

THE SEC. P. 1 PR. 5 19th, 1863. THE G. REIS, RESPONDE PROPERTY. ". F. Bucker, Thursdays.

FOR SHYRRNOR,

HIE-TER CLYMER. OU BERKS COUNTY.

### NEWS SUMBIARY,

The hill to relations the sum of ESOU, how to the State of Pennsylvania there are a law.

cola, Tothan Stevens, Renound Summer the success of a measure committed for Governor, spoke as follows: (See Re dimentical. The buildings will be sold at auction, and the land returned to the

Hen. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York is dead. He was one of the prominent men of the nation. At the cratic support, time of his death he held the position Mr. Johnson's most formidable compethat for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency.

appointed a man identified with the

and is perhaps as full and truthful an ex-

President Johnson has commenced the decapitation of the Radical officeholders in favor of "the boys in blue" Harrishurg, and appointing Brig. Gen.

island of Campa Bello, and are being that the executive officers of the governpidly reinforced, from New York and erament should be in barmony with Boston. Their point of concentration, prior to their embarkation suchus to be at Eastport, Maine. It is reported that Head Center Stephens is with Killian. It is also said that they have captured a British war vessel. English vessels of war are arriving at that point and the Canadian government is making great reparations to meet them. This move of the Fenians is under the O'Mahony Sweeny are also making great prepara-tions for the invasion of Canada.

H'ar has not yet acrually broken out between Austria and Prussia, but is generally regarded as inevitable. There is yet one chance for peace, in the oftere I mediation of the Duke of Coburg. Austria and Prussia are both completely prepared. Some of the smaller Ger. man states have determined to preserve an armed neutrality. A camp of 70, 000 men has been formed by the King of Italy, at Bologna. The Paris Constitutional says that whatever may happen, France will not be found un.

prepared. The official Guzette of Portugal pub. lishes a contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy for a telegraph line to America.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in next November, the second in March next, and the third in November 1867.

## A DILE.W.W.A.

The radicals, notwithstanding all their arguments for the pressing necessity of the Civil Rights Bill, seem to have so framed it that it must be for some time a dead letter, and for that time too, when, by their own arguments, it is most needed. Their want of confidence in President Johnson led them to culty. The Constitution provides for the helding of such courts in States only. But the radicals deny the existence will be remembered that Chief Justice CHASE in his reply to President JOHN. SON in reference to the trial of JEFFER, SON DAVIS, took the ground that the State was not sufficiently restored to justify him in holding court in the Frate of Virginia. Here is a dilemma. t also then the Civil Rights Bill has exchange.

the regulatic machinery for its enforcement. If, as the radicals contend, they are not States in the Union, then the Civil Rights Bill is a dead letter, for want of proper officers to execute it

### THE OFFICES.

The great bugbear which for the and quiet of the disunionists, was the fear that President Journson might excase them from further service as office holders, and give their places to Demo erats. It has been the uniform practice of every federal administration to choose or exponent incurred do ing the war, its appointers from among those of the in organizing and equipping troops, has same political faith. And this practice the United States in colu or its equivapassed both homes of Congress, and is not without reason, for who would ex- lent. you approved by the President and is poet a policy to be well sustained except Form Stanton, Cavadl, Slocara, Line through its friends; who would expect MER, now the Democratic candidate for urrounding Bushington have been its execution to the hands of its enemies. This very fear which has agitated the radicals, is of itself evidence, A large number of Post Offices in (if evidence were longer necessary of a about to offer a resolution of this kind; Mississippi, were on the Loth hist, or- fact supatent), of their own hostility to President Journson, as well as an acknowledgment of the slaverity of Demo-

President Jourson, although he of United States Attorney for the Pass would have been justified by the uni. tern District of New York. He was form practice of former administrations, in Joing all they had expected of him, has adopted a programme for which the It is reported that the President has radicals were totally unprepared. They notamen I Samuel G. Courtney, Esq. and expected him to appoint the officesor United States District Attorney at Seeking politicians of the Democratic S. Dickinson, deed. Also, Henry A. Smyths for collections of the Democratic party, and had already prepared their full owns to receive such a use of execu-Sinythe for collector of the port of New followers to receive such a use of execu-York. This is an important position, tive patronage as the crowning proof of and always regarded as a fat job. The his having become a "traiter" and a distribute as usual had their candidates, "copperhead." But the President, rebut the President, ignored them and cognizing the services of the men who, Suprime to President of Sew York, Mr. upon field and tide here the brunt of the Suprime to President of one of the New contest, and recognizing too, that they were in sympathy with him on the great dent of the Southern Confederacy, who has to the heads of departments, in is rather favorably considered by the people from his netice opposition to the securior of his own State, has been examined as a wirness before the Research and sailors, and that in promoconstruction Committee. His testino lions they shall have the preference.ny is lengthly, candid, and interesting, This masterly move in the campaign position of the feeling of the people of the South as can be had. We shall give it to our renders in full next week.

against the radicals has compared to the renders in full next week.

What was to be the crowning proof of his trea. son, has proved his unflinching patriotism. They had relied upon the Senate by removing Post master Bergner of refusing to confirm his appointments when he should attempt a change. But

Knipe as his successor,
Reports from Mexico are highly faThey are said The gallant men who periled their
The gallant men who periled their The Fenian excitement is higher than Jourson in opposition to the fragment ever. The Fenians under B. Deran of Congress in its attempt to make the Killian have offseted a forlyment on the war a failure. It is right and proper

# OUR NEW DRESS.

As will be preceived, we this week present the ADVOCATE to our readers in a new dress. Of course this improvement in our paper costs money ; and as cost something. You cannot afford wing. The Roberts wing under Gen. it is our desire to publish a first class that, Oh! no! Fulsome praise, laudacountry newspaper, we must have a new press, and as our small list of subscribers will not warrant us in purchasing his wife and little ones with the bare one, we would respectfully ask our pat. rons to use their influence in our behalf so as to get us 300 additional subseribers. We know that this can easily be done, if our friends will take it in hand.

## HANKLYGS EXCHANGE.

The mystery of banking and exchange is here very cleverly shown :On the banks of the noble Susque. hanna stands the pleasant village of Clearfield. Like all places of its kind. it has its merchants and its banker, and, naturally enough, the merchant depos. its his funds in bank until his necessi ties require them. An instance of sharp practice, in this connection, ocenred there a short time ago, which is worthy of mention. Mr. M., a mer. chant, being on the eve of starting to Philadelphia to purchase goods, called upon Mr. F., his banker, for a large amount of funds which he had from time to time deposited, and which he now would have occasion to use. Having to travel some distance by stage, Mr. M. was advised by Mr. F. not to risk carrying the money, but to pur-chase a draft on a banker in the city. Although exchange was worth one per cent., yet Mr. F. kindly agreed to charge him only five-eights, whereupon the draft was accepted. The next morn. withhold its execution from his hands, ing, as Mr. M. was taking his place in and place it in those of the judiciary of the stage, he was hailed by F., with, "I the Federal Courts. Here arises a diffi. say, M., I have a small package I wish you would carry to Philadelphia for me."
M. willingly took charge of the package, and finding it addressed to the would we ever recognize your highsame party upon whom the draft was handed act of usurpation. We told of the Southern States as States. It drawn, made no delay in delivering it you we would vote against any and upon his arrival in the Quaker City. every resolution, even should you offer Great was his surprise, however, when the gentlemanly banker proceeded to eash his draft by coolly opening the package he had himself carried, taking from thence the amount of his deposits at home, less five-eights per cent., and handing it to him with a reliable to the sold up for a principle, and we triumphed. You offered the reso. Intion, as you offered others, for the purpose of making clap trap capital against us amongst the soldiers and the people have been wanting for a principle, and we triumphed. You offered the reso. In the vacancy. handing it to him with a polite "Good others. You paraded our vote through-morning, sir!" M. thinks Clearfield out the State as a high crime and a sin,

TRUTH FROM THE RECORD OF 1861. Clymer For The Soldier.

The disunion press is full of lies in regard to the action of Democratic Sen. ators in 1864, before the Senate was organized. After its organization, viz: rave and fume and sweat—all to no on the 30th of March, 1864, Senator purpose, gentlemen. We intend to ex. last few months has disturbed the peace HOPKINS offered the following resolu. tion : (See Record, page 536.)

> Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for a law re. quiring the payment of non-commissiond officers and privates in the service of

Upon this resolution Senator Chycord, page 538.)

from Washington (Mr. Hopkins) was had I been aware of the fact, I might have been able to form a more correct judgment as to his intentions in so do-

JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER. I presume he designed to perform an act of simple justice to those who, on the tented field, are struggling for the maintenance of this Government, He himself avows his intention to place this meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, so far as relates to their pay, upon a footing with those sleek, well paid, well fed, truly loyal, and most discreet gen. tlemen who, in this time of trial, are idling sunny hours in the courts of Europe as our foreign ministers, while the soldier is enduring the pains, the trials and the dangers of a campaign. Contemplate the picture; the one class other clad in homespun and paid in greenbacks! The one surrounded by all the luxury which gold can buy, the Alex. H. Stophens, law Vice Prosi question of restoration, has issued a cirmisery which paper money everentails! An unprejudiced observer, sir, would not, it seems to me, be likely to attribute any sinister or improper motive to one who attempts to equalize in some degree the condition of these two classes. Surely, sir, the disparity between one hundred and sixty dollars a yearthe wages of the soldier-paid in greenbacks-and the salaries of our foreign ministers, ranging from seven to twenty thousand a year, paid in gold, is of such magnitude that it should not be "dis. loyal" to attempt to equalize it.

## TALK AND NO WORK.

To me, sir, it is strange, passing strange, that those who profess so much love for the soldier, who are externally parading themselves as the "soldiers' friends," who would make the soldier believe that every one outside the pale of their political communion is his enemy, whose whole stock in trade is to yell that they are " loyal," and to boast that they love the soldier better than wile or child, should here to-day resist a proposition so fair and just. By your deeds you shall be tried. Honeyed words of flattery cost nothing. To sus. tain this resolution and the enactment of its purpose into a law, might impose some slight additional taxation upon your "loyal" gentleman, and that would tion without stint-that you can give; it is in your line; but when the soldier asks for the means wherewith to supply necessaries of life-which, owing to the vicious system of finance inaugurated by Republican rulers, have been raised to fabulous prites—you turn your backs upon him and brand as "disloyal" every man who dares to advocate his claims. That is a species of disloyalty of which I, for one, am neither ashamed nor afraid. If it be "disloyal" to stand by, guard, protect and defend the poor and humble against the rich and powerful; to be in favor of the soldier rather than of a shoddy contractor, then I am disloyal. It is a kind of disloyalty of which you, gentlemen on the Republican side, will never be accused by those who know you. Where the spoils are, there will your hearts be

USURPATION IN THE SENATE. Possibly, sir, the Senator from Washditional motive-that was, to relieve himself, and those who act with him posharge that we were opposed to an increase of the pay of the soldier. When them, Can a majority in Congress ex. this Senate was unorganized, as we then believed, and as you subsequently admitted by proceeding to elect a Speaker, a resolution was offered on the opposite side of this chamber, instructing our Senators and requesting our Represen. tatives in Congress, to vote for a bill in-creasing the pay of the soldiers. We then voted against it, as under similar circumstances we would to-day. We told you then that by no vote of ours It the Southern States are States in the great on banking, and F. "some" on when you knew in your hearts that every representation you made, as to fly. Brickbats.

our position, was simply false. But the resolution of the Senator from Wash. ington has unearthed you. It has stirred up a fearful commotion amongst the ranks of the faithful. You gnash your teeth in impotent rage, and are swollen up with undischarged bile. You pose your duplicity, and we have done

t. Hence those tears. I advise you to cover your intentions in some more skillful way, or I shall again draw aside the flimsy veil which shields you from open contempt.

#### PAY THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

But, sir, what will be the effect of

the resolution should Congress enact a law in accordance with its spirit? Will it not be precisely what you gentlemen forced us to vote against, when you at-tempted usurpation? The soldier will be paid in coin or its equivalent; that is to say, his wages will be increased by the difference between gold and greenbacks. It gold at the end of any month I did not know, sir, that the Senator is sixty per cent, above greenbacks, the common soldier will receive twenty dol-lars and eighty cents, instead of thirteen dollars, for his month's services. If you were honest in your proposition to increase his pay, how can you object? When he entered the service, his pay was thirteen dollars per month in gold for then gold was not above par. The resolution simply proposes to keep our plighted faith with the most meritori. ous of all public servants; with him who defends our homes and firesides. Tell me, gentlemen, were you honest or dishonest in your proposition? You shall not evade an answer by calling me dis-loyal. The word has no terrors for me. Three years ago you paid the foreign minister and the private soldier in gold. Why, to-day, do you continue to pay him who is basking and revelling in the smiles of royalty, and refuse it to him who, amid the roar of cannon and a storm of bullets, is battling in your declothed in purple and paid in gold, the fence? Answer me if you dare. We will not be deterred from making the inquiry by threats or denunciations. We on this side of the chamber claim for ourselves as much interest in and devotion to the Government founded upon the Constitution as you claim to possess. We do not impugn your mo tives; you shall not ours. We are not to be cajuled or intimidated here or elsewhere. We are your peers and equals here and every place. We know our rights and will maintain them. We will stand by the Constitution and Un. ion of these States, and we tell you, aye, we charge it upon you, that you are the only men who would destroy both.

Charges are constantly made against us of want of fidelity to the Government, of sympathy with treason, and of aiding the rebellion. We defy you to make them good. This matter had better be understood and settled here and now. It is true, we are not the slaves of any administration. You shall not set the blacks free and enslave white men. We know no Government which is not based upon the Constitution, and we will neither aboy nor be "loyal" to any other. Is my language sufficiently precise? is it clear? I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not "loyal" to any administration; I am ever so to true government, founded upon and acting in accordance with the Constitution, of which it is the mere creature and exponent. More than this, you nor any living man can not demand of any one. To do so is to make yourselves masters and those of whom you make the demand slaves. We wish you to fully understand that you shall never exercise any such power over us. The history of the past should teach you that the race to which we belong may possibly be exterminated, but never en-

Senator Clymer and every other Democrat voted for this resolution, and the Disunion Senators voted to kill it by amending it, and having a majority, effected its amendment, and thus defeated the original proposition.

"THE HOUSE."-WHAT IS A QUO-RUM ?-The Journal of Commerce discusses this now very important question—what is a House of Congress? And what is a quorum? Two-thirds of the House can override a veto,-but,-

What is two-thirds of the House of Representatives or of the Senate? The proclamation of the President has declared the pacification of various States. Those States have not seceded from the Union, because they could not, either ington offered the resolution with an ad- legally or by forcible resolution. Are the Senators and Representatives of those States to be counted in consider. litically, from the base and unfounded ing what is the House? They have been elected but their seats are refused clude members elected, and by so doing reduce the number forming the House, so that a quorum shall consist a majority only of those admitted to seats, and two-thirds shall be countd only as of those who are in their seats -Ex.

> -Official decapitation is soon to occur very pleutifully, if we may take as a premonitory symptom the rumored re. moval of several Government officers in the West. On Thursday, the late in. cumbent of the Collectorship of the Pittsburg District was removed and ex-Gov. Johnson, of this State, appointed by the President to fill the vacancy.

The most dangerous bats that

HORRIBLE MURDER .- Philadelphia has lately been the scene of the most horrible tragedy that it has ever been our unpleasant duty to record. The name of the murderer is Anthony Probst, who has been arrested and is now in prison. He entered the house and said he wanted work, and induced the lady of the house to go to the barn to find some work for him, and when she had got there he split her head open with an axe, which he had provided himself with. He successively killed eight of the same family.

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EXECUTORS NOTICE. — WHEREAS, of Daniel Hewitt, late of Jay township, Elk county dec d, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly nuthenticated for settlement.
WM. B. HEWITT.

JOSIAH W. MEAD, Executors Apr-12'66-6t-pd. ATTENTION COMPANY!

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