

The Elk County Democrat.

W. G. HALL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
A. N. MOORE, PUBLISHER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1866.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Even the most radical enemies of President Johnson can not help but admit that his Message is a clear and candid statement. We ask a careful perusal of the portion which we publish in today's paper. We will place a synopsis of the other reports next week.

Address of the Senate and House of Representatives.

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and patriotic President has above the past year which visited our shores, leaving behind him a record of peace, prosperity and national glory. The people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unobstructed social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling has been the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governments had been appointed, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Federal operations had been renewed, and the efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our intercourse struggles.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question revolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections returns, and qualifications of their own members; and in consideration of this question engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—advised itself to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the people's relations between the citizens of the respective States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interest seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and other systems of the country. With a view to the consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and the appointments made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions so as to make them conform to the change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored people. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States were terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were therefore to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact strikes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union.

In the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 14th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereafter, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State was not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and the principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 23d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which State that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, and in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each house is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his credentials for election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite Constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance

to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admitted that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interest of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—it, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the Consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so readily to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the mind of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve the "unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "It is the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endure to his countrymen the true principle of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly argued that our Government is not to be maintained our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

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New Advertisements.
ATTENTION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
The Cheapest, Largest and Best Stock of Goods
TO BE HAD IN ELK COUNTY ARE TO BE FOUND IN ST. MARY'S AT THE
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Cheap Cash Store

(OF) FREDERICK RUDOLPH.

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 General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Ridgway, in and for the county of Elk on the

SECOND MONDAY IN JAN. 1866, being the 14th day of the month and to continue the 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 inquiries 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.

AGENTS WANTED

For the Most Popular and Best Selling Fiction Books Published.

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses), and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do) therefore we are enabled to give the canvassers the extra per cent, which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Oil agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ills., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. Nov. 29, 41.

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A Large 5 pp. Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Fallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin, how to force Whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Dandruff, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information. Everybody send for it. Address, BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 285 River Street, Nov. 29th, 1866. 1m. Troy, N. Y.

Come Right Along!

Now is the time to get your stock of Winter Goods! Go to POWELL, and he will supply you! Don't wait!

W. SHERER, Dealer in Pipes, Melodeons, Organs and Sheet Music.
MUSIC ROOMS:
No. 45, First Avenue, Corry, Penna.
Refer to J. Powell, B. F. Ely, Ridgway, Ignatius Garner, Chas. Haigen, St. Mary's, Nov. 22, '66, 3 ppd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, Let- terstemporary on the estate of J. Seel, late of Fenwinger township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. G. F. SHAFER, Executor.
CAROLINE SEEL, Ex'x,
Nov. 22nd pd.

STRAY HEIFER.

Strayed away from the premises of the subscriber about the first of last June, a BROWN HEIFER, hind two large white spots on outside of each hind leg, small horns—one crooked, a few white spots on belly, and a white star on forehead, and is two years old. Any person giving information of said heifer, will be liberally rewarded.
MARTIN PRITZ,
Nov. 8, 1866, 3c. Benzinger, P. O.

Nonpareil Washing Machine.

It is a squeezing machine constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and the extensive use derived from five years experience 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

DOBBINS' Electric Soap!

Saves Time, Saves Money, Saves Labor, Saves Clothes, Saves Women, AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then soak the clothes five to ten minutes, and a little hard rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do, with ordinary soap, and the most delicate fabric receive no injury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP!
Sold by all Leading Grocers Throughout the State.

WHOLESALE OFFICE:
107 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 18m '66

THE MARKETS.

Ridgway, Nov. 29, 1866.

FLOUR, per bbl.	\$11 00 @ 15 00
PORK, do	27 00
WHEAT, per bushel	1 00
RYE, do	1 50
CORN, do	1 25
OATS, do	1 00
BUCKWHEAT, do	1 25
DRIED APPLES, do	4 00
BEANS, do	3 00
BUTTER per pound	20 40
LARD, do	20 25
CHEESE, do	25
MACKEREL, do	12
WHITE FISH, do	10
EGGS per dozen	18 00
GREEN APPLES, per barrel	5 00

ERIE, PA., Nov. 27, 1866.

FLOUR, per bbl.	\$ 5 50 to 14 00
PORK, do	21 00 to 25 50
BEF, do	18 00 to 21 00
WHEAT, per bushel	9 25 to 9 50
MACKEREL, do	10 00 to 12 50
CHEESE, per bushel	2 00 to 2 25
EGGS, per dozen	1 75 to 2 00
LARD per pound	25 16 25
CHEESE, do	18 10 17
BUTTER, do	23 10 25

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address
Dr. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York,
Oct. 25th 1866-ly.

SALISBURY, BRO. & CO.

Extensive Manufacturers and Importers of GOLD, SILVER & BRASS JEWELRY, SOLID AND HOLLOW SILVER WARE, AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.

Cased by Ourselves. And every description of FANCY GOODS AND YARNER NOTIONS, Especially adapted and designed for Scotch and Western Trade.

Circulars and full descriptive Price Lists sent free, Agents wanted everywhere. Ad. dress SALISBURY, BRO. & CO., 51 Dornance street, oct. 25, '66 1y. Providence, R. I.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE Looming County Mutual Insurance Company at Muncy, Pa., continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on all kinds of Merchandise, Public and private buildings, either in town or country. Also on Mills, Tanneries, Barns, stocks of Grain, &c., at the lowest possible rates, consistent with safety to the Insurer and Insured. The Looming County Mutual Insurance Company invites an investigation as to its stability. Its capital amounts to \$2 800,000!

Thus insuring to every one of its patrons that their losses will be promptly and satisfactorily paid. Its management has always been prudent, as its existence of twenty-six years fully demonstrates.

JAMES BLARELY,
Agent for Elk county, at St. Mary's.

GOOD FEED!

The citizens of Elk and adjoining counties that have purchased the harness shop lately occupied by John Smith, and that is prepared to do all kinds of work in a suitable style.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS

kept constantly on hand at prices to suit the times. Give me a call—shop in the second story of Houk's building.
oct. 11-ly J. POWELL

Refined Oil, Good Quality, by the barrel, at 60 cents per gallon, by oct. 11-ly J. POWELL.

If you want Dr. Junc's or Dr. Ayer's celebrated Medicines, pure, call upon the only authorized agent in Ridgway, oct. 11-ly J. POWELL.

If you want a load of Salt, Flynt, or Feed, you can save money by buying of oct. 11-ly J. POWELL.

Groceries of all Kinds.

Cheaper than can be bought at Erie, at wholesale or retail, by oct. 11-ly J. POWELL.

FOR SALE!

Two Steam Engines 5 inch bore and 16-inch stroke, with main shafts and line shafts, &c. Also, FOUR cylinder boilers thirty feet long and of sufficient power to drive the two engines. Any one desirous of purchasing Steam Machinery will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber at Portland Mills. HIRAM CARMAN, Ridgway, Pa. oct. 4th 3a.

\$1,500 PER YEAR!

want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Lockhart. All other cheap machines are inferior, and the seller or user will risk to wreck, lose and incur expense. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon S. W. Clark, at Baltimore, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. [may-17-66-ly]

Dr. J. S. BORDWELL Electric Physician. Late of Warren county Pa., will promptly answer all professional calls by night or day. Residence one door east of the late residence of Hon. J. L. Gibbs. Mar-22-66-ly.

HYDE HOUSE.

Ridgway, Penna.
Mrs E. O. CLAUSS, Proprietress,
Nov. 1, 3m