

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

There is probably no race of people so entirely chivalrous in the world, as our "Southern Brethren." In fact they and their friends at the north denominate them the "Soul of chivalry" and try hard to pattern after them.

Every killing of a Union man, his wife, or child by a midnight marauder—disguised in a mask—or the killing of an unarmed negro, the murdering in cold blood of a garrison of Union troops after they had surrendered; the piracy of unarmed merchant vessels on the high seas, are all specimens of true Southern chivalry.

Such acts are lauded to the skies, and the perpetrators of them are feasted and toasted and protected, and held up as worthy of imitation. The latest specimen of chivalry occurred in the City of Richmond very recently.

It was in keeping with all the other acts of Southern chivalry, it was a little different from the usual way of doing it, it all occurred in the family. A news paper published in Richmond called the Southern Opinion, a high toned Chivalrous Southern paper; one which the chivalry admired, and loved to quote from, and which echoed the tone of opinion in the South, as it name indicated it would do, published an article reflecting very harshly upon the character and virtues of the daughter of a Tobaccoist in Richmond by the name of Grant.

One would naturally suppose that Grant, being a Tobaccoist was therefore a "mud-sill" if it could for an instant be supposed that any such resided in the South. The young lady had a big brave brother, who no doubt learned bravery in the Southern army before another man named Grant took both the bravery and conceit out of him and his fellow murderers, and this brave and chivalrous brother armed himself with a double barreled shot gun, fastened himself in a room in the third story of a building opposite the office of the Southern Opinion, and watched for the coming of the editor (H. Rives Pollard Esq., F. F. V.) as a hunter watches a deer lick, and when the editor appeared to enter his office, to write out more Southern opinions about the daughters of the Chivalrous South, Grant shot him from the window, a large number of buck shot entering the head and body of the late Mr. Pollard, who fell dead instantly upon the side walk. Thus fell chivalry at the hand of chivalry. Southern opinion had taught both the assassin and his victim that that was the way to avenge a wrong, both had learned their lessons well, in the same school, and who is to blame in the transaction but themselves. Upon Pollard's dead body was found three loaded revolvers, he evidently intended to shoot some body in the back, or supposed that some one would shoot him; he knew he deserved it, or he would not have been prepared for it. Judging from Southern accounts of the proceedings, Southern Opinion is a little divided upon this assassination, at last accounts Mr. Grant was receiving the congratulations of his friends at the police station, and having his highly cooked, and seasoned food brought to him from a neighboring restaurant. The city fathers have not yet voted him the freedom of the city, but probably will, and he becomes a southern hero; will rank with Lee, Forrest, Buckner, Seames, Beauregard, Ould, Davis, and the lamented Wirtz. Of course he will not stand as high in Southern estimation as the assassin Booth, that would be too much honor. He did his deed as well, and in the same manner, but his victim was not of so much account as Booth's was. In Booth's assassination Southern opinion was unanimous, in the Pollard murder it is divided, therefore Grant the assassin does not stand with Booth. The difference in the victims makes the difference in the opinion, although Southern Chivalry admires the deeds both men have performed, and if any one does not like what Southern chivalry admires and maintain they better not express the contrary where southern gentlemen can bring them within range of a shot gun or a revolver. Our admiration for Southern Chivalry increases very much, in all cases where their deeds of valor are confined to themselves. May they always furnish their own victims.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Legislature is again called upon to elect a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who will serve for the term of six years from the fourth day of March next. The political sentiment of the people of the State as indicated in the October election will then be fully represented in the chief branch of Congress, by two representative men. Heretofore Republican Pennsylvania, has only been half represented in her political sentiments, and the friends of the country have reason to congratulate themselves upon the change. That a judicious man should be chosen, one who will represent the tone of sentiment which gives him place, one who is tried, and found true by his vote and record; who has given security what his future will be is the man required. We want no more Cowans. Tried men are the best, good men are mentioned, and the Republican members of the Legislature, are only honest in their selections, they can satisfy fully the demand made upon them by the party and their constituents. With many others who know the man, well and fully, we join in the recommendation of Hon. G. W. Scofield, member of Congress from this Congressional District. Judge Scofield at the recent election was elected to Congress from this district for his fourth term, and we believe this is the only instance in this part of the State where a man of either party has been thus kept in Congress. His power and capacity as a statesman have been national, his position in the new Congress will be at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation at least. And when we say this we say nothing which is not entirely complimentary to the other gentlemen in the delegation. Can the Legislature do an act of more credit to the State than to elect Mr. Scofield Senator from Pennsylvania? Knowing as we do, personally, all the other gentlemen who are mentioned in connection with this high position we are compelled to say, that none are superior to Mr. Scofield, and none have had his experience as a Legislator. He is not floating upon the political tide, catching at the straws to keep him afloat, and taking hold of the party only when it comes in power. He has been in it, and with it, during all its struggles, and in whatever position he may be placed will always be true to the great principles of the Republican party.

Natural Shrewdness.

It is said that "some men are born great." Now we would add that some men have a degree of shrewd common sense worth several fortunes. Ben Butler is one of these. For proof of this we give the reported conversation between Gen. Butler and a newspaper correspondent:

Reporter—Well General, what do you think of the election?

Gen. Butler—It has turned out precisely as it was intended it should by the Democratic leaders from the beginning. It was what the horse jockeys would call a "throw race;" for no political party was ever so completely, so thoroughly sold out by the leaders as the Democracy.

Reporter—How was that?

Gen. Butler—I will tell you, The rank and file and the Western Democracy were pledged against the national debt, and against its payment in gold and the high rate of interest. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Belmont, was the United States agent of foreign bankers. There is held abroad some six hundred thousand millions of dollars of the United States bonds; payment in gold would make more than two hundred millions difference in value. The Democratic Convention was managed by Belmont in conjunction with other New York politicians. I have long known their tactics. It has always been of more consequence to them to save the city and State of New York than to save the general government election. If they must lose either, they always prefer the latter. Therefore they determined against Chase, Hendricks and Hancock—fearing that with them the Democracy would win in the nation—and they took up Seymour in order to save the State of New York.

The Glory of the West.

It has been said that the glory of New England has departed, and the young giants of the West, especially the Northwest, have seized with strong hands the banner of progress, and advanced far ahead of the wavering leaders and doubting masses of old, old, "New England." The recent election conclusively prove the success of Western men and Western States in controlling the party of the future. He who leads must eventually control; and the "safe" old-fashioned ideas are so behind the age that not even the fag-end of any party can afford to follow the penny rush light of expediency and so called "policy" wisdom.

While New England halts to consider, the young, vigorous, "mere boy" States of the Northwest have decided the question of Suffrage, and by so doing, taken the lead; and this indicates the West must control the party, and before another Presidential election will be held, the course of empire will have proceeded so far west that New England and the middle States will fail to exercise a tittle of the power they now possess. The next census will give the Northwest an opportunity of representation sufficient to secure political power so well deserved. It requires very little presence to behold this future power and glory of the great Northwest. The election of 1868 gives evidence none can gainsay.

Of old it was said, "Freedom is of the mountain—there the spirit of liberty dwells." We will change all this and say, "Freedom is of the Northwest—there the spirit of radicalism dwells."

The Independent levels a long article at church sleepers. According to the Independent, sleeping in church is ungraceful, uncomfortable and impolite. And it might have added irreverent. There is a disposition to attribute the cause to everything but the right thing. Either the buildings are poorly ventilated or the sleepers are so

active through the week that the moment they find themselves snugly ensconced in the temple they drop into a delicious doze. It is somewhat remarkable that the same people experience no trouble in sitting out a lecture, an opera, or the longest drama. Nobody thinks of sleeping in a theatre. Cannot these people who are inclined to excuse the habit or palliate it, think how absurd it would be to excuse any from sleeping under a Beecher or a Spurgeon? Who ever slept under Whitefield or Wesley? Genuine eloquence and earnestness and downright honesty in the pulpit will certainly keep people awake an hour. But when a man is puzzled to understand what his preacher is driving at he is excusable if he dozes off in sheer despair.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

An Unpublished Letter from the Late Mr. Cobden. From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 28.

The following is a copy of a private letter from Mr. Cobden, which we are permitted to print, as it relates to public questions of peculiar interest:

MIDDURST, Jan. 8, 1864.

DEAR SIR—I entirely agree with you as to the consequences to be apprehended from the operations of the privateers. But I do not see how I can interfere now with any advantage. I stated in the House last session, when it was difficult to get a hearing on that side, what I feared would be the consequences of our lax proceedings at Liverpool, &c. And I took every opportunity of impressing privately on those in power my fear (which seems to be your own) that the demand for indemnity for captures would cost us a war or a great humiliation. I don't see how one or the other is to be avoided. For fear in mind the mischief is done, and the language, the taunting and insulting language of the Prime Minister in the House when the subject was brought forward by Mr. Foster, last spring, (when I was absent,) remains on record, and I fear is not likely to be forgotten. Then bear in mind that Lord John Russell, has refused in his correspondence with Mr. Adams to recognize the claim. For me to interfere now and advise the Government to pay the money would neither be fair to the public nor myself. It must become the subject of regular diplomatic negotiation. The fact is, and the whole fact—that our ruling class, and a large section of the upper middle class, (led by the Times and its satellites,) have been so rampant in their hostility to the Great Republic, of whose strength and resources they are dangerously ignorant, that they have jumped instantly to the conclusion that—to use their unhappy phrase—"the republican bubble has burst"—and they commenced to treat that country as they would Brazil. I am sorry to say that the altered tone of our diplomatic correspondence in the Blue books shows that the Foreign Office reflected this altered feeling. Meantime among the masses of the people the feeling was unchangeably with the North. Lord Russell said at Blairgowrie the majority were for the North. But the majority have no votes. If the whole people had been represented in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister would not have spoken as Lord Palmerston spoke, nor would Mr. Laird have been frantically cheered when he rose in the House and virtually said, "I did it." However, as I before remarked, the mischief is done, and now it remains to be seen with what grace the people will allow themselves to be committed to a war or a humiliation by the ruling class which has the powers of government in its hands.

But I confess I think the money amount of the captures the smallest part of the future penalty we shall have to pay. It is the loss of productive value inflicted on the whole of the United States mercantile marine which is the most pregnant, for it shows what half a dozen swift steamers would do to our merchantmen. And with whatever maritime power we may be at war, we may be assured that the Americans will pay us in our own coin, and that it will be impossible for the Government then to prevent privateers from being fitted out against us. This I have heard stated by some of the best friends of England among the Americans. With such a prospect, I hardly see how we can go to war with even Brazil. I have marveled at the shortsightedness of so many of our ship owners and merchants, who ought, the moment there was even the hint of privateers being fitted out in our ports, to have risen en masse against it, and to have called on the Government to apply for fresh powers, if they had not sufficient for the purpose. Instead of this, too many of them have, I fear, chuckled over the destruction of a rival. For English shipowners and merchants to be found encouraging such a mode of warfare upon and through foreign commerce, is on a par with the intelligence which the proprietors of the Crystal Palace would exhibit if they were to invite a game of stone-throwing with their neighbors living in stone and slate houses.

I remain, truly yours, R. COBDEN. (Signed.)

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius will probably relieve the countries of Europe from the threatened earthquakes. The mountain, as reported by Atlantic cable, is in a very vigorous condition—the streams of lava filling and overflowing the long, deep crevices in the side. The direction of the current is the same as during the eruption of 1755. On the night of November 16th, the upper cone discharged columns of ashes, occasionally illuminated by flashes of fire. Crowds of spectators are hurrying to Naples to witness the grand sight.

The Collector of the Port of Philadelphia refuses to allow the Secretary of the Treasury, in ordering a deduction of the force employed in the Custom House, to select particular persons for discharge. Collector Calk has taken this stand under the advice of no less an authority than Attorney General Brewster. A similar contest between the Secretary of the Treasury and a Collector occurred during Van Buren's administration, the Collector coming out victor.

THE NEXT SENATOR.—The conflict deepens as we progress, and the friends of either party are putting forth superhuman efforts to obtain the great prize of the political season. The leading journals of our State are each taking an active part in suggesting men and measures; and in order that our readers may keep fully posted, we give a few extracts. Says the State Guard: "The names of quite a number of worthy gentlemen, have been mentioned in this connection, of whom we might name Hon. Thos. Marshall, of Allegheny; Hon. G. A. Grow, Hon. A. G. Curtin, and others. Either of these gentlemen would fill the position, doubtless, with honor and credit; but we deem it the duty of the Republican party at this time to make the selection from that class of men which heretofore have not taken part in the contests for that position. A young man, up to the requirements of the times on all the questions that are likely to come up for consideration during the ensuing six years. Such a man we believe is found in the person of Hon. G. W. Scofield, our newly elected representative in Congress. During the past six years Mr. Scofield faithfully represented the XIXth District in Congress, and we would regret losing his services in that capacity; but believing that his promotion would widen the field of his usefulness, we would acquiesce, hoping his successor might be his equal."—Eric Republican.

It is interesting not to say amusing, to read the Southern newspapers since the result of the election has been made known. Before it they were full of furious threats of the awful things that would be done if the restoration of unrepentant rebels to all the rights and privileges of patriots, and to the old supremacy of the white race over the negroes did not immediately take place. Now their editors conclude that they can stand the present condition of things a little longer yet, and having Grant for President will not be such a terrible outrage after all. We can promise the South now, as we have promised it all through the Presidential campaign, peace and prosperity if its citizens will only stop trying to overthrow their existing governments, and go to work at honest branches of industry. Let them raise corn and cotton and do their duty as good citizens, and all will be well.

A SAD STORY.—While laborers were demolishing an old building in twenty seventh street, New York, they discovered in a rat's nest a roll of bills amounting to \$250. About eight years ago one of the occupants of the house lost the money. At this time a young man named William Cummings, a clerk in a tea store, was boarding at this house. As he was the last one seen in the room prior to the loss, he was suspected of the robbery, and upon being arrested was convicted of the crime, ruined in character and sent to prison; he coming dissipated he eventually died on Blackwell's Island.

WOMEN VOTING.—At Vineland, New Jersey, the women offered their votes and were rejected as illegal. They then procured a ballot box and proceeded to hold an election to indicate their choice and assert their right to vote. At night the votes counted up 192, of which General Grant received 188 and Horatio Seymour 4. It seems that Vineland is to be the seat of war for woman's suffrage. A lady correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard, writes from that place as follows: "At our last spring election only one woman offered her vote. This fall we polled 192 votes of women. Four of these were Democrats, the remainder Republican. Four of these votes were offered by colored women, all for Grant. A great many men sneered at our 'playing vote.' But there was no play about it. We worked seriously and in earnest, and in four years from this time the sneerers will be calling on the rocks, or some other solid substance, to cover them. Or else, like shrewd politicians, they will put on a bold front and assure us that they were entitled to our votes for the great service they have rendered us in attaining our rights. We are about to form a 'Liberty league' in this town to make the enfranchisement of women our paramount political question henceforth in all elections for State, county or township officers. At a meeting of our Woman Suffrage Club last Monday evening, Mr. C. gave notice that after this Presidential election he would never again compromise in the matter of voting—that hereafter no candidate who is not publicly pledged to favor woman's voting should ever receive a vote from him. His public announcement was received with great applause, as much by the voters as by the women present."

The large majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature gained by the Republicans at the late election make sure of a Republican Senator in the place of Mr. Buckalew, who goes out next spring. The only name yet suggested in connection with the place, that we have seen, is that of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, one of our most distinguished Republicans. It is quite probable that one or more candidates will be brought forward from the Western counties, while the rival interests of Cameron and Curtin will doubtless be felt in the canvass. Under the circumstances, it seems to us that the election of Mr. Grow would give more general satisfaction, and excite less animosity, than that of any other man now prominent in the State.—Doylestown Intelligencer.

OUR Diplomatic representative in England, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, has very nearly eclipsed George Francis Train by his sensational speeches since he landed in that country. No foreign representative of ours ever before succeeded in so short a time in attracting so much attention to himself as Mr. Johnson has done. The difference between him and Mr. Train is, that one toadies to the aristocrats, while the other bullies them; so, while one is dined and wine-d by the Tories, the other is locked up in a jail. Mr. Johnson has contrived to offend all parties at home by his vagaries; but his latest reported speech to the Freedmen's Aid Union will create

as much astonishment and disgust among his association friends at home as his famous compliments to Mr. Buckalew, in Sheffield, and to Mr. Laird, in Liverpool, did all among loyal men here. In his speech to the Freedmen's Aid Union, he uttered sentiments which would have been appropriately spoken by Mr. Garrison. He expressed his belief that the blacks were just as capable of being educated as the whites, and that he rejected the abolition of slavery, and believed that it had in his presence as it should be done, and that it was designed to continue in and by its destruction." Lord Wesselsell, Mr. Laird, and other old friends of the South, with whom Mr. Johnson has been hobnobbing since he arrived in England, must have opened their eyes very wide on reading these declarations. At the last accounts, Mr. Johnson had accepted an invitation to dine with the London Workingmen's Association. He is evidently bent on imitating his namesake who sent him about, swinging round the circle.

ELECTION OF PATRON SAINT.—A correspondent of the Tribune says that an election of the most extraordinary kind has been held in Valparaiso. The ecclesiastical authorities of the city had called to gather the people for the purpose of choosing out of the list of saints one as patron saint and protector of the city. The election was exciting in the extreme, many hundred saints having been nominated; but Jesus Christ obtained a brilliant majority, having polled 19,946, "the most holy Virgin" following with 4,132; sun, dry odd saints putting in a disgracefully poor show, among the whole of 384. The election was closed on Sept. 6th, the result being declared on Sunday, when a sermon was preached by Senor Casanovo, and a solemn Te Deum sung to celebrate the joyful event.

THE ADVOCATE has the largest circulation in the county, and is the best advertising medium.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

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 proffers a treatment he confidently believes will eradicate the disease. Price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$8 a half dozen, sent by express. Send for a circular or call on Dr. E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, No. 250, North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 30, 68-ly]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—Dr. Dupon's CO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS for females. Infallible in correcting irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive. One Pill is a dose. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, lest they invite miscarriage, after which admission the Proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their illness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise the Pills are recommended as a Most Invaluable Remedy for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as prevent an increase of family when health will not permit it; quieting the nerves and bringing back the "rosy color of health" to the cheek of the most delicate. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, \$5. Sold in Ridgway, Pa., by G. G. Messenger, Druggist, sole agent for Ridgway, Ladies, by sending him \$1 to the Ridgway P. O. can have the Pills sent confidentially by mail to any part of the country, free of postage. Sold also by Swayne & Reynolds, St. Mary's, and by one Druggist in every village in the Union. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y. my2-68-ly.

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CLOTHING! CLOTHING! GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c. ST. MARY'S, ELK COUNTY, PENNA. Jan21868lypd

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE. CHARLES HOLES, Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver, Ridgway, Elk county, Pa. The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Ridgway and vicinity that he is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and at reasonable rates in the very best manner. Shop in H. S. Thayer's Store. Special attention paid to engraving. He has also on hand a large assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Give him a call. my7-67-ly.

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FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

THE subscribers having completed their New Grist Mill in Ridgway are now prepared to furnish the people of the surrounding country with Flour of the Best Quality, and of their own manufacture, at the lowest market rates. The attention of lumbermen and others is called to our facilities for furnishing them with

FEED OF ALL KINDS, cheaper than it can be bought any other place in the county. \* CASH PAID FOR GRAIN, \* J. S. HYDE, J. V. HOUR, J. K. WHITMORE. November 7, 1867

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Have on hand, splendid assortments of all reasonable Goods adapted to the wants of the people of Elk and adjoining counties, which they are selling at prices that defy competition. They would simply state here, that being very large dealers, their facilities for purchasing are unequalled by any establishment in the county. They buy directly from manufacturers and on the

GROUND FLOOR.

Another advantage. You can always get what you want at their stores, hence you will save time by going directly to them—and TIME IS MONEY. We have no space here to enumerate all the advantages you will have in patronizing these establishments. But call and see, and reap the the advantages for yourselves. Among their Goods you will find

DRY GOODS in endless varieties,

GROCERIES choice and fresh

CLOTHING of best material superior cut and finish,

BOOTS & SHOES of the best stock and make,

CROCKERY for newly married, middle aged and elderly.

DRIED FRUIT,

BUTTER, EGGS,

PORK, HAMS,

LARD, FLOUR,

CORN MEAL.

AND EVERYTHING ELSE

26 inch shaved shingles taken for goods at the market price, at both stores

Also most other kinds of country produce taken at the market value

July 11th