

ELK ADVOCATE

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

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. ADVERTISING AGENCY 119 Nassau St., New York and 10 State St., Boston. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. are the Agents for the ELK ADVOCATE and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas - they are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

NOT BEATEN—NOT DEFEATED—but overpowered by numbers, the gallant Democracy of the Keystone State, submitting to the verdict of the people, battle as strongly to day for the principles, for which they have ever fought. The immutable principles for which they so nobly struggle, in the end must triumph. The sun arises none the less brilliant, none the less surely because no gleam of light has broken the darkness of the night. We are beaten—not because we were not deserving of success, not because we advocated pernicious principles, but simply because of the miserable apathy widespread among the people of the State. It is by no means, however, a Cimmerian darkness in which we are enveloped. No indeed; but rather in the golden light of the dawn, proceeding the more brilliant day. No longer, do we hear of majorities of hundreds or fifties of thousands. No longer does the tornado of fanaticism roar through the forests and over the mountains of old Pennsylvania; but the triumph of the Hangman and Martinet is secured by a miserable majority more miserably eked out by miserable trickery and the free use of very scandalous money. The fact is the progress of the Republican party has been a retrograde movement. Let them have such another victory and it would be better for them had they been defeated.

There is nothing to discourage us. Let us only profit by the stern lessons which our sad experience has taught us; not idly sit and call upon some Hercules to assist us, but let us work ourselves. On our success depends the future. So long as the people consent that the infamous law defying woman hanging party shall misrule us, so long will the vulture prey upon the vitals of the nation, and vampires suck the blood of its mighty heart. "Let facts be submitted to a candid world." Over 80 years of unexampled prosperity. Our flag hailed as the forerunner of all that men held dear, carrying with it every where stripes for the despot, and the blessed stars of hope for the oppressed. Bursting with appalling glare upon the dreams of the Tyrant, its starry folds shed soft light and blessed hope upon the couch of the oppressed. But now the name of "American" is a byword and shame among those who bow before the throne of the tyrant. Our flag insulted, our rights violated. Our "government" "snubbed" and American soil made the groundwork of foreign tyranny. It needs but the determined effort to be free, roll back the waves of despotism and save the good ship from destruction—cease resolving—act and the watchman on the tower may yet cry "all is well."

Duty of Democrats.

The following article we copy from the Democratic Watchman of Bellefonte and recommend the suggestions therein contained to the serious consideration of our Democratic friends of Elk county. "After the lesson of the late campaign, it is well to inquire into the duty of those who are identified with the Democratic party, and, when that duty is ascertained, to seek to fulfill it to the letter. Our duty to our country is second only to our duty to God, and holding the opinions that the Democracy do, we doubt whether we can fulfill our obligations to God and neglect those we owe to our country. We believe that the principles of our party are right, and that upon no other can the government be properly administered. We believe that the principles advocated by the party at present in power are subversive not only of our system of government but of all civil liberty, and that even now, under their evil influence our Republic is rapidly losing every attribute which distinguished it from the monarchies of the old world. We believe that the people are sufficiently intelligent to understand the vital principles of the government and to comprehend the tendency of any measure which they may be asked to support, if the necessary means of affording them the proper information is furnished, and that they are virtuous enough to choose the good

rather than the bad, at whatever present sacrifice of personal interests. We believe that the differences between the Democratic party and the opposition are so great, and the balance so vitally in favor of the former, that it is not only necessary to state them fully and fairly to the people to have them reject the one and adopt the other. In short, we believe that an administration of the government by the Abolition party for any considerable length of time means nothing more than the death of our Republic, and that the Democratic party is the only one now existing whose principles are in accordance with the Constitution and the theories upon which the government rests.

Holding these opinions, our duty is plain, and it becomes us to follow it. We should use every means in our power for a thorough dissemination of our principles, in order that every voter may have an opportunity of knowing and judging the merits of our principles and policy. Believing that the people are intelligent enough to judge between the two parties, the contrast should be fairly and fully drawn, and kept constantly before them. As a means to this end, the Democracy should most thoroughly organize in every township, and know every voter, his views and feelings. Every effort should be made to increase and extend the circulation of Democratic newspapers and particularly the county papers. Documents wherein are discussed the issues between the parties should be obtained and placed in the hands of every man who does not understand public questions, because the intelligence of the people is the only security of free government.

The first step, and what is most needed at present, is the thorough organization of the Democrats of each township in the county, so that all may work together and each have his proper place of duty assigned. It is an old saying and a true one that "Everybody's business is nobody's business," and this was never more fully illustrated than in the recent campaign. Now, there are enough men in each township of the county who are able to start such an organization and get it in perfect working order. The country demands this of them, and they cannot refuse the call without imperiling her institutions. We can obtain a complete victory in this State at the election. It rests with the members of the Democratic party to decide whether we shall have it or not. The sketch we have given of our duties will serve as a basis to commence work, and we will endeavor in future numbers to more fully discuss these important questions.

Clarion Democrat.

COL. DAVIS'S DEFEAT.—Col. Davis takes his defeat with Philosophical composure. He is too good a soldier to repine at the fortune of war, and too true a Democrat to rebel against the will of the majority. In the last issue of his paper, he announces the result in the following quiet manner: "We were defeated last Tuesday for Auditor General of the State, and by the verdict of the people our competitor Gen. Hastrant, of Montgomery county, has been chosen to administer the duties of that office for three years. Had the Democratic party turned out as they should have done, the result would have been different. But we have no fault to find with any one. We bow with great cheerfulness to the verdict of the people, and personally, we have neither heart burning, nor regret to disturb us in our retirement as a private citizen. We did not seek the nomination, nor did we set our heart upon success. We were willing to carry the banner of our party into the contest, and defeat is a fate that has met good and true men everywhere since the world began. There is nothing to repine at. In the future as in the past, we will be found fighting in the ranks of the party endeavoring to give supremacy to those great and conservative principles that will yet save the country. We return our thanks to the party for the confidence reposed in us and to our political friends for the support they gave us at the polls."

SUPPORT THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.—Our last Democratic State Convention adopted a resolution of thanks to the Democratic press of Pennsylvania for their unswerving zeal and devotion to Democratic principles. They earnestly recommended the press to the support of Democratic voters. The resolution was but just and proper. We have some ninety Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, which are carried on entirely upon their private means, at a great annual loss. We have no patronage except that which the people choose to give us. It behooves every Democrat then to assist and strengthen us. The way to do it is to subscribe for a paper and throw all the advertising patronage you can to its support. Democrats of Harrisburg, we appeal to you to respond liberally, and do what you can for the Democratic press of Pennsylvania. It has proved itself worthy of all you can do for it.—Patriot & Freeman.

From the Warren Ledger. Terrible Suffering Among the Negroes.

The Tribune reports 19,000 blacks in the District of Columbia, and great personal distress. Here is a picture of the sufferings of this people: "The most frightful mortality exists, as many as eighty coffins per week being furnished by the quartermaster's department, most of them are for children. It is the opinion of physicians practising among them, and of other close observers that three-fourths of these children die from neglect and want. In the family of a soldier who lost his life in battle, five out of ten children have died since March, 1865, from the above causes. In another, three out of seven children of a soldier drafted in December last, have starved to death in the last three weeks. The mothers in both cases were prostrated with sickness. In the same square mothers and son's wives and children of soldiers still in government service as regular United States troops, are suffering for the necessities of life; 'knowing nothing more of these men,' they say, than that 'when the war broke up they didn't come home.' Near these lives an other soldier's wife, having four skeleton children, who, as she says, were starved out in Frederick, Maryland. They have neither bed, table nor chairs, nor any household utensils save a frying pan, out of which they eat with their fingers. These cases might be multiplied to scores and hundreds in and around the national capital. These are terrible sufferings indeed, and show what is becoming of the colored people, especially the helpless and dependent, under the policy of the miscalled philanthropy which is expending millions upon an abstract question of negro suffrage while thousands are dying of starvation.

Singular Boiler explosion—Three Men Killed.

RAHWAG, N. J., Oct. 21.—In the small settlement known as Blazing Star, about five miles from this place, the boiler of John A. Steinhauer's establishment for preparing phosphate of lime exploded, about five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, with such terrible effect that the building, a frame, one hundred feet square, was entirely wrecked, and the tubular boiler, 14 by 16 feet, hurled to a distance of four hundred yards from the place and one hundred feet high, when it struck the earth, throwing up the dirt to a great height, and then rebounded eighty-five feet further. A number of men were in the building, and three of them who stood near the boiler were killed, two of them instantly, but the third lived until the following morning.

The names of the killed were A. F. Beyse, Superintendent, a resident of the vicinity; J. Master, boiler-maker, of New York, and J. Broush, fireman, of Williamsburg. Beyse's clothes were torn completely from his body, and Broush's skull was crushed to atoms, rendering it probably that neither of the two unfortunate men was conscious of the least suffering. Master did not believe he was seriously hurt, and the following morning was walking about, when he complained of a difficulty of breathing. His respiration grew shorter and shorter for two or three hours, when he expired.

The accident is ascribed to the defective steam-gauge, which was purchased in New York. Mr. Beyse had no idea of the quantity of steam in the boiler (and he was an experienced engineer, having been in one of our gunboats, and on the Otsego at the time of her destruction by a torpedo), and therefore anticipated no danger, supposing the gauge would indicate the pressure upon the boiler. All of the killed were men of family. Mr. Steinhauer has generously offered to provide, we understand, for the widow and children of the Superintendent.

A strange circumstance connected with the casualty, is that Beyse seemed to have a premonition of his fate. When he was in New York last Monday, with Steinhauer, he said he felt a strong disposition to have his life insured, and, returning home, asked his wife where she would have him buried in the event of his being killed, saying he felt as if something were about to happen him. The boiler had one hundred and sixty-three tubes, which were thrown one hundred feet apart; and this fact, with the tremendous force of the explosion, indicates that there must have been at least one hundred and fifty pounds of steam to the square inch.

Another Railroad "Accident."

Collision of two Trains on the New York and New Haven Railroad. New York, Oct. 23.—The New Haven Journal of to-day says that last night a construction train on the New York and New Haven Railroad came in collision with a milk train on the Danbury and Norwalk road. Two passenger cars of the latter train were smashed and both engines demolished. A hatter, from Bethel, named Hurlbert, was killed. Mr. Parsons, conductor of the milk train, was badly injured. Engineer Lyman, of the New York and New Haven road, who was on the milk train, was also injured. Mr. Willis Mansfield, track superintendent at New Haven, and others, were somewhat injured.

LOCALS.

OUR SMASH ITEM.—The Express West broke the axle of driving wheels of the Locomotive on Smiths "big fill" last Tuesday evening: causing a detention of some hours. No one hurt.

Hon. Heister Clymer is at present paying a visit to St. Mary's, on a hunting excursion.

The United States Court at Pittsburg, has appointed, L. J. Blakely Esq., a United States Commissioner for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

LEFT.—We had the pleasure of seeing the mammoth boat "Burns" leave this port on Thursday morning last, heavily loaded with one steam engine, flour, pork, feed and we presume, a large quantity of "old tom" or some other evil spirit. In our opinion Capt. B. is fully competent for the task, and a safe landing of the boat at its intended port may be expected.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Mrs. B. J. Jackson, for a splendid mess of Sweet Potatoes, sent us by her.

MILL BURNED.—We are sorry to learn that the Portable Steam Saw Mill of Mr. A. S. Rines, at Lake City, was burned one night last week. We did not learn any particulars.

FEELS BETTER.—The Stage proprietor who in mistake, cleaned off a spron of long "tailed boys" in Thayers barn—thinking he was in his own barn with his horses. Be careful James, if the agent should find it out, it might cause trouble.

In town.—McCartney the picture man He will soon be ready to accommodate all that may want a good picture of themselves or friends. His rooms will be in the "Fountain House."

ON TIME.—The different trains on the P. & E. R. R. If they fail to make time noted on the time table, they are sure to make some other time, if it should be time to get off the track.

HUMBURG.—Russell's Panorama, which was on exhibition here last Thursday evening.

The Herald states that Jeff. Davis is to be arraigned simply on the charge of treason, and that James S. Speed, General Rosseau, John H. Clifford and Wm. M. Everts, are retained by government as prosecuting counsel, and Chas. O'Connor and R. H. Gillett for the defence.—Warren Ledger.

A correspondent writing from Pit Hole, says: Pit Hole City is something to look at but nothing to live in, and I am going to leave it in about five minutes, bidding it, with all its wonders, as I humbly trust, a lasting farewell; leave it to all its barrels, oil, eggshells and elbows; to its teamsters at sixteen dollars a day, that would not go to Congress if they could, and its millionaires eating with the bread of a knife blade and sleeping upon hay-pillows. It is a magnificent lottery where of flowing wells and grand prizes, and "dry holes" blank as the face of astonishment. And yet it presents a scene of vigorous Yankee life, possible nowhere on earth but in America, and nowhere in America but just here.—Warren Ledger.

A BRUTAL MURDER.—The Washington City papers of Monday, gave the details of a most brutal and cold blooded murder, was committed in that city on Sunday morning. A woman named Harriet Wilkes was found murdered in a closet adjoining her room, the body being still warm. She was dragged with chloroform, and her person rifled of considerable jewelry. Levi F. Farwell, a former paramour of hers, but with whom she had been in enmity for several years past, was seen to leave the house by the neighbors at about the hour at which the deed was committed. The jury of inquest in their verdict implicated Farwell as the murderer.—Pittsburg Post.

A Southern Candidate's Card.

The following announcement of a candidate was found posted on a tree by the roadside, and brought to the editor of the Jackson Mississippiian, who gave it a gratuitous publication: "Attention Sovereigns!—Allow me, through this medium, to introduce myself to your acquaintance as a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Hinds county. If any one should be so inquisitive as to ask why a man of my gigantic intellect should fly so low, my answer is this: The Feds, in May, 1864, deprived me of my left wing; therefore vaulting ambition must stoop its flight to a level with my capability. Again, should any one wish to know why I do not have printed bills, I would civilly reply that my pocket-book would laugh for a week at the rustle of a greenback, and would never survive the faintest clink of metallic currency. "I would like very much to call on the dear people, and talk to them face to face; but, to effect this, my little school would have to close, and with it my bread and butter. "Under these circumstances I hope to be excusable. "With high regards, I am yours to command. J. B. HUGHES."

Important Inventions.

Paper was invented in China, 170, B. C. The Calendar was reformed by Julius Caesar 25 B. C. Saddles came into use in the fourth century. Horse shoes made of iron were first used A. D. 481. Stirrups were not made until a century later. Manufacture of silks brought from India to Europe A. D. 551. Pens first made from quills 635 A. D. Stone buildings and glass introduced into England A. D. 674. The figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe by Saracens A. D. 991. Paper of cotton rags invented towards the close of the 10th century. Paper made of linen in 1300. The first regular bank was established at Venice 1157. Linen first made in England, 1263. Spectacles invented 1280. The art of weaving introduced into England, 1330. Musical notes as now used invented 1390. Gunpowder invented at the city of Cologne, 1320. Cannon first used at the siege of Algiers, 1342. Muskets in use 1370. Pistols in use 1554. Printing introduced into England in 1471. Post offices established in France in 1464; in England, 1581; in Germany 1641. Tobacco introduced into France by Nicot, 1560. Potatoes first introduced into Ireland and England, 1555. Circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey in 1619. The first newspaper published in England in 1588; first in Venice 1630; first in France 1631. Coffee introduced into England in 1641. Tea introduced into England, 1666. Steam engine invented by the Marquis of Worcester in 1655. Fire Engines invented, 1663. Turbines first made in England in 1663. Bayonets invented in Bayonne, 1670; first brought into use at the battle of Turin, 1693. Stereotype printing invented 1725. Air balloons and aerostation invented in France, 1782. The first mail carried in England by stage coach, 1785. Cotton gin invented in Georgia in 1795. ORDER RESPECTING DESERTERS.—The following order has just been issued by the Secretary of War: WAR DEPARTMENT, Adj.-Gen's Office, Oct. 17, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—Hereafter no person shall be arrested as a deserter for having failed to report under any draft, or for any other non-compliance with the enrolment act or the amendments thereto. Any and all persons of this class now held will be immediately discharged. By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General. A Rich Marriage Ceremony. The following description of a marriage in Illinois by a newly appointed Justice of the Peace, who is somewhat of a wag, is taken verbatim from a letter written to a friend: Having been appointed to a desirable "posish" of Justice of the peace, I was accosted on the 5th of July, by a sleek looking young man, and in silvery tones, requested to proceed to a neighboring hotel, as he wished to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony. Here was a "squelcher." I had never done anything of the kind; had no books or forms; yet I was determined to do things up strong, and in a legal manner, so I proceeded to the hotel, bearing in my arms one of the Revised Statutes, one ditto Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, one copy large size Bible, a small copy of the Creed and Articles of Faith of the Congregational Church, one copy of Pope's Essay on Man, and a sectional part of the map where the victim lived. Having placed the table in the middle of the room, and seated myself behind it, I, in trumpet tones, called the case. With that the young man and woman, with great alacrity, stepped up before me. Having sworn them on the dictionary to answer well and truly all the questions I was about to ask, I proceeded. I told the young man that, being an entire stranger, I should have to ask him to give bail for the costs. Having heard this so frequently in court, I thought it indispensable. He answered if I meant the fee for performing the ceremony, he would deposit it then and there. As I did not know exactly what I did mean, I magnanimously waived that portion of the ceremony. I then told him it would be necessary to give bail to keep the peace. This he said he was willing to do when he arrived home, and I then waived that point also. Having established to my satisfaction that they wanted to get married, and that they were old enough to enter into that blessed state, I proceeded to tie the knot. I asked him if he was willing to take that woman to be his wife. He said he was. I told him that I did not require haste in the answer, that he might reflect for a few minutes if he wished. I told him she looked like a fine girl, and I had no doubt she was, but if the sequel proved that he had been taken in, I did not want to be held responsible. I said he must live, or, and she must be "happy" around the

house nor spit tobacco juice on the floor, all of which he promised faithfully to heed.

"Now," said I, "Georgianna (her name was Georgianna,) you hear what Humphrey says. Do you accept the invitation to become his wife? Will you be lenient toward his faults and cherish his virtues? Will you ever be guilty of throwing furniture at his head for slight offences, and will you get three meals a day without grumbling?" She said she would. I then asked them if they believed in the commandments, and they said they did. Having read the creed and articles of faith, as aforesaid, I exclaimed: "Humphrey, take her; she is yours; I cannot withhold my consent. Georgianna, when safe in the arms of your Humphrey you can defy the scolds and jeers of the world." I then read a little from the "Essay on Man," including that passage, "Man wants but little here below, but wants that little long." As a finale to the scene, I delivered the following exordium: "Go in peace and sin no more." The generous Humphrey having placed a fifty-cent in my unwilling palm, I bade the happy pair a final adieu.

HOLD ON BOYS! Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or to say an improper word. Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any improper act. Hold on to your feet when you are on the point of kicking, or running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime. Hold to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others are about you. Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games of mirth and revelry.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. "An elegant combination for Croup." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. "I recommend their use to public speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. "Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio. "Very beneficial when suffering from Colds." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN THE GENUINE.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Reward will be paid by Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., for a medicine that will cure coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, or relieve consumptive cough as quick as Coe's cough Balsam.

Let all our Readers know

That Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will certainly cure the worst cases of dyspepsia in existence, will stop pain after eating as soon as you take it, and is a most excellent article for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DIED.—At the residence of Hon. II. Southern, in this place on Saturday Oct. 25th, John Patterson, late of Moline Ill. Aged 73 years and 11 months. Meadville Pa., and Rock Island Ill's papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Orphan's Court.

In the matter of the Petition of William H. Marr guardian of Mary Hellen Marr, William P. Marr and Alen Marr and Wm. P. Hull guardian of David B. Marr, Alfred Marr and Annetta Marr, minor children of David Marr late of Northumberland Co., deceased. In the Orphan's Court of Elk County. At an Orphan's Court, held at Ridgway, in and for the County of Elk, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1865.

AN exemplified record from the Orphan's Court of Northumberland county Penn'a., decreed a sale of certain real estate therein mentioned. And now to-wit, October 6th 1865, the Petition of Wm. H. Marr guardian of Mary Hellen Marr, Wm. P. Marr and Alen Marr and Wm. P. Hull guardian of David B. Marr Alfred Marr and Annetta Marr, minor children of David Marr, late of Northumberland county, in the state of Pennsylvania deceased, setting forth among other things that their said Wards are seized in their demesne as of fee of and in the sixth seventh interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Jay township, Elk county, containing eighty seven acres of land and praying the Court to make a decree, authorizing said petitioners to raise the sum of one thousand dollars, from the sale of said Real Estate. Whereupon the court after due consideration had, do order and decree a sale of the aforesaid real estate. GEO. ED. WEISS, Clerk of Orphan's Court.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of the above order of the Orphan's Court of Elk county, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Ridgway, Elk County Penn'a., on Monday the 20th day of November, A. D. 1865 at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, the sixth seventh interest of the following described tract of land, situate as follows. Commencing by Joseph Dill and George Weiss and running thence West one hundred and eighty seven and a half perches, thence South to a corner,