

THE ELK COUNTY ADVOCATE.

VOL. 1.

RIDGWAY, PA., NOV. 27, 1869.

NO. 7.

The Advocate.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT \$2 PER ANNUM.

Rates of Advertising.

Auditor's notices, each, 6 times, \$	3 00
Auditor's notices, each, 3 times, \$	3 00
Cautions and Estrays each, 3 times, \$	3 00
Transient Advertising per square of 8 lines	or less—3 times, or less.....2 00
For each subsequent insertion.....	50
Official advertising for each square of 8	lines or less—3 times or less.....2 00
For each subsequent insertion.....	50
Professional cards, 5 lines, 1 yr.....	6 00
Local notices, per line, one time.....	15
Obituary notices, over 5 lines.....	10
Yearly Advertising, one-half column.....	100 00
Yearly Advertising, one column.....	100 00
Blanks, single quire.....	2 50
Blanks, three quires.....	2 00
Blanks, 6 quires, per quire.....	1 75
Blanks, over 6 quires per quire.....	1 50
For bank notes, subpoenas, summons, ex-	ecutions, warrants, constable sales,
road and school orders, each per doz.....	25
Handbills, eight sheet 25 or less.....	1 50
" fourth sheet 25 or less.....	2 50
" half sheet 25 or less.....	4 50
" whole sheet 25 or less.....	8 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.	

Elk County Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
President Judge—S. P. Johnson.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. Jho. P. Vincent.
Associate Judges—E. C. Schultz, Jesse Klyer.
District Attorney—J. K. P. Hall.
Sheriff—James A. Malone.
Prothonotary, &c.—G. A. Rathbun.
Treasurer—Clausius V. Gillis.
Co. Superintendent—Rufus Lucoe.
Commissioners—H. Warner, J. W. Taylor, Louis Vollmer.
Auditors—Clark Wilcox, Byron J. Jones, Jacob McCauley.
County Surveyor—Geo. Walsmsley.
TIME OF HOLDING COURT.
Second Monday in January.
Last Monday in April.
First Monday in August.
First Monday in November.

NO OWNER OF UNPATENTED LANDS

SEVERAL GENERALS' OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Penna. Nov. 26, 1869.
In obedience to an Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, you are hereby notified that the County Land Book, containing the list of unpatented lands for Elk County, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The fees can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and P. & S., and receiving patents through the Department.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 13, 1869. Surveyor General.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROCURE GREAT

BARGAINS IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, VALISES,
TRUNKS, WHIPS, &c.

J. M. HEARD, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large assortment of the above goods, along with nearly everything in his line, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to them.
He is at all times prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of harness, or anything else in his line.

BOSTON TEAM COLLARS,
The best collar for lumbering purposes, are
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

I CHALLENGE COMPETITION AS
TO PRICE, STYLE OR QUALITY.

Give me a call at my establishment,
ABOVE THE CORNER OF MAIN
AND DEPOT STREETS,
RIDGWAY, PA.

nov. 26, '69. J. M. HEARD.

KERSEY HOUSE,
CENTREVILLE, ELK CO., PA.

H. B. LEACH, Proprietor.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, the new proprietor, hopes, by paying strict attention to the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a continuance of the same.
v1n201y.

JOB WORK of all kinds and descriptions at this office.

All orders for Stoves and Hardware will be promptly attended to as soon as received, at the
1267 St. MARY'S HARDWARE STORE.

CARDS, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Tags, Handbills, &c., done in a neat manner, and at the lowest price. FOR CASH, at the Elk Advocate Printing Office.

LOUIS H. GARNER,

PRACTICAL MACHINIST.
Can be found at his Foundry at St. Mary's where he is ready to have all shop-work in his line done on short notice. St. Mary's, Benning P. O., Elk Co., Pa. m1981y

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

HENRY SOUTHER, Attorney-at-Law
Ridgway, Pa.

For the ADVOCATE. A POLITICAL REVIEW.

All political parties and organizations have a present and a future. Their present is the time of their usefulness and action. Their future is the name they establish in history for good or evil; and their memory is cherished or repudiated in accordance with the measure of their usefulness or injury to the great common interests of mankind.

Hence it is apparent that political parties in a Republic are only the exponents of the sentiment and will of the people, at a particular time and for a special object, as they may be divided in their interests and desires, and swayed by a common party unity under those whom for the time they constitute leaders.

The history of all parties in this country illustrates this fact from the days of the revolution to the present.
The early Whig party of 1776 was organized for the purpose of revolution. The Federal republican and Democratic republican parties that followed the accomplishment of separation from the mother country, were organizations for determining the character of the institutions that should follow the displacement of the power of England.

The Democratic and Federal divisions of parties that existed during and for some time after the second war with England from 1812 to 1815, represented the different interests and views entertained by the people upon the questions of policy and duty that arose at that period, and their probable results.

Andrew Jackson headed the party that made war upon monopoly, and the contest was mainly in reference to a National mounded institution, with concentrated power sufficient to control, for good or evil, the finances of the Nation, called a *United States Bank*, while Messrs. Adams, Clay, Webster, and Seward headed the opposing contestants of that great conflict under the various titles of party according to circumstances and locality as then operated to determine the name of the organizations, viz: National republican in the South and West, Anti Masonic in New York and Vermont and Whig in other Eastern and Northern States. All of which finally culminated in that of the Whig Party, and under which the National Bank, Sub-Treasury and Tariff were variously agitated and determined the administrations of Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, and on to the period of contest between the Ins and Outs that characterized the conflict between the candidates of both the Democratic party and the Whig, when General Scott and Franklin Pierce were their bearers, and when each party despoiled itself of all the difference of principle, and fell down and worshipped at the then common shrine of political *Slavery*, caring not whether it was "voted up or down," if it only brought them power.

During all of this period—that is from Jackson to Pierce—the party claiming the name of Democratic had mainly been in the ascendant, and many of the questions, both State and National had been settled and established in accordance with their policy. Hence the name became popular and was adhered to, for its potency while the defeated parties changed or assumed new names, and such as represented in some degree the subjects of controversy.

A period, however, was reached when old issues would serve no longer for party covers, and new questions must be met. Hence, men came out from both of the old parties and stood aloof, or acted only partially or incidentally until a new organization could be formed and placed on a platform corresponding with the great principles of our free institutions laid down by "the fathers," and on which all loyal to freedom, as against *Slavery* could stand, when the two interests, *must of necessity*, come in conflict.

Thus the Free soil party of 1847-8 was formed of both Whig and Democrat, and there stood facing a common enemy, and ultimately culminated in the present National Republican party that wrested the insatiable clutch of the Slave power, brought back the nation to her original intent with obstacles cleared from her path that gives us now in fact as well as name, a republican system as broad as the area of the Union.

In all these conflicts men and parties have served a purpose and filled a sphere of usefulness, not alone the successful; but each has aided in the development of that which was for the common good and the establishment of such principles as become the rule and common interest of all

to maintain, and thus divisions cease and issues arise which bring with their discussion, a new array of men from both parties, and as in the organization and progress of the republican party which from the nature of its principles absorbed the truly loyal to freedom and equal rights, under whatever name or party they had previously acted, (at least in desire, if not in party name) and they come to canvass together, for the future best method and means of carrying out the new rule.

Circumstances, then, growing out of the results of the last great organized contest for the ascendancy between the advocates of slavery and free government has planted the standard of the latter all over the land, and, as a consequence, wiped out the former; and, however, reluctantly assented to it is nevertheless now the rule and must become the common interests of all, must and will be confirmed and fully established by all future parties that may hope for the sufficiency and support of the people. Even the name of a party however potent once, when arrayed against the success of this contest must lose its attractions and prestige, and re-arrange itself loyally both in name and platform for the future for maintaining the broad principle of republican freedom and democratic equality, before the law; and also an honest and faithful discharge of the governmental responsibilities incurred in spreading and fixing this great and now universal real democratic creed of the Nation.

But does it follow that because the party organized under the name of *Republican*, and for the time faithfully bearing and discharging its responsibilities to the common country, has earned a title to always control and dispense its future destinies and favours through its organized partisans only?

The very asking, at once presents the answer. No party in a *republic* is entitled to administer the government longer than it can do so through sources, commending the full confidence and trust of the loyal masses. And as power draws to its support, by a common law in nature, the mercenary, disengaging and corrupt of all parties it is morally certain that such will, in time, seek and find place and potency therein, from their effluviary and irresistible perseverance and corrupt combinations. Thus it follows that change of leaders, and administrations becomes absolutely necessary to preserve principle and maintain an honest rule.

Were it possible for party to continue itself in power, how long, think you, would it take to establish a party aristocracy that would crush out every feature of the people's rights and liberties.

Take for illustration the immaculate Democratic party (as many even now deem it), when its power had culminated in the administration of James Buchanan, and the leaders of the rebellion; suppose that all those who had for many previous years attached themselves to that organization in the faith that its principles corresponded with the name had remained tied to its policies and measures, as developed by the Southern leaders in 1860 and 1861, and who, be it remembered had long dictated its platforms and policy in the interest of slavery—what but odious slave oligarchy would have now been the rule of this government.

Thus to my mind the evidence is irresistible that party in a republican government is and should be but a synonym of the people upon any given question that arises for discussion and disposal, and where men and minds array themselves for or against, as their honest convictions in most cases dictate; which with the fact that all are free to act under these influences, and that men do see and act alike upon one and opponents upon another question, with equal honesty and of interest, until fully developed and demonstrated; it is equally certain that such issues and contests must cease when they are no longer open questions, or have become the common interest of all.

What then is the present condition of parties as they stand arrayed apparently for political combat? Really, is there any great question or cardinal principle upon which parties dare organize a division and go before the people on platforms of opposing systems. To my mind this, just now is not the fact; and therefore, like that period in the history of all preceding great political divisions where a settled policy of the government became a *conceded* fact, and all political divisions aim at one end, viz: that of furnishing the best administration of that policy, based on the principles

of our system of equality and justice. Thus it seems to me that the Republican party has filled its sphere of usefulness in the contest for principle. It has borne the nation through a great contest triumphantly—established the true policy for conducting and directing the new elements which the war made inevitable, as well as necessary, viz: the extension of the privilege of citizenship to all loyal persons, and to maintain the faith and credit of the government by a faithful discharge of all the pecuniary obligations created in its defence and maintenance.

At the end of the present administration, the Republican party will have been twelve years in power, a period as long as any party organization has as yet existed unbroken in the history of our republic, and within that time *war necessities* have created a vast patronage beyond that of any other since the existence of the nation.

These facts, with its successes, have drawn to its folds so large a share of the sinister and corrupt aspirants for place and emolument that they have overloaded and crippled its capacity for usefulness, disgusted a large portion of its early and true friends; and I hold and believe that no party thus situated in a republic has the power within itself to throw off the incubus and retrieve its original standing.

The Democratic party—*by name*—has throughout all the existence and rule of the Republican, resisted the principles and measures on which it (the Republican) based its action. They staked all of their party hopes and consequently the potency of its name in that conflict, and like the rebellious South have been most signally defeated and overwhelmed, and brought not only to concede their defeat, but to subscribe to the policy of the future, as the only one of hope, viz: That of a hearty conformity to the new order of things.

It is therefore, as a political party, played out and in reality non-existent except in name, and that only until time and circumstances shall favor such a mergeance as will secure a better policy and more promising future.

This exact condition favorable, if not absolutely necessary to the existence of the government, will, I believe, be found to come round and lead to an organized array of the people, as the GUTS on one side, and that of the officeholders of the party in power and their sinister adherents, which I shall denominate the INS on the other, (after the elections of 1860 and 1870) for the administration of the new order of things that is and must be carried out by the nation.

In such a contest, who can doubt the result? Nor can there be a question of its necessity or of its moral certainty, if the political world moves in its normal orbit.

The great good which must come of such a change is of itself enough to render it desirable as well as certain, for true republicanism will find relief from the responsibilities of rings and factions of sinister wire pullers all over the land, having their common center at Washington, and thus a controlling power. While the so-called democracy will find a convenient avenue through which they can slide from under the rotten fabric of a defeated and demoralized organization, once more into a sphere of usefulness, absolved from those tyrannical ties of party vassalage to which many minds bow in submission, long after the judgment has become convinced.

Having thus reasoned, my conclusion is irresistible that the OUTS will take the reins of power and an entire new deal in the sphere of patronage will have been decreed by the people, while the principles and inevitable policy of the nation will be carried out and permanently established—the corrupt regenerated, and good grow up where now only exists effete organizations.

Here, then, if my conclusions are well founded, is to be found a broad field for real democratic equality and republican unity, and I submit whether it is not likely and in due time to be occupied.

R. H. WILLIAMS,
215 East 15th St., N. Y.

—The great idea this season in Paris is a plain cloth suit, olive green being preferred, no trimming, but a faultless cut. This is intended to contrast with the rich Regence styles for full dress, and to be a line of demarcation or landmark between the elegant comfort of wealthy aristocracy and the flashy display of ladies who show their wealth on their backs in the street.

These two lines, which look so solemn Are placed in here to fill out this column.

For the ADVOCATE. LIFE AND DEATH.

Reader, I am about to give you a brief history of Reuben Carr, one of the oldest citizens of Freehold, Warren county, Pa. Perhaps there are but few citizens of Elk county who were particularly acquainted with the late deceased, yet the writer hopes to make this sketch interesting to many readers of the ADVOCATE.

Reuben Carr was born in Rhode Island on the 20th day of June, 1779. His father, Caleb Carr, moved with his family to Pennsylvania during Reuben's youth. He was of a large family, his father's consisting of twenty-two children.

Reuben was married to Lydia Tanner, daughter of Josiah Tanner, in Mt. Pleasant, Wayne county, Pa., in 1801. His wife died in 1811, leaving him with three motherless children to stem life's tempestuous sea. He was married again in 1813 to Sarah Lakin, and in 1815 he moved from Mount Pleasant and settled in the then town of Middlesex, (about a mile from where is now Potter Center). This journey of about two hundred miles occupied eleven days of constant and persistent toil, as the journey was made with an ox-team, he engineering the route, while an adopted son, Gilbert Sherer, drove the team. Here he bought about three hundred acres of land, and toiled hard to sustain himself and family until 1831, when he emigrated to Freehold, where he bought a large tract of land, and as his children married they each were given a piece of the land, and settled around him. I think his second wife died in 1842. In 1845 he married Mrs. Phoebe Trasker, of Busti, Chataqua county, N. Y., and with her lived the remainder of his life. In 1853 he put his property into his sons' hands, where he and his wife lived a peaceful and happy life. In March, 1864 he gave his heart to God at the extreme age of seventy-five, Rev. Wm. Cadman officiating, and baptized him into the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in which he lived a consistent member until he was called from labor to reward. His last illness was of only three weeks' duration, but his disease was of such a nature that he suffered extremely, but he bore it patiently.

On the morning of the morning of the 13th of August, the grim messenger of Death called for him, and found him calmly sitting in his chair, ready and waiting to go. When he was dying his son Joel asked him how the future looked to him, when he answered "my trust is in Jesus." His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Cadman, at the residence of the deceased, to a large and weeping congregation. He left nine children to mourn his loss, eight having gone before. He left forty-five grand children and forty-two great grandchildren. He supposed at the time of his death that he had three sisters living who were each over eighty years of age. His own age was ninety years last June.
S. M. H.

BEAR LAKE, WATSON CO., PA.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 14.—A few minutes past 9 o'clock this morning, the eastern bound train on the Western Pacific railroad, composed of eight cars including one sleeping, collided with the Alameda ferry train near San Leandro. Both trains were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engines are a perfect wreck and the cars smashed and driven through one another.

The Western Pacific train left on prompt time, but the morning was so foggy that the engineer had difficulty to see any distance ahead. Upon arriving at the switch where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda road, the train slowed and the switch-tender being questioned as to whether the Alameda train had passed answered "All right go ahead." Soon after the two trains came together with a terrific crash. The first passenger car on the Western Pacific was driven through, smashing the car. The other cars are badly damaged. The number of killed and wounded is variously estimated at from 10 to 15 and from 30 to 50. It is impossible to obtain the correct number at present. The killed and wounded were mostly on the Western Pacific train. When the cars collided the passengers were driven together and crushed among the ruins. There was great difficulty in getting the passengers out of the ruins, and many could not be extricated. The legs of one man were amputated before being released from the cars. None of the passengers in the sleeping car were hurt. The badly wounded were sent to Alameda. Great excitement prevailed during the day. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire city. The announcement of the accident was read from the pulpits of the churches during the morning service.

Knitting machines have been very much improved of late. The number has also been increased. Nevertheless the old style having two hands and a pair of sweet lips is still very popular.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Three persons of one family died last week in Northumberland county of that terrible disease, consumption of the lungs.

There is a negro Justice of the Peace in Jefferson county, Florida, named Pembroke, who grants divorces for the very reasonable sum of five dollars.

Skillful detectives on Saturday arrested in Albany and Troy parties implicated in the late extensive express robbery on the New York Central Railroad.

Judge Brewster, the new Attorney General of the State, has appointed Joseph M. McClure, Esq., Deputy Attorney General. Mr. McClure is a young and promising attorney of Harrisburg, and the appointment is said to give general satisfaction.

"Oh where do you get the red for your cheeks?" said a pale, wan young lady to a bright laughing man.
"Where the roses get their's—in the air and sunlight," was the reply.

Mr. George Sennott, the Boston lawyer who defended John Brown at Charlestown, Va., publishes a translation of the first ode of Horace in the Boston Post, and challenges comparison with original, and especially Lord Lytton's translation, which Mr. Sennott considers defective.

Occasionally when the train arrives at a certain station on the Erie Railway, a nice young man jumps off and kisses the best looking girl at the depot supping it to be his sister. He apologizes so nice that the girls are getting so they look for him regularly. Some big brother will jam his nose yet.

Vinnie Ream has gone from Paris to Rome. While in Paris she modified a bust of Mrs. Fremont. She has made a life-size bust of Gustave Dore. This celebrated artist has taken great interest in Miss Ream, offering her room in his studio, and extending to her many courtesies and kind attentions.

The hand of one of the richest American heiresses in Paris, whose wealth is valued at ten million francs, has been asked by a Spanish count, on condition of her disposing of her property in excess of his own, which amounts to 1,500,000 francs, in favor of the poor; but at last accounts the American beauty declined to see the matter in that light.

The nobility of Prest Grant's character, says the Buffalo Express was never more strikingly illustrated than in his declaration in a letter to his brother-in-law Judge Dent, in these grand words: "In public matters personal feeling will not influence me." Nobler or braver words were never uttered by any man in the high places of the earth. They raise even the hero of Appomattox in the regard and confidence of his ever grateful countrymen.

Dutchman—"Goot morrer, Pat; how you tuz?"
Irishman—"The top o' the morning till ya, Smitty; d'ye think we'll get rain the day?"
Dutchman—"Kees no; ve never hash mooch rain in der dry dime."
Irishman—"Faith, an' ye're right there Smitt, an' thin whiniver it gets in the way o' d'ry wither will we as long as the wet spell howlds."

A Virginia patent medicine dealer has gone far beyond the wooden nutmeg trick. He went to St. Jo., Missouri, with a liniment which he claimed would cure all earthly ills. He hired an old man to crawl upon crutches, declaring that he had been a cripple for ten years. The quack pretended to bathe the limb of the hired cripple who then threw away his crutches and ran across the street. The "Doctor" soon had not a bottle of his stuff left.

A current caricature in New York is described as follows: In an iron cage the bulls and bears are engaged in a deadly struggle, while James Fisk, dressed in his Admiral uniform, the epaulettes represented by the steamers 'Bristol' and 'Providence', the sailor's knot held by a pin shaped and marked 'Opera House', and an Erie engine snorting from his pocket, goods the poor beast with a sharp pointed stick, labelled, '160 for a million.' In the distance is seen the White House, and down a hill, on the keen jump, comes Gen. Grant, staggering under the weight of a bag marked \$5,000,000 gold coin.

—A colored woman named Nancy Burton, a resident of Upper Providence, where she has lived for a long time, died on November 6, at the advanced age, as near as can be ascertained, of one hundred and fifteen years. She has been living with her daughter, who is known to be between seventy and eighty, and to-day is active as most persons at fifty, being able to jump over a four-railed fence by placing her hands upon the topmost bar. Our oldest citizens, who have known Nancy, say she has been a very old woman as long as they can remember, and parties who have taken the trouble to inquire believe that she was even more aged than stated above. While she was young she was a slave, and asserted that she had often seen General Washington. Nancy's neighbors took quite an interest in her welfare supplying her while she lived with many comforts, and seeing that she was decently buried.