

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

SOUTHER & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law, Ridgway Elk county Pa., will attend to all professional business promptly.

CHAPIN & WILBUR, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Chapin's Block, Ridgway Elk Co. Pa. Particular attention given to collections and all monies promptly remitted. Will also practice in adjoining counties.

ALSO, Branch of the National Claim Agency of Washington D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins and Bruce, for the prosecution before Congress, the Court of Claims and the Departments of Government at Washington, D. C., applications for Invalid's Widow's and Mothers Army Pensions, Soldier's Claims for Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay, Patents, Bounty Lands, extra pay and general claims against the Government or Departments thereof of whatever character. Those wishing applications of the above nature will be promptly and satisfactorily accommodated by applying to the above named firm.

JOHN G. HALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ridgway Elk County Penna.

DR. W. JAMES BLAKELY, St. Mary's, Elk County Pa.

DR. W. W. SHAW, Practices Medicines & Surgery Benetzette Elk Co., Pa.

DR. J. S. BORDWELL, Eclectic Physician, (Lately of Warren county Pa.) Will promptly answer all professional calls by night or day.—Residence one door East of the late residence of Hon. J. L. Gillis.

D. R. C. R. EARLEY, Kersey Elk Co., Pa. Will attend to all calls night or day. July 21, 1861.

A. S. HILL, M. D., KERSEY, Elk county Pa.—Will promptly attend to all calls in his profession.

HOTEL CARD, FRED. KORB'S, Eagle Hotel, Luthersburg, Clearfield County Pa.

Fredrick Korb Proprietor, having built a large and commodious house, is now prepared to cater to the wants of the traveling public. Luthersburg, July 16th 1861.—1y.

LUTHERSBURG HOTEL, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co. Pa. WILLIAM SCHWEM, Proprietor. Luthersburg, July 27th 1861.—1f.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Corner of Peach Street and the Buffalo Road, ERIE, PA. ENOS B. HOYT, Proprietor.

This House is new and fitted up with special care for the convenience and comfort of guests, at moderate rates. GOOD STABLES ATTACHED.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Ridgway, Elk county Pa., DAVID THAYER, Prop'r. This house is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Clarion, in the lower end of the town, is well provided with house-room and stabling, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render the stay of his guests pleasant and agreeable. Ridgway July 28, 1860.

HYDE HOUSE, Mrs. E. O. Clements, Proprietress, Ridgway, Elk County Penna.

FOREST HOUSE, Boot-jack Elk County Pa., H. B. SHONS, PROP'R. Ridgway Nov. 28th 1863.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CORNER OF MARKET AND WATER ST'S, Clearfield Pa. GEO. N. COLBURN, PROPRIETOR

ST. MARY'S HOTEL, ST. MARY'S ELK COUNTY PENNA. M. WELLDORF, Prop'r.

BUSINESS CARDS, W. T. LESHER, Dealer in Clothing, Hats, & Men's Furnishing Goods, WATER STREET, LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., Pa.

DICKINSON & Co.—DEALERS in Merchandise Provisions &c., on the pay system, at prices much to the advantage of purchasers.

FRANK X. ENZ TAILOR, Centerville, Elk county Pa.

A DOLPH TIMM, Centerville, Elk county Pa. General Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies &c.—ALSO Furniture, such as Bureaus, Tables, Stoves, Bedsteads and Chairs. All kind of Repairing done at reasonable rates.

WOODS & WRIGHT, LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON COUNTY PA. DEALERS in Flour, Grain and Food—near the Passenger Depot.

The Elk Advocate.

P. A. BARRETT, Editor [INDEPENDENT] TERM—\$ 25 per Annum if paid in Advance

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NO 10

1864

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GRAND RALLY OF FREEMEN.



PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from HARRISBURG to ST. MARY'S (216 mile) on the Eastern Division, and from WILCOX to ERIE, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON WESTERN DIVISION: Leave Eastward.

Table with columns for Mail, Express, Leave Erie, and Arrive Erie. Includes times for various routes like Wilcox fr. & accom'n and Warren.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ST. MARY'S. Leave Eastward.

Accommodation Train. 9 20 M. Arrive Westward.

Accommodation Train. 4 00 P. M. Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. corner 11th and Market Sts.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents: S. B. Kingston, Jr. Cor. 13th and Market Sts. Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds Erie. J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l. Freight Ag't. Phil'a. LEWIS L. HOUST, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't. Phil'a.

JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Wm'sp't.

SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY and our people at home Are now offered an opportunity by which they can obtain a

GOOD & DURABLE TIEN-PIECE AT A VERY LOW FIGUR.

OUR WATCHES ARE WARRANTED TO KEEP TIME ONE YEAR and the buyer is allowed the Privilege of Examination.

BEFORE PAYMENT IS REQUIRED Improved Duplex in full Ruby Actions.

A first class Hunting Time-Piece of Silver material, over which is electro-fine plated 18 k. gold, most durable wrought, making the imitation so faultless that it cannot be detected from the solid material by the most experienced judges: acids will not affect it. London made movement. Improved Duplex in full Ruby Action, has sweep seconds, and is not to be excelled in general appearance. This is decidedly one of the BEST ARTICLES ever offered for traders and speculators. Emigrants, and persons travelling, will find them superior to any other: alteration of climate will not affect their accuracy. Price, packed in good shape and good running order, only \$35, or case of \$ for \$200.

SILVER DOUBLE TIME HUNTING LEVERERS. BEST QUALITY SILVER CASES, over which electro-fine plated 18 k. gold, similar to our Improved-Duplex, and superior adjusted movements with "Stop," to be used in timing horses, etc.: has Four Indexes for Washington and Greenwich time, sweep second, and all the improvements. All in all, taking its beautiful and faultless appearance and its superior movement into consideration, we regard it as decidedly the cheapest article of the kind in the market. Price, in good running order, \$35, of case of \$ for \$200.

We ask no pay in advance, but will forward either of them to responsible parties, to any part of the loyal States, with bill payable to expressman when the goods are delivered, giving the buyer the privilege of examination, and, if not satisfactory the watch can be returned at our expense.

The express companies refuse making collections on soldiers and other disloyal States, consequently all such orders must be accompanied by the cash to insure attention. We make a deduction of two dollars on either watch when the payment is forwarded in advance.

Money may be sent by express at our expense. THOS. GAFFERTY & CO., 23 and 25 Broad St., opposite City Band Providence, R. I.

Unparalleled Demonstration.

"PEACE AND UNITY."

In pursuance of the call of the Democratic Standing Committee, the largest concourse of men that ever met in Clearfield county, or any of the adjoining counties, assembled in the borough of Clearfield on Saturday, the 13th inst.

The different delegations were met on their approach to town, and escorted to their respective quarters by the following named gentlemen, who acted as Marshals:

DAVID F. ETZWEILER, Chief Marshal.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Capt. D. M'Gaughey, W. W. Worrell, Lever Flegal, Alfred Walters, Wm. M. Cullough, Harry Ross, James Leavy, T. H. Wilson, John M'Clelland, Joseph Lines, Dr. Jefferson Litz, J. L. M'Pherson, Capt. M. Ogden, Aaron Wise, James L. Stewart, Eli Bloom, Wm. Forcee, Josiah R. Read, A. B. Shaw, Alexander France.

The meeting was organized about half past two o'clock on motion of Walter Barrett, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who nominated the following officers:

B. D. HALL, Esq., President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

G. D. Goodfellow, Samuel Clyde, Henry Kerns, J. D. Thompson, Wm. A. Bloom, Isaac Caldwell, James B. Clark, David T. Sharp, Frank M'Bride, James Bloom, Wm. T. Gilbert, Maj. John Ross, Ed'wd King, Daniel Gorman, George Groom, T. Washburne, James Savage, J. M. Cummings, George Knarr, D. Goodlander, David Horn, Amos Hile, W. W. Kelly, Joseph Moore, John D. M'...

object of the meeting; when Mr. Bigler was introduced to the audience, and spoke for about one hour and a half. He made a speech of unusual point and persuasive power, commanding the unbroken attention of the vast crowd for nearly two hours.

Alter glancing briefly at the causes of our present unhappy condition, he called attention to the late manifesto of Mr. Lincoln addressed "to whom it may concern," in which he had made the overthrow of slavery a condition precedent to any proposition for settlement and peace, however honorable and satisfactory in all other particulars. Mr. Bigler said he had, soon after the war began, expressed the belief that Mr. Lincoln would prove to be the best of his party. He desired to say, that, since reading the document referred to, he had changed that opinion, and now held him to be the worst; and that he believed Mr. Lincoln was now attempting to act the part of an usurper and a tyrant. He characterized the attempt of the President to prostitute the war to the overthrow of the local institutions to the revolted States unlawful, revolutionary, impolitic, and as a falsification of the oft-repeated promises of Mr. Lincoln and his friends that the war should be for the Union and for no other purpose. He said the President had no more right to make the abandonment of slavery a condition precedent to the establishment of the Union, than he had to make its establishment such a condition; that he had no more right to call 500,000 men into the

field to prosecute a war for such a purpose, than he would have to their services in the establishment of a monarchy. He characterized the President's ultimatum as an attempt at a flagrant usurpation of authority, for which he merited the severest execrations of all men devoted to our republican form of Government. He denied that either the President or Congress, or both united, possessed any such right. The Government at Richmond and Washington combined had no right to overthrow the institutions of the States, or to change the relations between the States. That was the right of the States, and the States only. He repeatedly quoted Lincoln against Lincoln, to the infinite amusement of the crowd. He quoted the Inaugural against the communication "to whom it may concern." He brought on the stand the entire Republican party in both Houses of Congress to testify against Mr. Lincoln's right to overthrow slavery, by showing that they had unanimously voted, at the late session, to amend the Constitution as to authorize the overthrow of slavery. The amendment failed, and now Mr. Lincoln claims to exercise the right himself. This was only equalled by Mr. Lincoln's haridhood about his scheme of compensated emancipation—which he first sought to carry out by act of Congress; next he asked Congress to provide for so amending the Constitution as to authorize the appropriation of money for such purposes; and failing with the amendment, he finally attempted to carry out his scheme in defiance of the constitution. Mr. B. said he had uniformly advised obedience to law; this was a rule of his life—even though the law might be of doubtful authority or utility; but he intended that obligation as much for those in as for those out of authority. He said the President was as much bound by the law as the humblest citizen in the land. In the execution of the law the President can claim our obedience, but whenever he transgresses the limits of the law, said Mr. B., I have as much right to command him as he has to command me; but disobedience to law on his part is a much graver offence than disobedience on the part of a private citizen. Some may think these views calculated to discourage enlistments; but, he said, Mr. Lincoln was eminently amenable to the law on this charge, for he had done more to discourage enlistments, by his unconstitutional ultimatum, than all the Democrats in America. Besides, he had not only done this, but he had encouraged enlistments in the South. He did, by his foolish and unlawful thing, more for the cause of the rebellion, than could Jeff. Davis and all his Cabinet. He had given aid and comfort to the enemy. Mr. Bigler said the communication addressed "To whom it may concern," would come to the rebel cause with healing on its wings—it would act like a panacea to all its ills—it would lay home dissections and give new spirit to the rebellion—it would silence the whining for Peace and Union in North Carolina. It was a fatal stab to Mr. Holden, the Union candidate for governor in that State. But it was in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's follies on the beginning. He, Mr. Bigler, did not stop to discuss the war, and he should not, though its management was full of just cause of complaint; but he intended to deal with the political policy that accompanied the war which he characterized as the worst the wit of man could have devised—that through Mr. Lincoln had divided a United North and united a divided South. Had he had wisdom enough and patriotism enough to have conducted the war for the Union, and not for the gratification of fanatics—to have looked to the Union men of the South for help, rather than to their slaves, Peace and Union might have triumphed long since. Mr. B. said he could see in the new aspect of the war nothing but endless drafts, conscriptions, carnage and common desolation. The Southern people will never yield their right to their local institutions. Whether they want slavery or not they will stand by the right to have it until the last man has bitten the dust. Suppose Jeff. Davis was to make the ultimatum of peace, the establishment of slavery in the North, how long would he be conquering a peace on such terms? There would be no peace Democrat on such an issue. Though some might desire the institution, even they would not accept it as a dictation. Mr. Bigler said that, as for himself, whilst he was willing to do and suffer anything for the Union and Government as made by the Fathers, he would not contribute one man, nor one farthing, to prosecute the war for the unlawful purposes set forth by Mr. Lincoln.

power of Mr. Bigler's speech. It was the most scathing and conclusive thing we have heard in a long time. He showed, by extracts from the document itself, that Messrs. Wade and Davis,—both Republicans of high standing,—charge Mr. Lincoln with deception, falsehood and usurpation; and in addition that they charge him with the intention of practicing a grave fraud on the electoral College through the scheme of a ten per cent vote in certain of the revolted States, should that become necessary to secure his election—and ask the significant question whether he supposes his opponent would submit to a decision attained by such means? The vast crowd responded to Mr. Bigler, in a common voice that they would submit to no such usurpation!

But we must pass over a large portion of Mr. Bigler's speech, and glance only at the conclusion.

He said he was not willing, after so much complaint against the acts and policy of Mr. Lincoln, to take his seat without some reference to what the Democratic party would do, should it attain to power. He said he did not undertake to determine what would be the position of that party on all the complex questions before us. He knew it would stand up for civil and religious freedom under all circumstances—for the freedom of the press and of speech; that it would wield every moral and political influence of the Government and all its material power to maintain the Union as constitutional by the fathers; but it prefers peace to war among the people and States of America. And, whilst anxious to wield every means to restore the Union of States, it could not fail to see that the experiment of war had been made, most thoroughly and horribly made, and that it has failed. The wisest thing Mr. Lincoln ever said, was, that if we went to war, we could not fight always. Mr. Bigler said he would pay the expenses of any one who would go to Washington and read that passage of the Inaugural to Mr. Lincoln. He feared it had been forgotten. The Democrats would not forget it, should the Chicago nominee be elected. He expressed the belief that the very first effort of a Democratic President would be to stop the war—to put the sword to rest, in order to try what virtue there is in reason, negotiation, and intercourse. He expressed the belief that ten competent men as Peace Commissioners, could do more to rescue the country from its afflictions, than a hundred thousand, or five hundred thousand conscripts. He had long since declared himself in favor of an armistice, to the end that commissioners might be appointed to arrange the terms of temporary peace, with a view of referring our national troubles to a Convention of States, under the forms of the Constitution.

Mr. Bigler was followed by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, who engaged the attention of the vast crowd for more than an hour. Mr. Wallace talked as if his feelings were fully up to the occasion; and never did a speech elicit more hearty responses, or plain truths create greater enthusiasm.

He briefly referred to the constitutional right, peaceably to assemble and apply for redress of grievances, and the right to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State, and affirmed that both were inviolate.

He discussed the nature of the Governments, State and Federal; showed that the States created the Union by the formation of the Constitution. Vested it with defined and limited powers, within the scope of which it was supreme, that the control of all things not granted to the Federal Government by the Constitution remained in the States and people, that under this system we existed as a government of law, with the rights, duties and powers of the ruler clearly defined, and that the duty of the citizen to yield obedience to him therein, was equally clear.

That the revolution of the Federal Government around its clear defined axis and the control of the State Governments within theirs, each in its proper sphere created the spirit of the old Union. He portrayed in glaring language the blessings of the old Union, its dignity, its character as a beacon to the oppressed, that while justice reigned liberty was enjoyed, prosperity and happiness was the lot of all who sought them, and that a gospel of "peace on earth, good will to man" was preached to all; and affirmed that a return to that Union was the earnest wish of nine-tenths of the people.

He combated the argument that slavery was an incubus, by contrasting the condition of the black, then with his squalid misery now, his mental and moral condition then, with his uncontrolled volition now.

He demonstrated the fallacy of the argument that slavery ruled us then, and appealed to our unhappy condition for the proof that we were infinitely worse governed now, and pictured the iniquity of our rulers and their satellites.

He then sought an answer to the question, why cannot we have this Union in all its integrity? He showed that it was because a prostitution of the powers of the Federal Government, of an interference with the rights of the people, and an attempted control of powers that were exclusively under the rights of the States, that it was because the servant of the people had forgotten that he was the creature of the law, and sought to bear himself above it, that Mr. Lincoln in his recent ultimatum had proclaimed his purpose to be the overthrow of the rights of the States, and in substance has declared that our old Government should no longer exist, that the war was now for the freedom of the negro and not for the restoration of the Union.

He affirmed that in thus placing himself above the law, Mr. Lincoln had forfeited all right to our respect; that, as a condition precedent to our respect and obedience, he must yield obedience to the law, and that it was the right and the duty of the citizen to denounce him for his breach of duty, and to impeach him and his advisers and abettors before the tribunal of the people for their utter disregard of the law.

He argued that it was the duty of all who loved our institutions, to unite for the overthrow of this corrupt and lawless Administration, to the end that war might cease, merciless conscriptions be stopped, and the Union of our fathers restored. Under a Democratic Administration, war would be made the last agency for the restoration of the Union, instead of the first. All other means would be tried to restore peace and unity; and he did not hesitate to say that all shades of opinion in that party united in the sentiment, that an armistice and the opening of negotiation would be the very first step of a Democratic President; that the experiment of war, wrong in its inception, had failed to restore the Union and vindicate the Constitution, and that the peaceful remedy of intercourse was now our imperative duty.

He referred to the pending conscription as an overshadowing pall upon the minds of all, as bringing in its wake untold misery; said that he had on all occasions advised submission to law, because of the duty of the citizen; that the act of Mr. Lincoln had taken from him his base of argument, and now he had no advice to give, but that, for the many wrongs of which the present Administration were convict before the people, he could only use the words of Ben Wade and Winter Davis: "Let the people consider the remedy for these usurpations, and when found, let them fearlessly execute it."

Mr. Wallace closed with a pathetic and earnest appeal to men of all parties to seek the right and fearlessly to follow it, and to rear aloft the standard of Peace and Unity, as the beacon of hope and the harbinger of safety.

Mr. Wallace was followed by Dr. T. Jeff. Bayer, who was received with shouts of applause. He was peculiarly happy in his remarks; but before concluding a shower of rain compelled a retreat to the Court-house, although not over one third of the vast crowd could effect an entrance. Dr. B. here concluded his remarks, when the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was introduced, and made the following report:

WHEREAS it is not only the constitutional right but the duty of the people peaceably to assemble together to express their opinions on all questions touching the public welfare; and whereas none but a tyrant would attempt to interfere with the free exercise of those rights; therefore we, a portion of the citizens of Clearfield county, solemnly re-avowing our fealty and obligations to the laws and the constituted authorities, do now and here declare—

First. That the Government of the United States, administered in accordance with the Constitution and the several amendments thereto, is the best ever devised by human wisdom.

Second. That to restore that Government to its original simplicity, purity, and dignity, we are willing to submit to any sacrifice.

Third. That a war of more than three years' duration, and of unparalleled magnitude, should be sufficient to convince all rational minds that the Union cannot be re-established by the sword.

Fourth. That the most effective means for the restoration of the Union, are a cessation of hostilities, intercourse, reason and negotiation.

Fifth. That the ultimatum of Mr. Lincoln, addressed "to whom it may concern," established the fact beyond all controversy, that the war is now waged for the overthrow of slavery, and not for the restoration or preservation of the Union or the enforcement of the laws.

Sixth. That slavery, being exclusively a State institution, a war waged for the purpose of compelling its abandonment, is no less revolutionary and violative of the Constitution than was the act of secession itself.

Seventh. That so long as the war was waged for the purposes set forth in the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, the number of volunteers exceeded the demand, and so heartless conscription was necessary.

Eighth. That the subsequent abandonment of these purposes by Congress and the President, so distracted the people of the North as to make conscription and draft the only means to fill up our depleted armies; and, after two million of soldiers have been sent to the field, and Mr. Lincoln had called for 500,000 more men, he enunciates a purpose of the war that it utterly unlawful and revolutionary.