

ELK ADVOCATE

Published Every Thursday BY P. W. BARRETT. Ridgway, Pa. March 30, 1865.

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

Ridgway it is said is well filled with citizens and soldiers, with very poor accommodations for either class.

We read in Holy Writ that Annanias and Sapphira were struck dead, at the feet of the Apostles for lying.

Verily Eric weeps for the office and will not be comforted, because she can get it, and her children going down to Jericho—that is Ridgway—craving exemption, scandalously maintained.

Our Eric neighbors are ambitious of being the good Samaritan, saving and excepting this, that while they pay two pence to the landlord for keeping the sick man they may insert their hand into the invalid's pocket and draw therefrom ten pence.

Because, the flow of gold, pours not in to the lap of Eric sharper must justice be done? We opine not.

The report of James Blakely Esq., County Superintendent of Common Schools, which we published last week, should have been dated May 1st 1861.

Over 200 men were accommodated with beds at the Hyde House on Monday night at the Fountain, 120; the Exchange over 100, Mr. L. Lather over 50, while not less than 100 were accommodated by the citizens.

We bear willing testimony to the quiet and order which prevails in our hotels. Our landlords deserve the greatest credit for the efforts they make to accommodate the travel, which is enormous.

LET THE RIDGWAY BARRACK.—One hundred and nineteen substitutes, drafted men and deserters, under command of Lieut. McNulty, with guard of twenty soldiers belonging to Captain SMITH'S company.

Ridgway, but on arriving finds the stage has left for Clearfield and he is obliged to wait until next day—the evening of which he arrives at home; thus losing one week, in the transaction of business, which he now can transact in three days at most.

When the celebrated Captain Wragge wished, once, to impress his wife with an idea he remarked "it was a mere question of hammering," but we doubt whether pounding would be powerful enough to impress our neighbors of Erie with stubborn facts; no glimpse of the blessed truth, could ever penetrate their sordid brains.

The disturbance on Main street Saturday evening was caused by a pugnacious individual, announcing himself, as come from Erie to teach Ridgway people "subin."

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The Clarion River is near a rafting stage. From present prospects, Friday morning will give all that is ready a chance of starting.

In consequence of not receiving any mail from the east, for the last two weeks, we are unable to give a detailed account of the late destructive freshet, but copy the following from the Erie Observer, the only account received.

The Great Flood.

"The freshets of the spring of 1865 will be memorable in the future local history of the country as the most destructive visitation of the kind within half a century. We had a cold winter, in which a great deal of snow has fallen, and a March distinguished for its continuous warm rains.

The Susquehanna commenced rising on Thursday evening, of last week, and continued to rise, sweeping before it houses, bridges, and floating wood and timber in immense quantities, until Friday noon, when it had attained the greatest height ever known.

The ice moved out of the Hudson at Albany, on Friday, and becoming choked at different points south, has resulted in forming a most tremendous flood. At Albany the lower portion of the city was submerged, and on Saturday flat boats took the place of backs, and passengers by the ferries walked in the regions of the gaslights.

The Mohawk acquired a greater height than ever before known. At Utica, the water rose to the gas works, putting out the fires and stopping the supply for a time. The Iron bridge over the Utica and Buffalo Railroad was carried away, and the telegraph lines east. The track of the New York Central Railroad between Fonda and Rome is damaged to a greater or less extent.

The Connecticut commenced rising on Tuesday, and on Saturday noon had reached the height of twenty-three feet and five inches above low-water mark, at Hartford. Not for thirty years at least has such a freshet been known.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday afternoon last, while a party of lumbermen were engaged in rolling square timber into the North Fork, some distance above this place, the timber on shore gave way, catching two men, named James Clawges and Gideon Linder, with it in its descent.

From the Brookville Herald. OIL AT RICHARDSVILLE.—A specimen of oil gathered off the water of a spring in the immediate vicinity of Richardsville, in this county, has been left at our office by Dr. R. S. Hunt.

COMMUNICATION.

P. W. BARRETT Esq.—It is false that I instigated, or advised the presentation of one of our citizens for issuing unstamped paper, and equally false that I am counsel for the prosecutor, or ever was in this business.

Laurie J. Blakely. Ridgway, March 25th '65.

MOSS AND ELM CANDY.—This article, manufactured by Beuer & Burgess, of this city, is attaining a reputation, all most unexcelled for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.

ASTHMATIC PHLEGM.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will in some cases give immediate relief.

Proclamation Regarding Deserters.

Washington, March 10, '65.

By the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, The twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third inst., entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days of the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of the section.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts, and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the tenth day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time left by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Army News.

THE LATE BATTLE.

The Rebels Allow Themselves to be Taken Prisoners.

OPINION OF GEN. SHERMAN.

From the South.

New York, March 29.

The Herald's 6th corps correspondent says: Just four hours after the repulse of the rebel attack on the right, the thunder of artillery and the crash of musketry was heard on the left.

Just four hours after the repulse of the rebel attack on the right, the thunder of artillery and the crash of musketry was heard on the left. This time we were the attacking party. Our object was to prevent the rebels from massing their troops, and at the same time to ascertain if possible, their strength.

The rebels soon scattered, though some remained to be captured. Col. Dwight of the 122d N. Y. was killed in this charge. The result of this fight is looked upon as showing that the energy of Lee's troops is dwindling down to zero.

The Second Corps correspondent says the troops were aroused at an early hour by a report of fighting on the right. The men were put in line and reconnaissance sent out, which returned, bringing in some prisoners, soon after. The enemy's skirmishers were met and driven in off their picket line, and their rifle pits were occupied by our troops about five o'clock.

The Herald's Newbern correspondent of the 23d says: Gen Sherman is said to have informed prominent officers, on leaving Fayetteville, that if he reached Goldsboro with out much trouble, the game was up with the rebels, as with a concentration with Schofield and Terry's forces, nothing could withstand their movements.

The Herald's Davis Island correspondent of the 15th says the authorities refused to exchange newspapers. One of our monitors made an important reconnaissance of the rebel works on the 15th, and was allowed to move about without being fired on.

The engagement on the 19th the rebels attacked Sherman's center heavily but were driven off the field, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss was not heavy.

Head Qrs. Army of the Potomac, March 26. The engagement here yesterday was without doubt the most important and successful for the Union arms that has taken place since our arrival in front of Petersburg. Not only was the enemy met and defeated at every point, but the result demonstrated the fact that they have lost heart in their cause, and that large numbers are ready and anxious to lay down their arms, and give up the struggle.

Those who remained in line fought with nothing like the enthusiasm they exhibited last summer, and many laid down their arms at the first opportunity of reaching the rear. On witnessing this the rebel officers determined to return to their own lines as rapidly as possible, and urging their men over the works, managed to get a large portion of the assaulting column back in safety. Hundreds, however, hid in the bomb proofs, and waited for our men to come and take them prisoners.

Philadelphia, March 27. A special dispatch to the Bulletin, from Washington, says: A special messenger, who left Goldsboro, N. C., on the 22d, arrived here to-day, and reports the occupation of that place by Schofield's forces.

on the 16th inst., in which the latter was handsomely defeated, leaving all his dead in Gen. Davis' hands, and retreating to Bentonville, where, on Sunday, the 19th, one division of the 14th corps was attacked by Johnson, and for a while turned back, but on being reinforced by the rest of the division, drove the enemy back, and during Sunday night, he abandoned Bentonville, and fell back across the Neuse River; at Smithfield, some ten miles west of Goldsboro.

It is the merely temporary success in the first part of the fight which the rebels are boasting over as a great victory. Sherman's loss will not exceed 1,000. The army is in excellent condition. A detailed account of the foregoing, dated Goldsboro, March 21st, has also been received. On the 22d Schofield moved out to Cox's bridge, on the Neuse River, six miles beyond Goldsboro, when Terry's forces were discovered laying a pontoon to cross the river, having marched all the way from Wilmington.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.—A Frenchman named Soulagas, a native of Colmar, has for some time past been exhibiting with great success, at Wurzburg, Germany, as a lion tamer. One day in the last month he entered a den containing a lion and a lioness and made them go through various performances.

On Sunday, March 12th 1865, at St. Mary's, Pa. John B. Ryan, infant son of Dr. W. James and Josephine Blakely. On Monday, March 13th, at St. Mary's, Pa. Josephine, wife of Dr. W. James Blakely, in the 23d year of her age. May she rest in peace.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. THIS ELEGANT HAIR DRESSING AND WONDERFUL HAIR RESTORATIVE still retains its pre-eminence in fashionable circles, and is superseding all other preparations, not only in this country but also in Europe and South America.

REEVES' AMBROSIA DEPOT: No. 62 Fulton St., New York. ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and General Debility, Nightly Emissions and Seminal Weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion and game near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake of suffering man, send to any one afflicted, the simple means used by him which effected a cure in a few weeks, after the failure of numerous medicines.

Consumption. A valuable treatise by a Retired Physician, on the nature of Consumption and its various stages, together with rules for self-treatment, and simple prescriptions which have cured thousands, will be sent, free of charge, to any one applying. It will cost you nothing, and may be the means of saving your money and perhaps your life. Send an addressed envelope to STEPHEN HAMLIN, M. D., 84 Murray Street, New York City. March 17, '65 Sm.