

# The Advocate.

John C. Hart, Proprietor.  
Curtis W. Barrett, Publisher.

THURSDAY:  
September 12th, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET

For Assembly,  
THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH,  
of Clearfield County.

COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney,  
JAMES K. P. HALL,  
of St. Mary's Borough.

Treasurer,  
CLAUDIUS V. GILLS,  
of Ridgway township.

Commissioner,  
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, 3 years,  
of Horton township.

JULIUS JONES, 1 year,  
of Benecette township.

Auditor,  
GEORGE D. MESSENGER,  
of Ridgway township.

Jury Commissioner,  
GEORGE DICKINSON,  
of Ridgway township.

THE CALIFORNIA TRIUMPH.

The Democratic victory in California is invested with double significance when viewed as the turning point in that tide which is to float the old Ship of State again, and re-establish the Constitution as the chart by which she is to be steered in the future. The nation has become alarmed at the revolutionary plans and purposes of the Radicals. The solid business men, the men who hold the reins of commerce, manufactures, and various other branches of productive industry, do not relish the idea of having the balance of political power, North and South, placed in the hands of ignorant and prejudiced negroes. They feel that neither their capital nor their interests will be safe if such an infamous arrangement is consummated, and hence in Connecticut and California the reinforced Democracy have swept the decks and prepared them for the coming Presidential battle. The vote in New Hampshire and Vermont also shows that the reactionary impulse has reached those States, though not so strong as that marked by the results in California and Connecticut. In 1866, the Radical majority in New Hampshire was 4,656, while in 1867 it barely reached 2,400, an enormous falling off, when the small vote taken into consideration. Vermont Radicalism dropped five thousand votes from its muster-rolls in one year, which has alarmed the more observant members of the ruling party, and caused them to speculate as to the causes which are thus undermining a party, which, for the last six years, has ruled the country with a rod of iron, obeyed the laws when it suited its purpose, and repudiated them when such a course was necessary to build up or retain political power in the States or nation.

In California, the reaction is bold and well marked. The business men of that State headed the section, which swung off from the Radical party, and it is that element which will revolutionize the Middle and Northern States. They will not stand idly by and see the country run in order that a few negroes may be lifted into positions for which they are not fitted, either by nature or education. The programme of Sumner and Stevens is as distasteful to the sensible men of this section as it is to those dwelling on the Pacific. California only takes the position a short time in advance of Pennsylvania, New York, and other States on this side of the Atlantic slope of that chain of mountain, which backbone the continent in this department of the New World. The same causes which affected the opinions of men in this State. The only thing to be done is to keep the Puritan and the Negro prominently before the masses and they will redeem the Old Keystone State at the coming election.—Aye.

The experiment of raising tea in Georgia promises to be successful.

## Summary of News.

### FOREIGN.

—A dispatch from Alexandria contradicts the report that the British prisoners in Abyssinia had been liberated. The board of Admiralty have chartered sixteen steamers for their transportation, and are preparing to depart. At last accounts, the captives were well, and sanguine hopes are entertained that they will be saved.

—In a dispatch addressed by Lord Stanley, Secretary of foreign affairs, to the British minister at Washington, he announces the willingness of the English Government to submit the claims of American citizens for damages done by the Alabama, and all similar demands on the part of the United States, to a commission of arbitration. He desires that, in this case, the claims of British subjects against the United States be submitted to the decisions of the same commission.

—A frightful explosion occurred in a colliery at Ashton, England, in which fourteen men were instantly killed. At the time, there were three hundred men in the pit.

—Lord Brougham the celebrated English orator and statesman, will be ninety years old the 19th inst. He is quite feeble, and his death may soon be expected.

—Several distinguished visitors are expected from England; among whom are John Bright, Viscount Amberly, and Charles Dickens.

—Criminal prosecutions have commenced in the courts of Dublin, against several bitter Orangemen, who are known to have been parties to the late disturbances.

—The sultan has issued a circular declaring his intention of redressing the grievances of the Cretons and changing his former course regarding them, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Cretons have agreed to an amistice, and hostilities are suspended.

—Dumas, the well known French dramatist, will leave for the United States on the 5th of November. He is to deliver fifty lectures in the principal cities, beginning with New York.

—Strict orders have been received at all the ports of Spain, subjecting to quarantine all vessels hailing from the United States. It is estimated that 1,500,000 persons died during the famine of 1866, in India.

—During the month of July the cholera prevailed to a fearful extent in Sicily, in the city of Palermo, there were 500 cases per day, three fourths of which were fatal. In August, the number had decreased to less than one hundred cases in a day.

—The President has issued a Proclamation, warning all persons against the obstruction of the faithful execution of the laws, enjoining the Army and Navy to sustain the judiciary, and exhorting the people to maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and testify their devotion to their country. It declares that the laws of the United States must and shall be enforced, and contains a broad intimation to former intermeddlers to keep aloof. He has also issued an Amnestical Proclamation guaranteeing all privileges and immunities to the citizens of the United States.

—The yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in New Orleans, Galveston, and other Gulf ports. We are told that the deaths far exceed the number reported by the papers of those sections. In one day, last week, there were eight hundred cases in Galveston, one fifth of which were fatal. Gen. Potter, Dr. Adams, and Lieutenant Garretson have taken the disease and are at present very low. Dr. Rowe and Gen. Griffin's only child are dead. In New Orleans, a majority of the Northerners who have settled there since the war, are either dead or fleeing North. It has been noticed that there are comparatively few victims among those who are thoroughly acclimated.

—During the races at the fair grounds in Burlington, Vt., the seats which were densely crowded, came down with a crash, bringing with them over three thousand people. More than fifty were injured, some fatally, and others escaping with broken limbs.

—John L. Helm, who was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, died on the 9th inst. Until the next election, one year hence, all powers and duties appertaining to his office will be exercised by Lieutenant Governor Stevenson.

The Asiatic Cholera has broken out among the various tribes of the Indian Territory. At Fort Gibson, which contains 300 inhabitants, the deaths numbered 117, or about 37 per cent, of the whole population.

## GOOD NEWS,

CALIFORNIA 8,000 MAJORITY!

A Gain of 24,976 Since Last Fall!

A Democratic Governor, U. S. Senator, Two Members of Congress, and a Majority of the Legislature Gained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The Democrats have carried the State, Legislative and municipal tickets in San Francisco by overwhelming majorities.

The returns from the interior continue to swell Haight's majority for Governor, which may reach 8,000. The entire Radical State ticket is defeated, and it is doubtful if one Radical is elected. The result is astonishing to both parties. Nothing worse was expected than the defeat of Gorham, the Radical candidate for Governor, and two or three others on the State ticket. The Democrats will have a majority in the Assembly. As fourteen Radical Senators hold over, and only six Democrats, there may be a Radical majority in the Senate, but the election of a Republican Senator is now impossible. Mr. Haight addressed a meeting last night, claiming the election as a protest against the corruption, extravagance, Chinese-negro suffrage, reconstruction policy of Congress.

The Radical papers urge renewed efforts to carry the October election. LATER.—Majorities reported from twenty-seven counties show Haight (Democrat) to be 7,000 ahead, and the counties to come in generally give Democratic majorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—California opposes and rebukes the tyrannical and disunion policy of Congress. We have elected Governor, Congressmen, Legislature, city officers.

Our victory is to the Radicals and corruptionists a perfect Waterloo defeat.

The Democratic majority is from five thousand to ten thousand—a Democratic gain, at the lowest estimate, since the last gubernatorial election of 24,000 votes!

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—We have swept the State, electing all our candidates—State officers, members of the Legislature, and a majority of all the local officers, besides Congressmen. Three Democratic Representatives in Congress, probably, and a Senator certainly, from California!

The following is the ticket: Governor—Henry H. Haight, Lieutenant Gov.—Wm. Holden. Secretary of State—H. L. Nichols. Comptroller—Robert Watt. Treasurer—George W. East.

Surveyor General—John W. Best. Attorney General—J. Hamilton. Harbor Commissioner—James H. Custer. Clerk of the Supreme Court—George Leckel.

State Printer—D. W. Gelwick. Congressmen.—First District—S. B. Axtel.

Second District—Jas. W. Coffroth. Third District—Jas. A. Johnson.

Mr. Haight, the newly elected Governor, is a young lawyer of San Francisco, (son of the late United States Judge, Fletcher M. Haight,) and has already won the distinction of "the James T. Brady of the California bar." Mr. Holden, Lieutenant Governor, has for years been a State Senator, and is a man of ability and party distinction. The judicial election, which is held separate from other elections, takes place in October. The candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court are—Royal T. Sprague, Democrat, and John Currey, Republican. At the Presidential election in 1864, the State cast 105,975 votes, Lincoln having 18,293 majority. At the last election for Governor, in 1863, the total was 109,162, F. R. Low beating James G. Downey by 19,732 majority. In the Presidential canvass of 1864 the total vote of San Francisco was 21,034, with a majority of 4,310 for the Republican ticket. In 1865 the total vote for Legislative offices was 13,260, and in 1866, in the contest for local offices, the total vote was 33,823. Taking the Tax Collector's vote as a criterion for both parties, we find that the Republican candidate polled 7,414 votes, and the Democrat 5,809, making a majority of 1,605 for the Republican nominee.

—It is amusing to see with what solicitude the Radical leaders are endeavoring to keep the "mokes" from desiring office, even while so vociferously demanding justice for them. If justice requires the ballot for the negroes, justice also demands that they should get a share of offices in proportion to their numbers. It is not just for a small minority of Radicals to use a larger number of negroes, without giving them even a small of the fragrant flesh-pots. Will the blacks allow themselves to be so egregiously humbugged? Before they do themselves to the Radical demagogues, let them have a definite understanding as to how long it will be before the darkies shall be fit to hold office—whether one, two, five or twenty years hence.—P & U.

BOSTON, September 7.—The Lexington House, in Lexington, Mass., owned and occupied by Dr. Dio Lewis for his well known school, was destroyed by fire this morning.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 7.—The steamer Burlington was engaged and sunk near Walsh. She will prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

## Correspondents.

### Mix on California.

When Nix read the news from California, he shied his castor into the air, jumped up, and bawled: "ALL HAIL! QUEEN OF THE WEST!"

BLESSED ART THOU AMONGST NATIONS! "Where now is the 'apathy' that we read of in the Tribune?"

To the best of our information, "apathy" is below par, and the Republican ranks tremble and waver before the shock of the storm that is upon them. "Mene! Mene! Tekel! Upharsin!"

The Radicals have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Their days are numbered. The Medes are upon them, and soon the remembrance of all except their crimes against the white race, will be lost in the obscurity of the past. Call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon you, and hide you from the wrath to come. All hail CALIFORNIA! All hail MONTANA. Follow suit or trump, PENN. SYLVANIA. NIX.

BENEZETTE, Sep. 6th 1867.

TO THE ADVOCATE:—A hail storm passed over us to-day, September 6th, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, it lasted about twenty minutes, and the largest and most I ever saw at once. I was working for Esquire Wainwright on the hill and it knocked a considerable of his corn down, and what amount of damage it has done in the town I have not yet learned. E. A.

Written for the Elk Advocate.

### CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY—NO. 13.

As the Catholic doctrine concerning Election and Perseverance is so frequently spoken against, it may not be amiss to cite one or two examples by way of illustrations; which may show that all objections arise from ignorance, prejudice, or hostility to the truth.

First. Take the apostle Paul. He was a leader in the persecution of the Christians—was on his way to Damascus for that very purpose, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples"—when the Lord Jesus appeared to him—the persecuting Pharisee became a humble and most zealous christian. Here was the calling of one who was not only "chosen to salvation," but was a "chosen vessel" or "vessel of election," to preach the gospel "before gentiles and kings and the children of Israel." And when by the spirit of God he had been brought to believe in Christ, he was justified by faith. And He who had begun the good work in him, carried it on to perfection. The Lord had delivered him from every evil work; and, he could confidently add, "I will preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom." 2 Tim. 4, 18. But Paul was an inspired apostle, whose conversion was somewhat miraculous. Take then the case of Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, three or four centuries later. There was nothing that we should call miraculous in the conversion of a young man of thirty, whose life had been divided between the ambitious pursuit of rhetoric and groveling sensuality, to an earnest christian and able preacher of the gospel. But in his "confessions" Augustine reviews the way in which God led him—after having suffered him so long to walk in his own way—how God called him according to His own free and sovereign purpose, and kept him and strengthened him, "working in him" as He wrought in Paul.

In the case of such men, we not only have examples of that electing and preserving mercy, which take place equally in case of every true christian, however humble, but we see how God "preserves His church"—so that "no weapon found against it shall prosper," so that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." C. C.

**Marriage Notices to insure insertion, should be accompanied by the regular fee \$1.**

### Married.

ALDRIDGE—DEUTRY.—On the 3d inst. by C. Wainwright, Esq., at the residence of John Shoemaker, in Benecette tp., Mr. EDWARD ALDRIDGE, formerly of Chenango county, New York, to MISS SUSAN DEUTRY, of Brady township, Clearfield County Pa.

Clearfield papers please copy. The above notice was accompanied by the printer's fee. We are glad to see, at last, among the people, a spirit of emulation as to who shall, in this manner most freely discharge their debts of honor. And as to our part, we shall not fail to applaud such a liberality in a becoming manner. To the subject of the present we give our warmest thanks.

## Fortress Monroe.

Marine Disaster—The Oyster War.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 7.—The brig Benjamin Delano, before reported, from St. John, N. B., bound to Havana, has put into Norfolk to repair damages. On the night of the 31st ultimo she encountered a heavy south-east gale, about thirty miles north of Hatteras, causing the brig to spring a leak. The storm continuing, and the water being four feet in the hold, her deck load of timber was thrown overboard. Her sails were carried away, but fortunately she obtained help from the steamer Francis, from Baltimore, bound to Wilmington, North Carolina, and was towed into Hampton Roads. She has been run on the flats in Elizabeth River, full of water.

At a late meeting of oystermen, held in Norfolk, a committee was appointed to wait upon General Schofield in reference to the recent oyster law, which has given rise to much discussion and trouble since its passage by the Virginia Legislature, principally from the fact that the mode of collecting the tax on the oysters was accomplished without system or correctness. The committee design placing their views before General Schofield, and expect that by his decision there will in future be but one tax to be paid in addition to the specific tax. The great difficulty in the present law and of which the oystermen have complained, is that many vessels are deserting the waters of Virginia, which they formerly visited, giving an impetus to trade and brightening up business of all kinds, and now frequent the Maryland waters, where there is no other than the specific tax imposed on the labors of this enterprising portion of the community. The heavy tax imposed by the law on all vessels engaged in catching oysters or in the trade has the effect of limiting the operations and destroying the labors of the hardy Virginian oystermen.

A wrecking company are now actively engaged on the hulk of the frigate Columbia, sunk by the rebels directly in the channel leading to the Gosport Navy-yard, on the 19th of April, 1861, and it will be raised in a few days from its dangerous position.

A new screw-pile light-house, with a Fresnel lens of the fifth magnitude, which can be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles, is being erected at Hopper Straits, Chesapeake Bay, to take the place of the light vessel now stationed there. The light-house stands on a shoal in 6½ feet of water, mean tides, and is distant about three hundred yards from the present light-vessel. The light will be exhibited for the first time on September 14, 1867.—Aye.

HIGH PRINCIPLE. It is most gratifying to every Democrat to be able to reflect that through all the changes and phases of politics for the last seven years his party has not swerved one hair's breadth from its fixed, its unalterable principles. THE DEMOCRAT has a party faith and creed which he believes to be founded on a correct interpretation of the CONSTITUTION, the teachings of the FATHERS, and that it is always safe as a GUIDE. New fangled notions and crazy ideas of reform and progress may do for Utopians and vagrant Radicals, but such things find little favor with those who desire solidity, tranquility, peace, and so to speak, a free and easy condition of affairs for the working people.—Clarion Democrat.

NEW YORK, September 9.—A terrific boiler explosion took place in this city, this evening, at the turning-mill of Abram R. Walsh, at No. 258 Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The room in which the boiler was located was much shattered, and the engineer, Jacob Madden, and fireman Edward and Frank Brady were killed, and Matthew Case, Jeremiah Cassidy, and John Jung, workmen, were badly injured.

The boiler traversed westward through the air across Eighth avenue, 430 feet, and fell into the private residence of Sigismund Houseman, No. 298 Twenty-eighth street, where it tore out the entire rear end of the building, and killed two of Mr. Houseman's children and their nurse, named Maria Dowling.—Another servant, named Mary Wilberzall, received severe injuries.

—Democrats are in favor of paying off the public debt, with greenbacks, which will stop the payment of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, interest, yearly. Mougrels say, the debt must remain in government bonds, and that the masses who do not hold any of these bonds, must pay the taxes on them and the interest beside.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 10. The extensive spice mills of C. J. Fell & Bro., who do business in Philadelphia, was accidentally burned to day. The loss is heavy.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 10. The school ship Macedonian, from European waters, arrived in the Chesapeake to-day.

FRANKFORD, Sep. 10.—Eve. U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds 701.

## 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 24th day of July A. D. 1859, I, JAMES A. MALONE, High Sheriff of the County of Elk, and State of 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, 8th day of October, 1867, at which time the following officers are to be elected:

- One person for Judge of the Supreme Court.
- One person for Assembly, to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.
- One person for District Attorney.
- One person for County Treasurer.
- Two persons for County Commissioners, one 2 and one for 3 years.
- 2 persons for Jury Commissioner of Elk county.
- One person for County Auditor of Elk county.

And the qualified electors of the county of Elk, will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

- Benecette township, at the house of Elizabeth Winslow.
- Benecette township, at school-house No. 1, near the Elk creek bridge.
- Fox township, at the school-house in Centerville.
- Horton township, at the school-house near Hezekiah Horton's.
- Highland township, at the house of Levi Ellithorpe.
- Ridgway township, at the Court House, St. Mary's Borough, at the house of Charles Schiesel.
- Spring Creek township, at the house of Stockdale, Downer & Co.
- Jay township, at the house of Alfred Pearson.
- Jones township, at the school-house in Wilcox.

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 treat 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 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 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, 1819, 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 61st section of said act it 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 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 the 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 freemen, 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 11th day of October next, 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 of said Judge unable to attend.

AN ACT regulating the mode of 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 townships, borough and special elections, are hereby, heretofore, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of our courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and to 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 to be labelled, "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and to be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and to be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Given under my hand at my office, in Ridgway, the twelfth day of September 1867. JAS. A. MALONE, Sheriff of Elk County.

THE HOUSE. This well known house has been entirely refitted and newly furnished with a desire to meet the wants of the travelling community and to make it a N. O. Hotel. Jan. 27/67. GEO. HATBORN, Prop'r