ELK ADVOCATE

Here shall the Press the people's rights maintain
Unawed by party and unbribed by gain;
Pledged but to Truth, Liberty and Law,
No favor sways us and no fear shall awe."

Published Every Saturday
BY P. W. BARRETT.

Ridgway, Pa. Jan, 23th 1864.

TERMS.

$1,25 if paid in advance; or $1,50 within the year and $2,00 at the expiration of the year.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO,'
ADVERTISING AGENCY
119 Nassau St., New-York and 10 State St., Boston

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.
GEORGE. B. McCLELLAN.
Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

We are sorry to be compelled again, to offer an appology to our patrons for non appearance of the *Advocate*, which we promised should be a regular visitor to each of our patrons. But owing to circumstances over which we had no controll, the paper has ben delayed, and the principle cause we have to offer is, sickness of our family for the last three weeks. Hoping that those of our family who have been overtaken by desease, may speedly be restored to health, we will again publish the paper regularly.

Mr. Chase Supplying the Rebels.

If the western Republican press is to be believed Mr. CHASE's treasury agents are quite as active in supplying the rebels with what they need on the Mississippi as are his custom-house officers on the Atlantic coast. The Cincinnati *Gazette* proves conclusively that the whole system of trade permits on the river is nothing less than an organized swindle upon honest commerce, and that no one gains by it but the personal friend's of Mr. CHASE's political friends, who hold the offices. The *Gazette* pub. lishes a long letter from an agent of the Sanitary Commission, who writes of what he actually saw in a trip up and down the Mississippi.

We quote an extract:

The custom is, as I have been credibly informed, for men of capital and professed loyalty, or I might say undoubted loyalty, to procure permits to trade. These persons sent agents of doubtful loyalty, and these again sub-agents, more unscrupulous, and who are loyal to their interests. These men are paid ten dollars per bale on all the cotton they can purchase at fifteen cents per pound. They proceed to different points along the river, and establish direct connection with guerrilla chiefs and bands, who, for a consideration, will afford protection to the cotton which they purchase. Supplies are furnished; many articles contraband of war are smuggled in and the enemy in this way are directly furnished with that they most stand in need of. These speculators, if loyal at home, must need assume the garb of traitors and rebels when they go beyond our lines, and, to show their sympathy, communicate all the information they are in possession of, and abuse and curse the Yankees to the perfect satisfaction of their new friends.

The *Gazette* adds editorially:

It appears from all the information we have, that the 'rings,' as some of the cotton speculators are called, enter in to arrangements with agents of the government to divide the proceeds of their operations. Furnished with permits, they pass through the lines, and arrange with the guerrillas, paying the latter so much a bale or pound for all the cotton obtained, and smuggling goods through for their use besides. Thus the monstrous spectacle is presented to the government officials being in partnership with combinations of speculators, which keep the guerrillas on the Mississippi alive, and make it their interest to keep together. These outlaws and murderers, who are plundering the people, firing on unarmed steamers, and destroying the property of the government, obtain their principal means of support from men who receive permits to trade from, and are under contracts to divide the profits of their business with, officers of the government. This is the most monstrous aspect of the case that has yet been presented, and, but for the convincing character of the information before us, we should be slow to believe that any loyal man, especially a sworn officer of the government, could be guilty of aiding bands of outlaws who are murdering our soldiers, destroying our boats, and robbing private citizens.

This is indeed a monstrous state of affairs; but is it not what might be expected when men like CALLICOT are deliberately appointed treasury agents by Mr. CHASE? Congress should look into this matter, and, after punishing the guilty, instruct the Treasury Department to throw open the trade of the Mississippi to all who choose to enter upon it. The rebels would fare no better than they do under the present system, while loyal, honest traders would, at least, have an even chance with the guerrillas, and rogues. Every pound of cotton we receive helps our financial condition, and every green back which finds its way to the south in exchange for it is an appeal to self interest against the rebellion. Mr. CHASE's particular friends would not do so well, but the country at large would be benefited.

From the New York World.

The Black Republican Candidates for the Presidency.

The following list comprises all the names thus far started as abolition candidates for the presidency. They are set down in the order of their availability and probable chances:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SALMON P. CHASE, JOHN C. FREMONT, NATHANIEL P. BANKS, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

There are three major generals in this list, but it contains no name that has acquired distinction by signal military achievements. Of these three major generals two have never fought a battle, and the military record of the other is not brilliant. It is clear, therefore, that, if military popularity is to enter, as a potential element, into the presidential canvass, the advantage of that element will not be on the side of the Republicans. We proceed to inquire into the availability of their several candidates.

1. LINCOLN. The extraordinary and successful efforts now making to bring Mr. LINCOLN immediately into the field as the candidate of the state legislatures and loyal leagues, would react powerfully against him if his Republican competitors had any approach to equality of strength as compared with each other. In that case, their common interest in his defeat would lead to a combination to put a common stumbling block out of the way, and give an open field to the other candidates. But as the case stands, to defeat LINCOLN would be simply to nominate CHASE; it is only the adherents of CHASE, therefore, that have any interest in thwarting him. The impossibility of forming a combination against him makes Mr. LINCOLN a very strong candidate; but the present demonstrations in his favor should not be counted for more than they are worth. This concerted movement of the legislatures and loyal leagues does not render him independent of the nomination of the national convention; they only increase his chances of getting it. If the convention were to be called in March or April, Mr. LINCOLN would be irresistible; if it is deferred till June, it may turn out that he has deployed his forces too soon, and put them upon so long a march that they will have spent their strength before they reach the field of battle. This is a mere figure of speech, but a solid reason is, that the Outs, being always more numerous than the Ins, even in the party of power, and twenty Outs, on an average, coveting the place of every In, it is for the general interest of all the active, working politicians not in office that there should be a change of administration and a new deal. With Mr. LINCOLN as a candidate, the office-holders would play the presidential name with loaded dice, as against the more numerous class of office seekers. Here, then, is a powerful force which can be organized against Mr. LINCOLN, and which will become stronger by the lapse of time for these two reasons: First, Mr. LINCOLN's influence will diminish as the value of his patronage ebbs away toward the close of his term; and, second, the Outs will come to a better understanding with each other in proportion as casual vacancies, which some of them might wish to fill, become less important. Strong as Mr LINCOLN is, he cannot run independently of a convention, for should he attempt it he would give the Outs and the radicals a capital reason for supporting another candidate. The sooner the convention is called the better are Mr. LINCOLN's chances.

2. CHASE. The most formidable competitor of the actual President has no chance whatever, except as a convention candidate. Being a member of the cabinet, he could not, in honor, run against his official chief; certainly not if the regular convention of the party had put that chief in nomination. The utmost that the proprietors of his position allow him to do, is to try to carry the convention. Failing in that, he will be compelled to support his successful competitor. Mr. CHASE will go into the convention with many drawbacks. The Republicans count a great deal on the army vote; but CHASE is notoriously unpopular with the soldiers on account of his vexatious tardiness in supplying money to pay them. He has powerful and indefatigable personal enemies in his own party. The most vigorous of these is General CAMERON, whose motives in joining the present LINCOLN movement are well understood. General CAMERON has no real friendship for a President who wavered all through the winter of 1860—61 as to whether he would keep the promise he had made to give CAMERON a place in the cabinet; who was forced against his will to appoint him; who compelled him to expurgate his second report of its abolitionism on pain of dismissal; who finally did remove him into distasteful but honorable banishment to Russia. But CAMERON harbors a more insatiable grudge against CHASE than against LINCOLN. It was CHASE and CHASE'S friends who, by their industrious attempts to ruin CAMERON, kept Mr. LINCOLN in indecision throughout the winter after his election. CAMERON has gone into his LINCOLN movement to pay off old scores against CHASE. No man in the Republican party has more energy of character and there are in that party but one or two more skillful managers. Those one or two are not against him, but with him. No man will go to greater lengths than he to compass, his ends. With so much opposition to breast, and with little but his abolitionism to stand upon, CHASE is just now at a discount. But still he is almost the only hope of the Republican Outs, as against the Republican Ins. The thirst for public plunder may work wonders for him yet.

3. FREMONT. The gentleman has next to no strength as a convention candidate, as all the other party chiefs have long had a common interest in his political death and burial. But he has the natural elements of a strong and magnetic personal popularity, as is proved by by his brilliant presidential campaign in '56, and by the fact that, despite all the efforts of Mr. LINCOEN to dwart him, he has a devoted personal following. He is the only ore of the Republican candidates who would have the moral audacity to run independent of a regular nomination. Against CHASE as the regular nominee he would have no motive to run; but as against LINCOLN he would have the advantage of some military qualities, and the sincere and hearty enthusiasm of the ultra radicals. In general character FREMONT contrasts favorably with LINCOLN in two respects; fearless promptitude of decision against LINCOLN'S timid vacillation, and intellectual and social cultivation against LINCOLN'S uncouthness—the former helging him with the multitude, who always do homage to boldness; the latter helping him with the cultivated classes who are scandalized by lack of dignity in an exalted station. FREMONT'S adherent's regard him as a great popular idol, who, because he is a popular idol, has been made the victim of jealously and injustice. As between the Outs and Ins, the former would find their advantage in supporting FREMONT if he were elected, and they would hazzard little beyond the doubtful chance of appointment to occasional vacancies if he were not.

4 and 5 BANKS and RUTLER.—Neither of these can run except as a convention candidate, and their only chance, even in that relation lies in the remote possibility of the convention getting into a dead lock between CHASE & LINCOLN. In that contingeney the Lincoln faction might be willing to compromise on BANKS, and the Chase faction on BUTLER

A Disgusting Incident.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, gives the following account of a recent scene in the House of Representatives.

"The House presented a pitiful spectacle to day, when the death of Senator Bowden of Virginia was announced. After the customary eulogy from a Virginia member, a Republican member from the West got up, not sober, if not drunk, and begon all sorts of gyrations and gesticulations, which soon indicated that if he hearing that the Republicans claims all the religion and all the education, and all the learning, and that hitherto not even shaveholding barbarians have even presented this sort of a spectacle in Congress, we may doubt whether Abolitionism is really refinement and civilization. Another Republican member shuffled him off, and relieved the House from spectacle."

It is curious to observe how careful our telegraphic agents are, in keeping all such bits of news as the above out of their reports to the associate press. Had this congressinal, swaggering devotee or King Bacchus, been a Democrat, we would have had the whole scene graphically prepresented, causing every Jacobin Pecksniff in the country to wcep crocodile tears for a month.

A Dastardly Outrage.

The Northumberland County Democrat Office Mobbed and Partially Destroyed.

A most dastardly outrage upon Constitutional rights; the liberty of speech and of the press, was committed at Sunbury, Northumberland county, on the night of the 18th of January; an outrage which would have been sooner noticed but for the sickness and necessary absence of the regular editor of this paper from the office.

On that night a band of lawless men, strangers in the place, instigated by some malevolent Abolition citizens, entered the office of the Northumberland County *Democrat*, in Sunbury, armed with pistols and swords, and after maltreating and robbing Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of the building, who undertook to remonstrate with them, tore down and broke the presses, upset the imposing stones, tumbled tables, cases and stands around the room, scattered and mixed the types, stole an American flag and decamped.

This is but one of many similar outrages that have been committed upon the property and persons of Democrats by the "unquestioning" supporters and myrmidons of the Federal Administration, and it is high time either that they should cease, or that Democrats should arm themselves and, as a united body, prepare to resist, if need be to death, all future demonstrations of the kind.

The Northumberland County *Democrat* is one of the most able, high toned and fearless papers in the State. It is never scurrilous, but has a habit of telling the truth in terse and bold English, which is offensive to those who are conscious of their daily sins and the gross corruptions of their party. For this offence—for boldly advocating a constitutional, and opposing a despotic government, and for denouncing the frauds and usurpations of those in power, it has suffered.

We congratulate the talented and gentlemanly editor, Mr. Purdy, for the distinguished mark of respect which has been paid him. It shows that his artillery has not been employed in vain against the bushwackers and guerrillas of Northumberland county and marks him as a man of distinction.

We extract the following from an extra issued and signed by Mr. Purdy, and commend its spirit as entirely proper to occasion:

"The Northumberland County *Democrat*, though mobbed by strangers, at the instigation of partizan scoundrels, is not dead; it will soon again appear to defend the time-honored and constitutional principles of the Democratic party, and if law among Loyal Leaguers is a thing gone by, and if brute force and the reign of mobs, at the instigation of drunkards, is to be the order of the day, the Democratic party are prepared for the issue of self-defence to the destruction of property for property, or even life for life. We have ever been the advocates of law and order, but the Democratic party cannot be held responsible for anarchy if forced upon them."

To the Editor of the Elk Advocate.

Prothonotary's Office Ridgway,

DEAR SIR:—I send you the following composition intended for publication in the "Advocate" with pleasure. It was composed before leaving the shores of my own native country and though the spirit of the poem may fail to fiind an echo in any but in the breasts of my own fellow countrymen in exile, still indeed sufficient recompence will that be to me for my trifling labours.

Yours &c., JOHN M. MORIARTY.

RETURNED.

Oh! Ireland in my dreams of thee,
When far away
Resplendent as a summer day
Thy beauty shone
And in my waking hours I wept
To think, dear land, I was not near thee
To know that still thy freedom slept
And starry hope was slow to cheer thee.

So dreamed I, many and many a time
In exile dark;
And wept to think thy glory's bark
So long delayed
But now I see thee face to face,
Soul-smitten with thy graces tender,
And own not fancy's self could trace
A tithe of all thy native splendour.

Oh! fair thou art above all climes
That I have seen
Full vested in thy glorious green
Thou hast no peer.
Yet mid thy beauty's sheen there looms,
From out thy visage, one deep shadow;
Solemn and sacred too it glooms
As twilight in an evening meadow.

Oh! cursed be the alien crew,
And foreign brood,
Whose arts have dimmed thy wonted mood
Of mirth and song!
Ever I'll pray at morn and noon
That God may send his swiftest thunder
Forth from his Heaven of wrath, that soon
Thy tyrant may be trampled under!

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that a son of Mr. Wm. Cox, of Winslow township, aged about twelve years, was accidentally crushed to death by a timber stick, on the 6th inst. The notice sent by the friends of the unfortunate boy was not handed to us in time for this issue, but will pppear next week.—*Brookville Republican.*

MARRIED.

In Fox township, Elk county Pa., on Sunday evening, January 21st, by E. B. Hoyt. Esq. Mr. S. Hemmenway to Mrs Martha Campbell.

☞ We are happy to say, that the above couple, kindly remembered the printer.

DIED.

In Ridgway township, Elk County Pa., Jan 25th, of Small Pox, at the residence of his father, John J. Reed. Aged 24 years.

New Advertisements

DR. W. W. SHAW,

Practices Medicines & Surgery

Benezette, Elk County Pa.

Public Sale!

Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of February, 1864, in the village of Centreville; a corner lot and house thereon, situated on Brookville and Caledonia Streets, ten miles from Ridgway (the county seat,) ten miles from Caledonia, six and a half miles from St. Mary's.

The lot is 105 feet long, and 65 feet broad. The improvements consists of a large two story plank house, containing three rooms on the first floor and three on the second, also, stable, woodhouse and other out buildings, and a number of choice trees on the premises.

The property will be shown by calling on Rev. Mr. Laning, who now resides in the house, any time previous to the 13th of February.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when the conditions of the sale will be made known.

J. DEWEESE BOYER.

Kersey, February 2nd 1864.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Elk County, made Oct. 10th, 1863, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Ridgway on Monday the 29th day of February A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock p. m., of said day "the following described Real "Estate, to wit, tract piece or parcel of "land situate in Fox township, Elk Co. "Pa., described as follows: Beginning "at a post at the north east corner of "Franklin E. Hewitts land, thence south "by said Hewitts land one hundred (100) "rods to a Beech, thence east by land "of Daniel Kingsbury, nineteen (19) "rods to a post, thence north by said "Kingsburys land fifty five (55) rods to "a post, thence east yet by said Kings-"bury's land, forty five (45) rods to a "Hemlock, thence west by land of Pat-"rick Whallon sixty (60) rods to the "place of beginning, containing twenty-"four (24) acres and ninety two (92) "perches more or less, being part of "tract No. 4091, the property of the estate of Patrick M. Keely deceased. *Terms of sale*, one third of the purchase bid to be paid on confirmation of the sale residue in two equal annual instalments thereafter with interest therefrom to be secured by judgment bond, and mortgage on the premises.

MARY KEELY,

Administrator of the estate of Patrick M Keely, deceased.

Ridgway Feb. 8th 1864.

LICENSE NOTICE:—The following is a list of the persons who have presented their petitions for Store and Tavern Licenses, March session, '64:

Chas. Weis,	Tavern	St. Mary's.
Joseph Luhr,	"	St. Mary's.
D. Thayer,	"	Ridgway.
D. S. Luther,	"	Ridgway.
F. Schœning & Co.,	Store	Centreville
James Coyne,	"	Ridgway.

IN THE COTRT of Common Pleas of Elk County.

Arrabella Stormfeltz, by her next friend, Fredrick Rudolph, vs. John Stormfeltz. | No. 12 October Term 1864. "Subpoena in Divorce."

To the respondent above named. You are hereby notified and required, to appear and answer said complaint, on the first day of next term—the 29. day of February inst.

P. W. HAYS, Sheriff.

Ridgway Feb. 1st 1864.

TAKE NOTICE!

All persons having unsettled accounts with the undersigned, are requested to call and settle on or before the 25th day of March 1864. Persons not prepared to fork over the "Greenbacks," (which in all cases would be acceptable) can give their note. Those neglecting this notice, may expect a visit from the proper officer.

A. S. HILL.

Kersey, February 1st 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Ridgway, January 1st, 1864.

James Garver, John Mahony, David Charland, Geo. W. M. Vandgruft, Jacob Schmidt, Mr. Shebern, John T. Rielly, James Jackson, Timothy Harnett, Zagarirh Head, T. A. Hollenbeak, T. S. Clifton, James Barrett, Alexander O'Melley.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised." L LUTHER, P. M.

NOTICE Is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Shawmut and Ridgway Rail Road company at their office in the village of Ridgway—in the office building of Souther & Willis, on Friday the 12th day of Feby inst. at 10½ o'clock a. m. for the purpose of chosing a President and Board of Directors for the ensuig year.

A. WILLIS, Secretary.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

President Judge.
Hon. R. G. White, Wellsborough.
Associate Judges,
Hon. V. S, Brockway, Jay tp.
Hon. E. C. Schultze, St. Mary's.
Sheriff.
P. W. Hays, Ridgway
Prothonotary, Reg. and Rec.
George Ed. Weis, Ridgway
District Attorney,
J. C. Chapin, Ridgway
Treasurer,
Charles Luhr. St. Mary's
County Surveyor,
George Walmsley, St. Marys
Commissioners,
Charles Weis, St. Mary's
Julius Jones, Benezett
Joshua Keefer, Jones
Auditors,
R. T. Kyler, Fox
Henry Warner, Jones
H. D- Derr, Benezett
Crronor,
Louis Volmer, St. Mary's

Ridgway Markets.

Corrected weeekly:

Apples, (dry)	@ bushel	- - -	$ 3 00
Buckwheat	" "	- - -	1 00
Beans,	" "	- - -	4 00
Butter	" lb	- - -	28
Beef	" "	- - -	5@6
Boards	" M.	- - -	10 00
Corn	" bushel	- - -	1 50
Flour	" bbl.	- - -	10 00
Hides	" lb	- - -	7
Hay	" ton	- - -	20 00
Oats	" bu.	- - -	85
Wheat	" "	- - -	2 00
Rye	" "	- - -	1 50
Shingles	" M.	- - -	4 00
Eggs	" dozen	- -	25

Appointed.—The Commissioners of Elk county have appointed John C. McAllister Commissioners Clerk, and Wm. A. Bly Mercantile Appraiser, for the year 1864.

SHETIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of *Levari Facias, Alias Fi Fa & Ven. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Elk county, and to me directed and delivered, I will expose to public sale or out cry on Monday the 29th day of February next at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Ridgway, the following described property to wit:

All the right, title and interest, of Henry Luce, of in and to the following described tract or piece of land described as follows: Situate in Jones, township Elk county Pa.

Beginning at the north east corner of lands deeded to Henry Luce by Lucius T. Luce and running west one hundred rods to a stake, then south one hundred and sixty rods to a stake, thence east one hundred rods to a stake, thence north one hundred and sixty rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Elk county in deed book "E" page five hundred and seventeen.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the said Henry Luce, at the suit of Joseph Luce.

ALSO

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Fox county of Elk Pa. Bounded as follows to wit: On the east by lands of the Oyster estate, on the north by lands of D. Kingsbury, on the west and south by lands of S. Short, containing about one hundred and thirty two acres more or less and known as the ten acre lot, about fifteen acres of which is improved and a good frame barn and frame house erected thereon, the house is well finished and painted, with other out buildings erected thereon.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of N. M. Brockway, at the suit of Sampson Short.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Stephen Minor, the defendent above named, of in and to the following described real estate, *to wit*: A certain piece of land, situated in Spring Creek township, county of Elk, and known as the Crow lot, containing Fifty acres of land, mors or less, being the same land purchased by Jerome Powell, on the 9, day of June A. D. 1856, at Treasurers sale for taxes and costs, and soled by the said Jerome Powell, to J. C. Chapin, and by said Chapin to Alexander Mayhood, and by said Mayhood, to Elizabeth Meddock, and by said Elizabeth Meddock, to Stephen Minor, upon which is erected, a small round log dwelling or shanty, and about one acre of which is improved.

Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Minor, at the suit of Elizabeth Mayhood.

—ALSO—

ALL that tract or parcel of one hundred acres of land, situate in Jay township Elk county, known as the David Carr tract, and bounded on the North by lands of Daniel Denison and Charles Leggett, and on the West by lands deeded to Alonzo Brockway.

—ALSO—

ONE other tract of land, [illegible] thirty acres, and know[illegible] Brockway tract, a[illegible] East by said Da[illegible] the North b[illegible] and on the [illegible] Brockway, [illegible] Michael S[illegible] containi[illegible] thirty [illegible] acrs, [illegible] fram[illegible] thereon.

Seized and t[illegible] be sold as the prope[illegible] ter at the suit of Jer[illegible]

P. W. HAYS,

Sheriff's Office
Ridgway Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Commissioners and board of Relief will be held at the Commissioner's office in Ridgway on Friday Feb. the 12th next.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. C. M'ALLISTER Clerk.
January 15 1864.

NVTICE to the Stockholders of the Oil Creek and Ridgway Railroad Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held on Wednesday the 10th day of February 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 4 Willings Alley, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLE[illegible]
Se[illegible]

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after, having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and the dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which thy will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spead information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
New York.