

# The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY,

August 8th, 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.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. W. P. JENKS, of Jefferson Co.  
Subject to the decision of the Democratic  
District Convention.

STATE SENATE,

HON. W. WALLACE, of Clearfield Co.  
Subject to the decision of the Democratic  
District Convention.

ASSEMBLY,

HON. T. J. McCULLOUGH,  
of Clearfield county.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic  
District Convention.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,

JACOB MCCAULEY, of Fox twp.

COMMISSIONER,

H. S. BELNAP, of Ridgway twp.

AUDITOR,

C. A. WILCOX, of Horton twp.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The Radical candidates seem very anxious to keep out of the way while their partisans at Washington, are perfecting the conspiracy which, it is hoped, will lead to success. Grant is not to return to Washington until the election; but in the meantime orders will be given that the troops and agents of the Bureau be properly employed. Colfax has withdrawn his smiling countenance from the public, and has gone to meet his chief among the Rocky Mountains, and observe the progress of the campaign. General Howard has just started South to inspect his agencies and see that everything is working smoothly for the cause. The troops of the United States, and the Generals commanding them in the reconstructed States have been put under the orders of the carpet bag Governors, to be employed for any service which the usurpers may require. The conspirators, meanwhile, are uncertain whether they shall meet in September, arm the negro militia, and carry the election by force, or turn over the choice of electors to the Legislature of the Southern States now in session. Each of these measures is suited to the genius of Radicalism. Nothing will prevent the adopting of the one or the other, but dread of the vengeance of the people.

The attempt of the Radicals to stir up a military fever over the nomination of Grant have been most lamentable failures. We were told, when the nomination failed to create any enthusiasm, that when the Democrats nominated, sufficient spirit would be shown, but now when the selection has been made and made as the Radicals declare to their entire satisfaction, still no active spirit is shown by the great men. We tell the reason of this—Grant slaughtered so many men in the bold movements in 1864 that the hearts of the people turn from him, repelled by his cruelty, and his shameless conduct in his complications with the President has forced upon the public mind the conviction that he is unfit to fill an honorable civil position, as he was to command and fight a brave and noble army. Slaughter and deceit sit on either side of this man, and the people turn from him in disgust.

The bear in Dan Rice's circus at Danbury, Conn., a few days since broke down the partition in his cage, and nearly killed the kangaroo before he was mastered.

## RUMP FAREWELL.

The Rump Congress adjourned last week, Monday, after having done many shameful things, among the worst the admission of the carpet baggers from the reconstructed States. It takes a recess till the 21st of September, in order to rest their fingers, and do a little electioneering. They will get sufficient rest, so that they can go at the big jobs of stealing with renewed zest. The American Congress is now nothing but a body of sharpers. They plan to plunder the people's pockets and call it "loyalty." Great and good men are outraged, and hooted at. The new carpet-bag Senators are clamoring for the impeachment of the President. What would be thought of a Judge who should demand that an individual should be brought before him so that he might pronounce sentence of guilty \*before hearing the evidence. But these new Senators have no more conception of what belongs to them, than to declare the President a criminal, and demand that they have an opportunity to so pronounce him. None can look to Congress as now composed, with any degree of pride, but rather with shame. But it will not always be so let us hope, and let us be glad that we shall hear no more of it at least until the 21st of next month.

There is to be a picnic of fat men at Utica, New York, next month. No person will be allowed to participate in the festivities who weighs under two hundred and fifty pounds.

A man bathing in the Tallahassee river Florida, a few days since, struck a small box at the bottom. Being fished up and opened, it was found to contain \$7,800 in gold and \$1,800 in Confederate scrip.

A marriage was solemnized in Hartford nearly two years ago, which has been kept a secret from the friends of the parties to the present time. The parties are now applying to be divorced.

Hugh Allan, the owner of a palatial residence on the shore of Lake Memphramog, below Owl's Head, sails the lake in a beautiful and elegant steam yacht, which cost \$16,000 in gold.

Chas. Buckwalter, Esq., died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 3d inst. Mr. Buckwalter was a prominent Democrat, and his loss will be felt considerably by the Democracy of that city.

A fellow on a bet of \$100, eat five hundred oysters and drank three pint bottles of ale in twenty-six minutes, winning the bet by four minutes, in the California market, San Francisco, on the 10th inst.

Gen. Chas. G. Halpine, better known by the sobriquet of "Miles O'Reilly," died at the Astor House, New York, on the 3d inst. He was a writer of great force and ability, and at the time of his death was editor of the New York Citizen.

GENERAL HOWARD figures the expense of the Freedmen's Bureau down to about ten millions of dollars, and Mr. Wells to about five, while appropriations have been made and consumed far exceeding the highest figure. Put not your trust in Radical cypharing.

ALL READY.—A telegram from Washington to the Press says:

"The military authorities here, in anticipation of a demand for aid in quelling disturbances from the Governors of the lately restored States, are anxious to be in readiness."

We do not doubt that at Grant's head quarters they are ready to make the most of any opportunity that offers. The New Orleans riots, two years ago were deliberately provoked by the Radicals, and served a whole campaign. If the negro governments can wear out the endurance of a single white man, it will serve as a pretext to call for more soldiers to superintend the ballot-box and repress the presumption of the "white trash," who—unreasonable rascals—are not content in their servitude. To be content in a forced subjection to negroes, being something new to white men, there is always a chance for some disturbance. In hope of which, the Radicals always keep an army ready.

The New York Tribune is out in an article lauding the Haytian butcher Salnave. It regards him as "the only man who can restore quiet and law." No wonder after that it should advocate Grant's election and bitterly oppose Seymour.

Grant fought all summer on his line and after destroying his army, he had to get another and approach Richmond the next spring, by the James River Route—just as McClellan had recommended four years before.

## STILL THEY COME.

In all parts of the country neutral and Radical journals are running up the Seymour and Blair flag, and announcing their intention of aiding the Democratic party in the present contest. The latest conversion is the Schenewas Monitor, a snappy paper published at Schenewas, Ontario County, New York. In taking his new position, the editor says:

We believe that a change of policy and rulers must come. All have witnessed the dangerous policy and measures of a Radical Congress and fanatical rulers; the time has come that the people are tired of disorder and chaos in the government, and no sign of reconstruction or adjustment. Standing armies to keep an already subdued people in subjection, with a paper currency, a monstrous debt, negro supremacy, and continued violation of Constitution and law, all these sicken the people, and a change is demanded. To this end we add our mite to bring about that change.

The masses do not admire the military in times of peace; curtailing the rights of States in managing their own affairs, centralizing the power in Congress to dictate terms; contracted sessions of that body; fearful expenditures of public money, unequal taxation, and payment of different currency to bondholders and a flood of officeholders that must necessarily be fed on the credit of the Union, are a few of the grievances of which we complain, and which we deem contrary to the just and true principles of Democracy.

The policy of the Democracy is a safe one. It is adapted to the wants of the masses, and just what is needed, and its merits we will discuss freely from time to time. We are not bought, but act conscientiously, and as liberty and union loving citizens. There are two sides of politics; one must be right, the other wrong, and we believe in the true principles of Democracy and the union of all the States. The war is over, peace declared, and there is no good reason that ten States should be left out in the cold, and not have the right to raise their voice in counsel for their own protection. Is this Union?

## THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

The Territory of Wyoming, recently established by act of Congress, is to be explored by a corps of Geological experts. Their labors are to extend along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Cheyenne City, in the new Territory across the Laramie Plains, as far west as Green River, in the direction of Fort Bridger, along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, southward to the Arkansas River. The field services is restricted to six months, in view of the limited means available for the service. The officers engaged will make preliminary reports, in order that the Commissioner may avail himself of the information in regard to the resources of that part of the country, and present the results to Congress in the next annual report. The boundaries of the new Territory on the South and North, are the forty first and forty fifth degrees of north latitude; on the east and west, the twenty seventh and thirty fourth degrees of longitude, numbered from Washington, or the one hundred and second and one hundred and ninth degrees, numbered from Greenwich. The erection of the new Territory with these boundaries reduces the territorial area of Nebraska by cutting from its western end two degrees of longitude.

Wyoming presents a pleasant variety in its topographical formation. It has mountain ridges, and at the same time a large proportion of broad and rich valleys and plains admirably adapted for grazing and agricultural purposes. The Laramie Plains and the Platte Valley cannot be excelled. There are other locations of equal promise, while the hills are clothed with forests of valuable timber, and filled with equally valuable deposits of coal, iron, gypsum, marble, and gold. The Territory is well watered; the northern half by tributaries of the Missouri and Yellowstone; the southern half by tributaries of the Platte. The latter is the principal river, and near its banks, as well as on the line of the Pacific Railway, the first and most important settlements will be made. The capital of the embryo State will probably be located, ultimately, at Fort Laramie. From that place to Cheyenne, a railway will be constructed at an early day. From the description it can be seen that Wyoming will offer superior inducements to hardy, industrious men, and will no doubt, be readily populated. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."—The Age.

The difference between evil men and good, lies not in the esteem of virtue, but in the practice of it. The noisy pretender fails to impress the minds of observing people with a belief in his sincerity; but he who embraces every opportunity for doing good, quietly and unobtrusively, proves beyond a doubt that his heart is right. It is the practice of virtue that fits the soul to a closer relationship with God, and secures His blessing.

GREENEY'S LOYALTY.—Negotiating with rebels to bring about a dissolution of the Union in 1864, and abusing the advocates and friends of the Union, in 1868.

## DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS.

Notwithstanding all the power of the Radicals and their utter shamelessness in the exercise of it, they have been signally defeated in every effort they have made to corrupt Southern opinion. In the midst of the greatest calamities that ever afflicted a people; struggling with want, threatened with civil war, trampled on by the military, they have yet through all, maintained their integrity and their faith. At the close of the war they calmly accepted the situation, showed a sincere desire for restoration to the Union, and cheerfully cooperated with the President in his policy. They have firmly adhered to it, to this hour, as it was the only plan of re-union consistent with the Constitution and the rights of the people. There have been few men among them like Jo. Brown of Georgia, eager to eat the leek of Radicalism. The stupendous folly which led them to raise the standard of rebellion, has been atoned for, to a great degree, by the constancy and firmness with which they have maintained their ground, unswayed by power, and unshaken by patronage. The Radical principles and policy have taken no hold on the minds of the people. The newspapers established by the Radicals in the South are sustained solely by Congressional patronage and exactions from the negroes, who cannot read them, as soon as the patronage of the Government shall be withdrawn, under Democratic administration, and the army and Bureau removed, Radical organs will die away at once.

The firmness and determination, and at the same time, the moderation with which the people of the South have resisted every threat of Radicalism, in the midst of the miseries which beset them, would have taught any other party on earth but the Radicals, the wisdom of practising a policy of magnanimity and justice, instead of coercion and revenge. They have met the desire of the Southern people for peace and harmony with insight; they have attacked their firmness with calumny, fraud and violence. It is no marvel at all, that the work of reconstruction has obtained no solid foundation among the people. The structure is as frail as the card house of children. The negroes are incapable of giving it an intelligent support, if they were willing. It has no props but the Bureau and the bayonet. When this scaffolding shall be removed down goes the whole fabric of fraud, revenge and violence, and the world will marvel at the blindness and infatuation of a party which could waste its energies, and wreck its existence, in the attempt to fasten on the great majority of the people, Constitutions and laws, utterly repugnant to their ideas of republican government, and in defiance of their will. History furnishes us no example of the success of a policy like that adopted by the Radicals. Institutions are a growth, and are never begotten of the sword of the conqueror. When this reconstruction rubbish shall be swept away by an indignant people in the triumphant election of Seymour and Blair, the South will resume the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but so long denied by the Radicals.

## KENTUCKY?

"Old Kentuck" Unanimous for Seymour and Blair—Majority Sixty Thousand!—The Democratic Gains Very Large.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—An election was held in the State of Kentucky to day for Governor, circuit judges, Commonwealth Attorney and other smaller officials. The result is a great victory for the Democrats. The following is the vote in the City of Louisville: Stevenson, Democrat, 8,244; Baker Republican, 492. All the other regular Democratic candidates, ten in number, who were opposed by the Independent Democrats, were elected by majorities ranging from five to seven thousand, except Wellman, for Marshall of the Chancery Court, whose majority is twenty-nine hundred. Returns from the State, every-where, show a large increase of Democratic majorities, and a falling off of the Radical vote. Unless the vote is unexpectedly small in the interior counties, Stevenson's majority will probably reach fifty or sixty thousand.

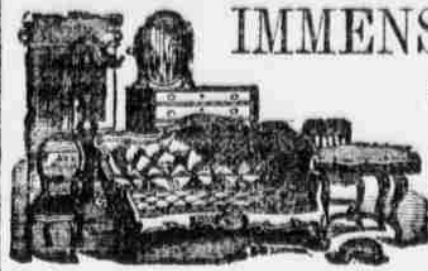
NEGRO CONGRESSMEN.—Summer, in a late letter urging the election of negroes to Congress, says it is the only true completion of the Radical programme.

The howl against the negro which is sometimes heard in the Senate would, cease. A colored Senator would be as good as a constitutional amendment, making all backward steps impossible.

It would be the shortest cut to negro rule over us all. Fill Congress with negroes from the South, and they will pass laws for us all. Let us defeat this scheme at the polls next October.

The Radicals assert that a national debt is a national blessing, and that the taxes now imposed upon the industry and labor of the country are not worth speaking about. But the people do not agree with them, and that disagreement will crop out in November.

The cluck of every marsh hen in Louisiana thrills the afflicted carpet bagger with horrible bodings of his enemies of the Klan.



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July 30, 1868.

RIDGWAY, PENN'A.

WHAT ARE YOUR PRINCIPLES?  
Are you in favor of a large standing army and navy, maintained at an expense of one hundred and fifty millions per annum? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He stands upon a platform which proposes to govern the Southern people by the military despotism of the Reconstruction acts.

THE CIVIL WAR IN HAYTI.—The war still goes on in Hayti. A battle took place on the 24th of July between the revolutionists and the troops of Salnave, which resulted in a defeat of Salnave. The revolutionists have concentrated a force in front of Port au Prince, and are pressing the siege with vigor. General Lynch, one of the revolutionists, has issued a manifesto against the session of any part of Hayti to the United States. General Boyer and his son have been murdered, and depredations, and assassinations are prevalent throughout the country.

In St. Domingo, the revolutionary movement against President Baer is steadily progressing under the leadership of General Dupereon. A decisive victory over the forces sent against Baer, has been gained by Orgando, one of his generals. The speedy fall of Baer and the expulsion of his government are anticipated.

A statesman at the head of the nation, intelligent, experienced, possessing such greatness of mind as can grasp the most complicated of all subjects—the science of government—is the great need at present, to save the country from the wild schemes of experimentalists, and from the measures of vengeance conceived by vindictive miscreants, thrown to the surface by civil convulsions, and constituting the brute force of the Rump. A mere military man, or a mere politician is not what we need in the Presidential chair. General Grant is not a politician, we admit; but if nothing of a politician, is he anything but a mere soldier? As to his soldierly qualities, will the popular verdict proclaim that success covers a multitude of dead men needlessly slain?

Mr. Soward having paid the purchase money at last for Alaska, an excellent opportunity is offered now to the surplus carpet baggers for emigration. The cool delicious breezes that sweep over the snow-capped summits of its crystal mountains, will furnish a pleasant change to the sultriness of the South, while the large and as yet politically virgin population of the Equinox, will open a new and fruitful field for the practice of their profession, rich in official emoluments and national honors.

No gaugers and storekeepers have yet been appointed under the new revenue law. About 120 commissioners for the former class has been made out at the Internal Revenue Bureau, but the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet signed them. The Radicals have put the appointing power in the hands of Rollins, his subordinate, but no officer can act without a commission signed by the Secretary.

A truly loyal citizen of Cincinnati writes to the Commercial that Grant and Colfax are elected they will be assassinated before March. The duty of every human person is then to see that they are not elected and put in any such peril.

The Press says that "in 1860, no anti-slavery man could travel South in safety." Now they not only travel in safety, but enrich themselves with the spoils of the conquered. Such are the triumphs of Radicalism!

Five of the Benninghoff robbers have been arrested, but the sixth—and principal—is still at large. It will be remembered that Benninghoff is the oil prince who was robbed several months ago of about \$2,000,000, in greenbacks and bonds.

Where are all the loyal men of the South who went up to Philadelphia and feasted at the League House in 1866? Have they joined the Ku Klux Klan, too?

Judge William Dock, a prominent and much respected citizen of Harrisburg, died on Tuesday evening last.

The Patent Office has granted 201 patents during the week.

## How Advertisements.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have found it necessary, in order to keep the financial department of the Advocate on a good basis, to adopt the following rule: Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance; and all Job Work as soon as completed. Bills made out and presented to yearly advertisers at the beginning of each quarter. Subscriptions to be paid for invariably in advance.

AMB vs Little et al., Garnishees, In the Common Pleas of Elk County, No. 10, April Term, 1868.

The undersigned having been appointed Trustee in the above cause hereby give notice to all persons holding property of the defendant, or indebted to him, are required to make payment to the undersigned and deliver the said property to them, creditors of defendant will also present to the undersigned their claims duly authenticated for settlement.

FRED. SCHERING, ROBERT LITTLE, at Ridgway, or L. VOLLMER, St. Mary's. L. J. BLAKELY, Plaintiff's Attorney. August 8th, 1868-69.

## TO THE INHABITANTS OF RIDGWAY.

### SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned, having made arrangements to open a Meat, Fish and Vegetable Market in Ridgway, wishes to inform the public that he will be found in his place of business in the basement of Dr. Fuller's residence, where he will have FRESH MEAT for sale every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; FRESH FISH every Tuesday and Friday; VEGETABLES always on hand. July 30, 1868-69 JNO. MALPHANT. P. S.—Next week being Court week, will have Fresh Meat on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. J. M.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.—The undersigned has concluded to hang up for a while in Ridgway, 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 2-3m.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—JUST published in a sealed envelope.—A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Sexual Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife, pointing out a simple and safe mode of curing certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4,886. Jan 16-1867

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