

The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY,

July 11th, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1869,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. F. P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Auditor General,

CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF Fayette County.

For Surveyor General,

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT

OF Columbia County.

NOTICE.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee who served in that capacity last year are requested to meet at the Court House in Ridgway, on

SATURDAY, JULY 18th, 1868, to make arrangements for the Democratic Primary Meetings, the holding of the County Convention, and the prosecution of a vigorous and successful campaign against the enemies of our country.

G. D. MESSENGER,
RESIDENT MEMBER.

THE TICKET.

We this week place at the head of our paper the ticket lately nominated at New York. We have not time or space at present to dilate on the merits of either of them. Suffice it to say that their characters, public and private, is above reproach. The Empire State could not have presented a more acceptable man than Horatio Seymour. His name has been identified with Democracy and prosperity since he has been a voter. Frank P. Blair, the second man on the ticket, is said to be the most popular man in the state of Missouri. He served gallantly through the war, and at its close was a Major General, having entered the service as Colonel. We shall speak more of them at a future time.

AMNESTY.—The amnesty proclamations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson are supplemented by the one issued last Saturday. It applies to certain classes hitherto excepted; including in its terms all but "such persons as may be under presentment or indictment, &c." Three years have allowed ample time to begin prosecutions; and, indeed, the parties who have been indicted will probably die of old age before trial. The President, however, in excluding this class has deprived the Radical press of any pretext for a howl over the proclamation.

When Congress succeeds in forcing negro-suffrage in the Northern as well as Southern States, we may expect to see at the assembling of legislatures, batteries, companies of cavalry and companies of infantry stationed around the State capitals, as in New Orleans on the day when the Legislature met under the new constitution of that now fully "reconstructed" State. If Radicalism succeeds in gaining four years more lease of power, the Northern as well as Southern States are to be in like manner "reconstructed," and when legislatures meet in bayonet and battery-protected halls, we shall know what Grant means when he says, "Let us have peace."

The contingent expenses of the Senate and House show that snuff, corkscrews, lemons, pantaloons and several other things are issued to loll Senators and Representatives as "stationery," and in like manner ahe "stationery," and item in the Freedmen's Bureau bill is presumed to cover the general issue to negroes of razors which seem so essential to the celebration of Radical victories in Washington, and which were used freely in the negro riot in the Freedmen's village near Washington on Tuesday. As this village of razor-armed blacks who are supported by the Bureau is a creation of Congress, it would seem as if these African Arcadians were entitled to their share of the rifles and batteries which Palae's bill proposes to distribute. Let them have rifles instead of razors; and as H. U. Grant remarks, "Let us have peace."

THE PLATFORM.

The platform presented by the Convention is on all points explicit, and conforms to the time honored principles of the party. That the regulation of the suffrage belongs to the States is a fundamental truth on which our Federal form of government rests; the attempt to overthrow it was a Radical and revolutionary assault on the institutions of our country. The Democratic platform is faithful to the Constitution and the laws, around which all who hope to rescue our country from a military despotism, must now rally. The extinction of slavery and secession are expressly recognized, in a manner that is appropriate, though the subjects have passed out of the region of controversy.

The monetary questions are met explicitly, in no ambiguous terms, and as fully as is possible in the brief formula of resolutions. The necessary appreciation of the legal-tender currency, and its constant approximation to its par value, through an economical administration of the government, is necessarily implied in the doctrine expressed.—That declares that the faith of the government shall be strictly maintained.—Where the law does not stipulate for coin, the obligations of the government fall under the general rule, and are payable, like all others, in legal-tender currency. This is a doctrine recognized universally that no party can now evade it. But a week ago, a leading Radical, General B. F. Butler, demonstrated, by an analysis of the votes of the House of Representatives, that more than two-thirds of his party interpreted the ambiguous phraseology of their Chicago platform to mean, "payment in greenbacks." Their platform is uncertainly worded, with a view to political deception, but as the Democrats do not wish to deceive any body, they have made their platform explicit. That the popular view of the question is correct, can be easily shown by authority. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was Chairman of the Ways and Means when the five-twenties were issued. His contemporary official declaration was that the principle was payable in legal tender. The face of the bonds implies this, expressing only that the interest on them shall be paid in gold. Every greenback is endorsed as receivable for all but "the interest," &c., of the public debt. By the very terms of the contract, the demand for the principal of such bonds, as they fall due, may be met with a tender of paper money.

There is an air of liberality in professing a willingness to pay the principal of the bonds in coin, but it is a liberality with the people's money which they never promised and do not consent to. A man may properly be liberal with his own money, but not with that which must be raised by burdensome taxation. And thus commenced the day. From recumbent postures nearly two millions of people in and near the metropolis, and thirty-five to thirty-seven millions to the East, the West, the North and the South of it, refreshed by slumber, girded up their loins for the observances of a holiday such as, in importance, no other people among the thousand millions which inhabit this great round globe cannot count as equally glorious in their calendars.

Then came the military parades, the hurrying to the wharves by those who had resolved on excursions seaward, or to railway depots, that friends, now doubly dear, in the country might be visited, and amid the hurry and the tumult, the firing of guns, the roar of the many voiced public, the drinking of beverages of all degrees of stimulation, the ringing of bells, the passage through the streets of processions, the gathering and marching and countermarching of political processions, the assembling of the National Democratic Convention at Tammany Hall, the dedication by the Sachems of the Order of Columbia of their new Wigwam, and the gathering of the Germans at Jones' Woods helped to pass the day until noon, when Trinity chimes (for the second time (previously at sunrise)) pealed to ears that listened above the rattle and rattle of the streets to sweet, silver-toned music.

And so the noon passed, and the afternoon was the counterpart, in matter of fire-crackers, squibs and torpedoes, of the morning; and as the sun descended to the horizon of the west, leaving behind to mark the path which he had traversed the trail of glory such as no painter could imitate; then, as night

Let her curtains down

And pinned them with a star,

as that poor mad poet (made so by love),

Macdonald Clark once wrote, the grand pyrotechnic displays announced to take place at the Battery, the City Hall park,

the squares up town and in the public grounds of Brooklyn, Jersey City and elsewhere before tens of thousands (in the aggregate) of happy, but exceedingly tired and unusually hot people, who,

when the first pieces—all intensely patriotic—were bursted, hastened to ice cream saloons, larger beer gardens and a hundred other inviting places to refresh,

and then New York and Brooklyn and Jersey City, with their wives and children (save and except the roistering blades who hadn't had enough of a good thing, and who were resolved on seeing it "through") went home and to bed so that they might all get up this morning refreshed and recuperated, virtuous and sober for the duties of the day.

JACK.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JULY 5th.

Since Beauregarde planted the artillery of treason against the national flag which floated in the morning breeze over Fort Sumpter the natal day of the republic has not been commemorated with such unflagging fervor as it was yesterday, the ninety-second of its existence.

And to burn powder yesterday, at any hour from "early morn to dewy eve," was no mean evidence of the patriotism of a people who, it is true, proved their love of country on a hundred fields; for it is certain that for many Fourths of July we have not experienced such unmitigated tropical heat.

On Friday afternoon a severe thunder storm swept over the city, the fast descending rain quenching for a few moments the thirst of earth and giving promise of a day succeeding of moderate temperature. But that most unreliable of all our public servants, grown crusty and disobliging from his long retention in office, the Clerk of the Weather, determined otherwise; and so, in celebrating Independence Day, those of us who elected to remain in the city—those of us who forgot that there were such magnificent retreats within an hour's ride of the City Hall as the Park, the High Bridge, the Palisades and Prospect Park—those of us who sought in the burning streets of the city to kill three birds with one stone—i. e., burn fire crackers, drink lemonade and attend upon the many winged rumors which took flight from the vestibule of Tammany Hall, experienced a melting mood which made each one inwardly pray for the near contiguity of Alaska, or some other territory where there is a "boundless space" of frozen water—a most excellent element for so elevating beverages.

Like antecedent Fourths the day was ushered in by salvos of artillery from Forts Columbus, Lafayette, Diamond, Schuyler, the Battery and Fort Greene, Brooklyn, and by the ringing of bells from hundreds of steeples in the city and suburbs. At these signals of the dawning of the ninety-second anniversary of Independence the masts and rigging of a thousand ships on the shore lines of the North and East rivers and the flagstaffs of hundreds of public and private buildings in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and the villages around were, as if by the whispered command of a powerful magician, covered with flags of every size, shape, color and nationality, the glorious Stars and Stripes overtopping them in beauty, grandeur and significance.

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recumbent postures nearly two millions of people in and near the metropolis, and thirty-five to thirty-seven millions to the East, the West, the North and the South of it, refreshed by slumber, girded up their loins for the observances of a holiday such as, in importance, no other people among the thousand millions which inhabit this great round globe cannot count as equally glorious in their calendars.

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THE REGISTRY LAW.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State by which that infamous act of a Radical Legislature, known as the Registry Law, has been declared unconstitutional, will be hailed all over this great Commonwealth as an important victory for the friends of Constitutional Liberty. The Radical majority at Harrisburg, not having the true welfare of the people at heart and filled with chagrin and rage at their defeat at the State election last fall, concocted and passed this law, which they fondly hoped would prevent a large portion of the laboring men of the State from obtaining a vote at future elections.

The Radical leaders well knew that

the coming Presidential contest would be one of the people against a corrupt and reckless body of desperate politicians; a contest of white men educated to think for themselves and vote intelligently against the irresponsible adventurers and ignorant mob of misguided negroes, who now seek to have the controlling power in our National elections. It was important, therefore, for them, that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, should be secured for the Radical candidate. Conscious of the unpopularity of the iniquitous measures they advocated, and driven to desperation by their love of plunder, the Radical legislators at Harrisburg sought to so impede the right of the white laboring man to vote, as to insure at all hazards a Radical majority in Pennsylvania at future elections.

But this odious Registry law, enacted for party purposes, and in its character so destructive to all that is most conducive to the purity of the ballot box, was in due time brought before the Supreme Court of the State, and has met with that condemnation which ever awaits an oppressive and unconstitutional law at the hands of a just and wise judiciary.

The following extract from the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Thompson, will enable the people to form some idea of the manner in which Radical representatives enact laws affecting the dearest rights of their constituents:

"In the case in hand, which is an act of the greatest public consequence, the *Daily Legislative Record*, an official publication of the legislative proceedings, gives no account of petitions of the people for the great change of law attempted, or so far as the city is concerned, that the act was the work of any committee; but it does show that the provisions of it were virtually the work of a single member, and presented to the House in manuscript, and without having been printed passed the House without debate. In this shape it went to the Senate, where it was almost immediately agreed to without the allowance of debate or printing. This may well account for the incongruous and unconstitutional features of the act. These facts however, have had no weight whatever in producing the result at which we have arrived. They might well stimulate the activity of the serenity in examining the provisions of the act, but they had no other effect."

Some Radical newspapers, for the sake of making just a little political capital, mention of the rebel General Price as a delegate to the Democratic Convention from Missouri. The Price who is a delegate is Gen. Thomas L. Price a Union man throughout the war, appointed a Brigadier General by President Lincoln, as early we believe, as 1862. He has always been the staunch supporter of the Union cause that he is today. But if old "Pap Price," as his soldiers familiarly called him, were the delegate, it would make no very important difference. Does Radical Reconstruction merely mean sticking the States to the Union with bayonets, and keeping up the quarrel with the ancient foe? Or, will they have no Union, except with the negroes and carpetbaggers? If the Union is to be restored in deed and in truth, we must make up our minds to complete reconciliation. Savages bury the hatchet. In the words of Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace!"

When a quack doctor wants to palm off his villainous compound on the public he obtains the signature of some brokered-down clergyman, certifying to its efficiency. The mongrels are resorting to the same dodge, having engaged a Reverend somebody whose sands of life have nearly run, to write the life of Schuyler Colfax, and another to certify that Gen. Grant don't drink! Clerical endorsement has become rather cheap to have much force.

A NEW REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION.—A Physician who had Consumption for several years, with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with medicine unknown to the profession, when his case appeared hopeless. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues: and he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of his medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with any disease of the lungs he prefers a treatment he confidently believes will eradicate the disease. Price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$8.50 half dozen, sent by express. Send for a circular or call on Dr. E. Boylston Jackson, No. 250, North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES A. MALONE,
Sheriff's Office, Ridgway, Pa., June 20, 1868.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.—The undersigned have concluded to hang up for a while in Ridgway, and would respectfully inform its citizens and those of its surrounding vicinity; that they are prepared to do all work in their line in a manner warranted to suit their customers and at as reasonable a price as it can be done by any other man.

Our motto is to "Live and let live."
All orders promptly attended to.

JACK T. SHUTE & CO.

July 2-3.

BLANKS of all kinds for sale at this office.

ENVELOPES, LABELS & TAGS neatly printed at the Advocate Office.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the wishes and feelings of all Americans whose minds are not filled with that gall of bitterness which is the sure result of fanaticism, Andrew Johnson, on Saturday, the 4th of July, issued a proclamation of general amnesty, to all persons in any way connected with the late rebellion, those only excepted who are under indictment in any United States Court for treason or other felony. We are happy to announce that those unfortunate men in the South who did not instigate the rebellion, but from local connection, State pride or other causes, were drawn into it, are now relieved from the consequences of their folly.

The exile can return home, and all who fought in the rebel army or in any way aided or abetted the rebellion can now with this broad patent of pardon to shield them, sit down under their own vines and fig trees with no man to make them afraid as long as they show themselves worthy of the confidence of the nation. It was a fitting celebration of the day—a proud evidence of American magnanimity. It was well that the 92nd anniversary of the day which gave us liberty, should be honored by the proof that the Christian feeling of generosity which marks a brave people still exists among us. No surer way of uniting us to the brave but misguided men who composed the mass of the Southern army could have been found.

The proclamation is well conceived.

It is prefaced by the resolution of Congress passed in 1861, that the war would be waged in no spirit of oppression and for no purpose of conquest or subjugation;

showing that the national faith thus plighted is repeated by at least one branch of the Government.

May we hope that this effort for peace and unity, this attempt to restore harmony and good feeling, will be followed by its legitimate fruits, the victory of the Union on the basis of civil liberty, resting on the Constitution and the laws, while the nation spurning under its heel all governments resting on the bayonet and the degraded African, will once more advance in its career of greatness, united at home and feared and respected abroad.—Lane. Intelligencer.

THE YORK REPUBLICAN mourns over the loss sustained by the Radicals last year in not electing a partisan Judge of the Supreme Court. The Republican is satisfied that Judge Williams would have sustained the Registry Act. The Radical loss is the people's gain.

EVERY man who honestly loves his country, and wishes its prosperity and greatness, to move on its old channel will give his vote for Seymour & Blair, the popular candidates of the party which has never faltered when it was duty to defend their country's honor on flood or field. Every man who supports Bondholders, Blood-suckers, murderers, thieves, shoddyites and tyrants, will vote for Grant & Colfax.

Choose ye between.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH, edited at the Pennsylvania Institute of Medicine, contains an article on Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, and Kidney Affections, in which the writer positively declares that the whole science of Medicine contains no remedy for the cure of those diseases, that is half as efficacious as MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. He speaks from experience, having used them in his practice for the past two years, to the exclusion of all other remedies, and without a solitary instance of failure.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors,

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, Illinois.

[my-1-3m ed]

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Frederick Rudolph, of St. Mary's, in the county of Elk, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debt and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Hyde House in Ridgway, Pa. before S. E. Woodruff Esq., Register, on the 4th day of August A. D. 1868 at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,