

The Advocate.

JOHN I. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY.

August 15th 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 Governor General.

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. W. P. DENNIS, 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 Democrats in
District Convention.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
JACOB McCULLOUGH, of Fox twp.

COMMISSIONER,

H. S. BENNAP, of Ridgway twp.

RECORDER,

C. A. WILSON, of Harton twp.

A BATCH OF LIES.

We find in the Erie Dispatch of Monday last, a letter written from Brookville, Pa., which for lying misrepresentation and villainous falsehood, would entitle the writer to be classed with the greatest and meanest liars of the age. We do not reply to the article in question in order to defend any of the individuals named, for they need no defence where they are known; but we only desire to show the people to what means the Radicals will resort to cover up the real issues. The writer in the first part of his letter, refers to a meeting which was held in Clearfield on the 13th of August, 1864, and gives us the following refreshing lies:

"Placards had been posted up throughout the county of Clearfield, calling upon the people to assemble, and assemble they did, most of them carrying banners inscribed 'not a man or a dollar for this unholy war!'"

We were present at the meeting in question, and now confidently assert, and will swear to if necessary, that no such banners were carried, and we will defy him to find a Republican who attended that meeting who will contradict our assertion.

Again, the writer gives us another lie, when he says,

"The meeting adjourned with cheers for Jeff. Davis!"

We heard no such cheers coming from Democrats. It is, however, true that some boys who were hired to do so by Republicans, did cheer for Jeff. Davis after the meeting had broken up.

Further on we find another willful falsehood, and the writer knows that it is when he asserts it.

"Col. Cyrus Butler, a brave soldier, and Lieut. George W. Yauvelit, two employees (non-combatants) of the Provost Marshal, were ordered to go to Clearfield county and arrest the delinquent drafted men. On the night of the 11th of October, 1864, Colonel Butler, while attempting to arrest a drafted man, not ten miles from the residence of William A. Wallace, was shot dead by one Joe Lounsberry."

Now let us examine this matter. In the first place, Col. (?) Butler was not employed by the Provost Marshal. He had taken the job on his own account, to catch non-reporters and deserters for the price paid by government of \$30 per head, after he had been dishonorably dismissed from Company K, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Having been very successful in catching non-reporters in his own locality, and busi-

ness being dull, he concluded that Clearfield would be a fine field in which to display his prowess. So, he with Van-tier, went there.

Among others who had neglected to report was one Joseph Lounsberry, a man who, until he was drafted, had always been a Republican. Lounsberry utterly refused to report, although to our personal knowledge, money had been offered him by Democrats with which to buy a substitute. But he remained at home, pursuing his daily avocation as he had always done. Attempts had been made to arrest him, but he had successfully resisted them. On the morning in question, Butler, accompanied by Van-tier and three neighbors of Lounsberry's, made their appearance at Lounsberry's, who was in his barn feeding his stock. On seeing the men approach the unfortunate man ran for his house and resolved to defend it with his life if necessary. Butler and three of his men gave chase. Reader, think of the situation of that poor man, hounded by five inhuman fiends, and he nearly fifty years of age. He gained his own foot first, with Butler close on his heels. Lounsberry mounted the stairs, and reaching the head of them, grasped his trusty rifle, and ordered Butler to halt. Butler answered by firing his revolver, the ball wounding Lounsberry in the fleshy part of the arm. Lounsberry then fired, his ball striking Butler above the groin, he then clubbed his gun, and striking Butler ran down to the lower room, where three armed men were awaiting him, but he escaped. Butler died on the following day. He had taken his life in his own hands, and suffered by so doing. Lounsberry but acted on the great principle of our law, that "a man's house is his castle," and that it is not only his right but his duty to defend it.

The writer then mentions another case of resistance to the draft. Hear him,

"On the night of the 13th of December while attempting to arrest a gang of these delinquent drafted men, the notorious Tom Adams fired from an ambush and instantly killed a soldier. Adams, in turn, was instantly killed by the troops, and nineteen prisoners, drafted men, together with forty-two stand of arms, were captured."

Now, Tom Adams was not a citizen of Clearfield county. He lived in the adjoining county of Cambria. When the war broke out he enlisted in Co. K, 1st Pennsylvania Rifles, and had always been a Republican. We believe he staid with his regiment about a year, when he returned to Clearfield, and was employed by John M. Chase, [another good Republican] to take out logs. Deserters were at that time coming into Clearfield from all parts of the state, owing to the fact of its being a good place to hide. When Adams found one of these he would employ him, thinking that by so doing, he would render himself much more secure, in case of an attempt being made to arrest him.

When the troops were sent into the county, Adams and his party concluded to separate and leave, and intended to do so on the day following which they were captured. Some twenty of them had assembled at Adams' house, and were having a dance when they were surrounded, and all were captured except Adams, who preferred to die, as he expressed it, "than fight against his own conscience." He endeavored to make his escape, but every point was guarded. In attempting to get out of a window he was fired upon, and then fired himself, killing a soldier. Adams was then fired upon by the whole squad, ten musket balls entering his body.

Of all the other men captured, not one was a citizen of Clearfield county.

There are other lies in this precious correspondent's letter, equally barefaced and villainous, but is not our intention at this time to controvert them. What we have asserted can be substantiated by the most incontestable testimony. The gentleman who presided at the 13th of August meeting in Clearfield will bear us out in all we have said regarding it. We regard the letter in question as a confession of the waning fortunes of Radicalism. The truth, they will find, is what the people desire, and no such attempts as the above to avoid the real issues will be of any avail.

Gov. Seymour's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President, will be found on the outside of today's paper. We ask for it an attentive perusal by every Republican. There never was a plainer document written. Read it carefully.

THE BIRMINGHAM ROBBERY RE-ASSTED.

On Saturday, the 25th inst, three men implicated in the Birmingham robbery, named Louis Weldly, George Miller and Jake Shoppard, were arrested, and on Monday they were conveyed to Franklin and lodged in jail. Weldly, and Shoppard were secured by the officers at Akron, Ohio, and Miller at Sagertown, Crawford county. Four are yet at large of the five principle actors in the affair, and two or three parties who are suspected of having aided them. The following particulars of what happened from the time of the robbery to the arrest of the above named parties are from persons acquainted with the working up of the case:

During a few days previous to the robbery, Jim Seeger, of Sagertown, Crawford county, was heard bragging at Meadville and Sagertown, of the speculation he was going into that promised to yield the greenbacks largely. Besides Seeger there were two or three other parties at or near Sagertown, among whom was Weldly, who promised their friends that they would be flush in a day or two, and saying at the same time with a very mysterious air that they had a big speculation on hand. Of course after the particulars of the robbery became known, and these parties were noticed to be unusually well supplied with funds, suspicion was at once aroused that they were connected in some manner either with the taking or distribution of Birmingham's money, and a watch was set on their movements. Seeger, Weldly, Miller and Shoppard were in Sagertown during the next two or three days after the robbery, spending money quite freely, and having a good time generally. On the third day Seeger disappeared with Shoppard, but after being away some days they separated, the latter going to St. Louis, and the former to parts unknown. Shoppard spread it around St. Louis for about a week, spending all but \$800 of his portion of the Birmingham fund. The \$800 was in his trunk, and one night the hotel at which he stopped was destroyed by fire, with this trunk and the \$800. After this loss he returned to his old haunts.

Weldly staid at Sagertown for a week or two, offering to loan anybody or everybody sums of money. He then went to Akron, Ohio, where he purchased a distillery, a farm and a hotel site, meanwhile discharging money quite lavishly, and living in very comfortable style. He staid at Akron most of the time, and was, it is said, having a good time in his distillery with some boon companions, when the officer appeared with the warrant for his arrest. Miller, it appears, was unlike the others, content to get rid of his money near home, and stayed for the greater part of the time in and around Meadville and Sagertown.

After being arrested, Weldly and Shoppard partially agreed, it is reported to turn State's evidence, and the following details of the plan of the robbery have been partially obtained from them by detectives and other persons interested: From all that can be learned it would seem that Jim Seeger was the originator and principle in the affair, and that Weldly was the first assistant. These two were observed a number of times during last fall, talking at Sagertown with one of John Birmingham's hired men. It is surmised that they obtained from the hired man such information regarding the situation of the Birmingham residence, the amount of money that was kept in it, &c., that induced them to form a gang and attempt the robbery. However this may be, certain it is that in November or December last they hatched the subject to Miller and Shoppard, who agreed to take part in the enterprise with them. A date was fixed, but which the attempt was to be made, but about that time the two last mentioned backed out and threw up the job. Seeger and Weldly were, it seems, determined to have the landing of the Birmingham funds and greenbacks, notwithstanding the withdrawal of their confederates. After some consultation among themselves they thought it expedient to secure the assistance of a professional hand or two, and to this end they started for Philadelphia. Arriving at that place they ingratiated themselves among the rascals and were not long in finding four skilled house-breakers who agreed to engage in the Birmingham speculation.

A new programme was arranged, and Seeger, Weldly and three of the professionals started for the scene of operations, leaving the fourth in Philadelphia on account of some disagreement having taken place among them. How successfully the robbery was perpetrated how the Birmingham family were secured, and how John Birmingham was brutally beaten, the two hired men thoroughly frightened, and the \$250,000 or \$260,000 in bonds, greenbacks and specie carried off are matters our readers are well acquainted with.

After the robbery a division of the spoils was made, Seeger getting the lion's share. Weldly was forced to be content with something like \$25,000 or \$30,000. To Miller and Shoppard it is thought Seeger gave \$1,500 each as hush money.

As soon as the division was made two of the professionals started for Canada, and the third for New York. Within a week or two after the robbery, the man who had been concealed in Philadelphia and who had been left there had what he knew about the matter before

the police. A duo of the professionals who had started for Canada was obtained by this man, and he in company with a detective started after them. All for some little search they were found in Montreal, where, while attempting to arrest them, one of them fired at and wounded a policeman. They were both arrested, however, and looked up, but subsequently one of them was released through some technicality of the law and escaped, while the other was held on the charge of attempting to kill the policeman, whom he had wounded. A requisition was obtained a few days since for the surrender of the latter to the United States authorities, but it has not transpired whether he is still held in Montreal or not. The whereabouts of Seeger and the three professionals is known only to the detectives and the parties most interested.

The persons who have taken the principle part in the working up of the case are detective Hague, of Pittsburg, and Wagereth, of Meadville. The clue of the robbers was obtained within a few days after it occurred, and the Birmingham family and the detectives have perseverably exerted themselves to bring the robbers and their accomplices to justice. The heavy reward offered by Mr. Birmingham for the arrest of the robbers—thirty thousand dollars, which rumor says, was afterwards increased to fifty thousand—makes this capture a good thing for Hague and others concerned in the arrest.

KEEPING IT UP.

At first the Radicals hoped to inflame sectional hatred by appeals founded on the mere presence of Southern men at the North. Before Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, had reached New York, or opened his mouth in public, the organs, formed with affected rage at the thought of his participation in the proceedings of a political convention at the North. To us, it seemed that he could scarcely be better employed. The only legitimate object of the war was to restore the Union; and of the attainment of that object the best proof would be the return of Southern men to the exercise of their political rights. But, the whole Radical hope lies in keeping up the war feeling, on which they have traded as briskly since Lee's surrender, as before. Indeed, when the Radical wireworkers took Grant in keeping, the first word they put in his mouth was a declaration that his victories had not brought peace! That is their game; to deny that there is yet peace, serves their wicked, selfish, inhuman purpose of keeping alive the animosities which all just, patriotic, Christian men are anxious to assuage. But they found it of little avail to shout, "there is General This" and "there is General That," of the late "Confederate army!" The sight of such men going quietly to a political convention roused no resentment in any body's mind; quite the contrary. Disappointed in this, the Radicals have resorted to a plan more insuperable still. It is by false and garbled versions of the speeches made by prominent Southern men that the fuel of sectional hate is now to be replenished. If a white man at the South does not like negro rule, and says so, his speech is garbled so as to say that he hates the Union. If he asks all white men to unite with the political party that asserts their rights, that he is charged with raising the flag of secession. We have exposed these paltry devices before. We recur to them now, because the telegraph yesterday brought this answer to some of them:

Wade Hampton made a speech in which, alluding to a recent reported instance of his, reproduced in the Northern papers, in reference to the Confederate flag, he said: "This statement is in every respect false. On the contrary, when I spoke of the flag of the Confederacy, I remarked that it now was buried forever, to be buried in the grave of the lost cause."

On motion of Wade Hampton, it was resolved that while entering a protest against Radical reconstruction acts, we rely confidently on the constitutional agency, and peaceful measures alone, to bring us the relief sought and the reforms needed.—The Age.

The Tariff men of Pennsylvania, having been uniformly wheeled into the support of Radical candidates, are now asked to renew their aid to that party, notwithstanding the fact that it has introduced the whole negro element of the South into politics, which will give that section increased representation in Congress and thus strengthen the Free Trade vote.

There were never so many insane at the Harrisburg (Pa.) hospital as now, and they continue to come at the rate of one a day.

Millions of dollars worth of property have already been destroyed by the great fires which are still raging in the woods along the north shore of Lake Superior.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FURNITURE AT

Furniture Depot,

Henry H. Thomas
Above corner of Main & Depot Streets,
July 30, 1868. RIDGWAY, PENN'A.

WHO ARE REPUDIATORS?

The cry of "Stop Thief!" is a play-acted dodge, but the Radicals have adopted it for want of a better. They strike out with "Repudiation," whenever the just and fair policy for the payment of the public debt presented in the Democratic platform, is pressed upon their notice. Now, who are the "Repudiators?" Is it not those who refuse to recognize the currency of the country as lawful money? Who repudiate the greenbacks? Not to Democrats, not Mr. Pennington, nor any of the supporters of Seymour and Blair. The Radicals who deny that any of the government bonds are redeemable in greenbacks, repudiate the currency of the country. By their policy, even in the shape of Sherman's Funding Bill, they have depreciated greenbacks, so that gold has risen, within a few days, to \$150. What is especially singular about this, is that they have rejected their own offspring: They made greenbacks "a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and payable in payment of all loans made to the United States." In 1864 their representatives on the Pennsylvania Legislature, insisted that the interest on State bonds, which was specially contracted to be paid in coin, must be paid in greenbacks. Yet, now they deny that five-twentieths can be lawfully redeemed in the money which they thus made a legal tender, and demand that the holders of the bonds be paid in specie. If this is not repudiation of the currency which they themselves have given the people, we should like to be informed what is?

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—A young fellow, named Charles E. Robinson, well dressed and stylish, accompanied by a beautiful young lady, stopped at the leading hotel in Millwaukee a few days ago, and issued orders in princely fashion. Beverage of the most expensive kinds by the bottle, and carriages by the hour, seemed mere trifles to him. So prodigal was he that his liabilities at the hotel during the day reached nearly four hundred dollars. In the meantime the captivating young lady, who was on the books as his wife, charmed the hotel hostesses by her exquisite performances on the piano. In the evening Robinson was not visible, and there was received at the office an unopened note, addressed in a feminine hand to Robinson, and evidently intended to be perused there, which read thus:—"Dear Ned: Call at nine, instead of at ten o'clock. Jessie." In the meantime, a newspaper exposing Robinson as a swindler was handed to the hotel proprietor, and it was at once concluded that the note was merely a hint to enable the rogue and his companion to get off to a safe distance before his imposition was discovered. Acting on this theory the proprietor and Chicago were aroused, and Robinson found there and arrested. The next day he was taken before the Municipal Court, convicted of vagrancy, and sentenced to the House of Correction. Robinson is said to be the son of a wealthy gentleman of Angolia, N. Y., who has been compelled to disown him, and is abundantly able to get his living in an honest way.

"The Telegraph," published at Kenosha, Wis., says:
A Good Manoeuvre.—It is not often that we say much in favor of Patent Medicines because it is hard distinguishing between the genuine and the really valuable medicine. But we go on our general opinion to say that Dr. Ross's German Bitters is no humbug. We have tried it and we know it to be almost infallible in cases of indigestion, diarrhoea, and other ailments of the stomach, and in all the most delicate cases of the Jaundice, after every other remedy had failed. And in no less than half a dozen instances, where we have recommended it to our friends for the same disease, it has proved able effectual, and we have yet to hear of the case wherein it has failed.

"Hoffmann's German Bitters" is entirely free from all Alcoholic admixture. HOFFMANN'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Iron, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medicinal value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, and where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 237 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold every where by Druggists and others.

How Caleb Cushing has resigned his position as one of the summit bar, and left the United States here.

THE OLDEST BITTERS IN USE IN AMERICA!

H. & B'S
OLD DOMINION STOMACH BITTERS!!

O. B. A. G.

HAVING BEEN USED OVER TWENTY years under the style of Old Dominion Bitters. They are a perfect Blood Purifier, a powerful Stomachic, and a certain cure for all diseases arising from derangement of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. A sure remedy for Jaundice, Chronic Diarrhoea and Debility resulting from any cause whatever. By its use the appetite is strengthened, and a healthy tone and vigor imparted to the whole system. Quantities of testimonials, and certificates have been sent us, all speaking in commendation of the beneficial effects of our Bitters, and we have no hesitancy in asserting that if they are once employed, their use will be recommended by every purchaser. They are cheap, available, safe and sure, being composed of ingredients pure and harmless. Try them and be convinced of their virtues. For sale by all the principal Druggists and Merchants. Do not fail to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine. See trade mark.

HAYNES & BOYER,
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers,
No. 125, Erie, Pa.