon the country, and dispelling the dark clouds of error and superstition. The people are aroused to a sense of their danger, and they are determined that the Union and the Constitution shall be preserved, and that the enemies of both shall be put down. It is the consciousness of all this that has struck terror into the Radical camp, and caused the trepidation and alarm which is apparent in all the writings and speeches of disunion leaders.

Courage, Democrats, we have the vantage ground; the day is our own.—The country will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the foul tyranny which has paralyzed its energies and wasted its substance for the last five or six years.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Correspondence for the Advertiser.

ST. MARY'S, Sept 12, 1866.

The Mass Meeting at this place having passed off so pleasantly and so profitably, it may interest the readers of the Advertiser to know what some of our sister counties are doing. On Tuesday morning Mr. Clymer, accompanied by several friends, and by the Brass Band, who had kindly consented to play at the Cameron County meeting, left for Shippen where they arrived at about one P. M. The party was met at the depot by the committee of arrangements, and were conveyed from thence to the hotel of Mr. J. L. Cook, the "Democratic Headquarters." After dinner the meeting was organized in the Court House, which was crowded to overflowing; numbers not being able to obtain even standing room. The Hon. Austin Boyington of Emporium was called to the chair; David Tyler Esq., of Clearfield, Dr. Blakely of Elk, with several others were elected Vice Presidents; J. M. Judd Esq., and J. S. Newton as Secretaries. The Chairman introduced the Hon. Hiestor Clymer, who, for nearly two hours eloquently discussed the issues of the day; many Republicans were present who, by their earnest attention, evinced great interest in the speaker and his re-

marks. At 5 P. M. the party left for Renovo, where they arrived at 7 P. M.; here the reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. The large space in front of the depot was covered with people, shouting and cheering, and when the Hon. Hiestor Clymer appeared on the platform of the car, the applause was tremendous. The meeting was organized about 8 P. M. Col. Noyes of Clinton county presiding. Hon. Hiestor Clymer spoke for an hour and a half, handling in his own unequalled style, the important questions which are presented to us now, and disposing of the malicious falsehoods which have been inculcated against him. The enthusiasm at this meeting was truly remarkable, men and women repeatedly cheering the distinguished gentleman who addressed them. Renovo will give a good account of herself on the second Tuesday of October. After the meeting the St. Marys and Lock Haven Brass Bands played for some time. Hon. Hiestor Clymer was met at Renovo by a committee from Lock Haven to receive and escort him to that place, where he speaks to-day. To Col. Noyes, Judge Boyington of Emporium, Mr. Hayne of Renovo, and others the party are indebted for kind attentions. W. J. B.

WHITE SOLDIERS REMEMBER

That the present Congress voted to the NEGRO \$300 BOUNTY, and to the WHITE SOLDIER \$100! Glenni W. Scofield 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.

New Advertisements.

THE art of JIG DANCING and BANJO PLAYING taught by G. W. BROWN, Ridgway, Pa. Rooms at Mrs. Burrough's, on Centre street. [sept 14-tf.]

COAL, COKE AND FIRE CLAY!! All of superior quality, for sale by the Tannendale Coal Company, St. Mary's, Elk County, Pa.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. [sept 16, '66-tf]

NOTICE.

James Pryor vs. In Com. Pleas of Elk R. S. Welton & Co. No. 15, July Term Geo. R. Welton J 1866, domestic attachment. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned residing at St. Marys Benzingler T. P. Elk Co., Pa., have been appointed Trustees of the above defendants under the above Domestic Attachment. All persons indebted to said defendants, or holding property belonging to them, are hereby required to pay and deliver all such sums of money and property due and belonging to such defendants to such trustees; and all creditors of said defendants are desired to present their respective accounts or demands. JAMES COYNE, CHAS. LUHR, C. H. VOLK. sept 14-66.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, HON. R. G. WHITE President and CHARLES MEAD and E. C. SCHULTZE, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery of Elk county, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered a Court of Common Pleas, a Court of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Ridgway, in and for the county of Elk on the

FIRST MONDAY IN NOV. 1866,

being the 5th day of the month and to continue one week. NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Elk, that they are by these precepts commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records and inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done, and that all Justices of said county make returns of all the recognizances entered into before them to the Clerk of the court as per Act of Assembly, passed May 8th 1864. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of said county of Elk, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. J. A. MALONE, Sheriff.

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-ly