

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HIESTER CLYMER,**  
OF BERKS COUNTY.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Fenian invasion of Campo Bello is about "played out." The Canadian forces in front with the American force under Gen. Meade, to preserve neutrality in the rear, is too formidable a combination to permit of success. We are now told that the whole thing was much magnified by the newspapers. The last news from that quarter shows the manner in which the Fenians are not up. First dispatch to the effect that a party of Fenians had attempted to cross over from Calais to St. Stephens. Second dispatch spoils the story by stating that the party consisted of ten.

A new movement is now said to be threatening on the lakes. The Deputy United States Marshal seized one hundred and forty Springfield rifles at Osgo, found secreted in a barn which had been shipped to a prominent Fenian as "machinery." This movement by the lakes is to be under General Sweetser. The Gallion Islands in Lake Ontario, which are at present only inhabited by sea gulls, are stated to have been pitched upon as a place of rendezvous and base of supplies.

The Cholera is now the great topic of discussion. Two vessels are now in New York harbor, having the disease on board—the England and the Virginia. On the Virginia, from the 12th to the 22d inclusive, there occurred sixty-one deaths. In the hospital ship there were on last Friday, thirty-four cases; on Saturday, sixty-seven; on Sunday, seventy-three—a total increase since Friday of thirty-nine.

Terrible explosions have taken place in San Francisco and Apia, involving much loss of life and destruction of property. These explosions were caused by a new chemical compound known as Nitro Glycerine, which is said to have ten times the explosive force of gunpowder. Since these explosions, its manufacture and transportation is much denounced, and the subject has been taken up in Congress.

The President has made a number of nominations to offices, but the Senate does not seem disposed to act on them. Maj. Gen. Sickles is appointed Minister to the Hague.

Restoration.

Owing to the great length of the testimony of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS we are not able to give it entire to our readers in this issue, but we shall conclude it in our next. We believe that the importance of the subject, the acknowledged standing and influence of the witness in the South, and the lucid and candid character of his testimony, fully justify us in devoting to so large a portion of our space. It has been published in all the leading papers, and very nearly all in commenting upon it, have spoken favorably of Mr. STEPHENS and the honesty with which he has testified. The New York Tribune says:

"The testimony of A. H. Stephens, as printed elsewhere, will be read with peculiar interest. The second officer in the Confederacy—but always regarded as a reluctant Rebel—possessing the confidence of the good men of the South more thoroughly than any of their leaders, his words have more than ordinary meaning. He tells us that an overruling majority of the people of Georgia are now willing to accept the results of the war in all their fulness, to become loyal citizens, and abandon forever any claim to exercise the right of secession. That experiment is a failure, and if nothing else deterred them, the memory of the dreadful war would be sufficient. Emancipation is accepted by the people in good faith.—The negroes desire to work, and the relations between employer and employee are as satisfactory as in any part of the world."

Taking the Tribune's condensed statement of the testimony, with its endorsement of STEPHENS, every candid mind must acknowledge that the evidence fully sustains every statement made by President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT as to the feeling of the southern people, and consequently justifies the President's policy of restoration. If an overruling majority are willing to accept the results of the war in all their fulness, to become loyal citizens, and abandon forever any claim to exercise the right of secession "what reason can there be against readmitting them to the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution. The rights of the negroes (the only rights of which the radicals seem to take cognizance) surely can not be in peril, where "emancipation" is accepted by the people in good faith "and the relations between employer and employee are as satisfactory as in any part of the world."

[For the Advocate.]

Asiatic Cholera.

This dread scourge whose ravages in this country in former years, have given terrible proof of its malignant powers, has again entered our borders to renew its work of death. Last summer we gazed with awe and trembling upon its restless progress westward from Central Asia, through Europe and Africa, marking its track by the countless thousands of its victims, and a feeling of profound thankfulness filled us when the summer had passed, and the relentless disease seemed to have expended its force in reaching the western limits of the old world. But early spring has hardly opened, when we behold the insatiate monster, seemingly but invigorated by the winter's inactivity, at our very thresholds demanding our lives.

The denizens of the cities of the seaboard are astir with fear. Thousands will rush from infected districts into the country. We are not out of danger.—If any fact in reference to this disease which has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill to control it, is settled, it is that the disease is infectious and follows the course of travel and commerce.—Ridgway, during the former visitations of this plague was in the bosom of the wilderness, "forty miles from any place," and had but little communication with the outer world. Now, we are upon the line of a great thoroughfare with daily comers and goers. Our pure water and pure air may attract visitors flying from the disease, who may bring the infection with them. Let every one make it a point to give some attention to those sanitary regulations which are generally conceded to be useful for prevention. Above all things preserve cleanliness—cleanliness of your persons, your clothing and your dwellings. This is the grand means of prevention, not only of cholera but of all other diseases. It has been well said in this respect that "cleanliness is akin to godliness."

An Unfair Test.

A. H. STEPHENS testifies that the Southern people are not favorable to negro suffrage, and this is the grand and only evidence of their alleged continuing disloyalty and unfitness for congressional representation. Why do not the radicals apply this same test to Connecticut, which last spring gave 11000 Republican majority, but last fall 6000 majority against negro suffrage—or to Wisconsin, another Republican State, which also voted last fall against negro suffrage—or to any northern State, for there is not one but what draws invidious distinctions against colored persons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We commend the following able letter of L. T. L. to the favorable consideration of our readers as being pervaded by the true spirit. In the great national trial through which we are now passing, we should not brood over the dead issues of the past, but grapple with the momentous questions upon whose decision depends the weal or woe of our country in the future. We care not what may have been the candidate's position on issues of the past; that is of no importance now; if he is sound on the great question of Restoration he is with us and we with him. It is no reason that men should differ upon the question of to-day, simply because they differed upon another question yesterday. It is to be expected that thinking men will arrive at different conclusions upon the same subject, and that the mass of thinking men shall be divided differently upon different subjects.

We have therefore no hesitation in saying for ourselves and our paper, that we are willing to support any candidate for Congress who endorses and will support the principles enunciated by President JOHNSON in his veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill without regard to whether he comes from Republican or Democratic ranks.]

Next Congressman.

MR. EDITOR.—The time is now approaching when the people of this Congressional district should be thinking about the selection of a representative to succeed the present incumbent—Glenn W. Seefield. I take it for granted that neither he or any other man representing the sentiments he does, can obtain a majority of the votes of this district, if the voters are permitted a fair and dispassionate expression of their opinions.

Firmly convinced of the truth of this conviction you may possibly aid in accomplishing a great public good by giving publicity to the following views and suggestions of one who has spent much anxious thought upon the subject—one who has no personal end or aim beyond that which belongs to the "general welfare," to accomplish—one who is not a politician, and can in no sense claim membership with the Democratic party.

All admit that party spirit has been carried to excess; and many claim that the late devastating war, and the present deplorable and distracted condition of our once happy, prosperous and perfect United States is clearly traceable to the violence of party spirit. Be the cause what it may, it is now unmistakably the duty of every patriot to pursue that course which is best calculated to restore peace and good will between the people of the Northern and Southern States—if that be possible. Representative men of the South say it is—so far as they are concerned. They tell us that, having appealed to the sword, they have made up their minds to submit to its decision in good faith, and more than this: As if for the purpose of appeasing the spirit of Abolitionism—after Congress having solemnly resolved that the war waged for no purpose of "aggression," or of interference with "established institutions of any of the States"—they have cordially assented to the total abolition of their cherished institution by Constitutional amendment. With the hope of restoring peaceful relations between the sections so lately belligerent, they have done many, year after other things that, as a Christian people, they can be asked to do.

And what have we of the North done? It is answered, we are not required to do any thing. But are we not exacting too much? They offer to come back, and be part of us, and help us pay our debts, and defend us against our enemies; but we say "No, we are not ready to do that. We will punish you, not as individuals, but as communities—as States. We will tax you, we will help pay our debts, and fight our battles, but we will not extend to you the privileges of freemen—the right of representation."

There is the issue between the President and the majority of Congress. The President seeing that the objects of the war are fully accomplished, that peace is fully restored, and that there is not a hostile arm in rebellion against the National authority, is in favor of the admission of the Southern Senators and Representatives—well knowing that each House still retains the power to expel any of its members for cause. In this he is but carrying out what he believes to be the wishes of a vast majority of the people of the whole country; and is no doubt doing precisely what the lauded Lincoln would do, if living.

Against him is arrayed a large majority in both branches of Congress, under the lead of Sumner, in the one, and Stevens, in the other—two men so extremely radical in their views that it is safe to assume that there are not a dozen men, either in the Senate or House, who are willing to go the full length that they do in favor of negro equality. Yet the entire Legislature of the country is under their control, at Stevens, not a word need be said to any Pennsylvanian. This character is fully given in the history of the Buckshot war. Does any one suppose that this "old sinner" is any less a revolutionist now at 80 than he was then at 50? and were it possible, the principles and prejudices of Sumner are even more dangerous than those of Stevens.

In such a contest, when the issues are so broad and so momentous, can there be any doubt upon which side will be arrayed the honest and reflecting portion of the people? Is there a single Congressional district in Pennsylvania, in which this issue is clearly and distinctly presented to the people, which will fail to sustain the President? I think not; and so thinking call upon all men in this district who think as I do, to bestir themselves without delay.

No man is a good Democrat, or a good Republican, who is unwilling to sacrifice his party for his country—his politics for patriotism. I believe there is quite enough of this kind of patriotism in this district to carry it. Our present member has taken the lead in the denunciation of the President. Next to Forney, he is the most violent. Nothing but the blind obedience to party rule could secure for him, or for any other man who is not openly and avowedly with the President and against the radicals, the united Republican vote of the District. The Democrats are too far in the minority to afford a reasonable hope of success, should they make a regular nomination. It is then the opportunity of the conservative or, if you please, of the Johnson Republicans. Let them take the initiative, and decide upon the man. We have many from whom to select. Erie county can furnish half a dozen; Warren county can give us CARLTON B. CURTIS (an old member) Clearfield her JAMES B. GRAHAM, and no doubt there are others; all men of the very highest character; and either of whom the Democrats—being unanimous for the President—against the radicals in Congress—would delight to support. Such a movement would be triumphantly successful; and not only so, but it would be such a rebuke to dangerous men and destructive principles as would not be forgotten for at least half a generation.

Every patriot should remember—and there are patriots belonging to all parties—that our country is not yet saved; that it is beset with many perils. And they should know, before it is too late, that the only way to save it is for them to lay aside their character as partisans and set the part of patriots.

Respectfully,  
L. T. L.

—In the trial of a vagrant woman in Chicago it transpired that she generally beat her husband into insubordination by her manner, before turning on her usual round, so that he would not require her services for the remainder of the day. A hat a house-bold lady she must be!

For the Advocate.  
COAL FORMATION.

I omitted to state in my last that iron ore occurs in the shales of the two last named beds of coal, C. and D, particularly above the latter. (I shall hereafter use numbers instead of letters to designate the beds, lest I might misapply them.) Passing from D, or fourth bed in the ascending order, we come to the fifth bed of coal, which may be averaged at eighteen inches or two feet in thickness; the under part bituminous, the upper a slaty cannel coal; in one place I have seen it near four feet of the latter, except two or three inches in the bottom of bituminous coal. Above this bed occurs two beds of limestone near together, the under bed of a dark and the upper of a bluish color—the under one about eighteen inches or two feet thick, and the upper about three, but neither of them are generally of a very good quality. Passing these beds we come to a mixture of lime and sandstone which may be singly a limestone in some places. After these comes the sixth coal bed. I have never seen this bed opened on the side of the basin I am alluding to, but on the west side of one of the branches of Brandy Camp creek, and in the same position in the series of this bed I have seen it opened in two places; in each of which the coal is near three feet thick and of good quality. We next come to a bed of limestone, three or four feet thick; this is represented by the state geologist as being four feet thick at Brandy Camp, and I think Isaac Horton, Jr., burned some lime from it. The next coal in the ascending order is the seventh bed; this is from two to two and a half feet in thickness, where I have seen it opened, but it is somewhat slaty. Over this we come to the eighth or highest bed, which is three feet in thickness where I live; it is of very good quality. There is limestone under this bed. I mined the coal in this bed two winters, but the dip was the wrong way for mining on my land, and I did not want to open it on other people's, so the water made me back out and leave it; this coal was excellent for blacksmiths. Over this bed where the hills are high enough, there is a considerable quantity of brown Hematite iron ore. I saw on a small stream flowing into Rattlesnake Run, and a short distance from Little Toby, some opening of coal, one bed about five, and the other about three feet thick, of a good quality, with a bed of limestone between them. I could not locate their position in the basin from any particular marks I could discern while there. In giving a hasty account of my knowledge of part of the Little Toby coal basin, I may here remark that the averages I have given of the coal beds is designed to fall short rather than over their correct measure. As I have given some account of iron ore in the coal measures, it may not be amiss to mention that the state geologist told me that whenever the sandstone and conglomerate rock could be got under, a good bed of iron ore existed. This rock exists all along the Clarion River, and the heads of Elk Creek, frequently throwing off bog ore in springs. There are several acres of ground impregnated with the oxide of iron, which may be found at John Mesier's on Brandy Camp Creek, which undoubtedly flows from this bed.—Professor Rogers, in one of his annual reports, explains the reason of the ores seldom being seen in the underlying shales, he says they decompose and fall away; while the conglomerate rock, not easily decomposed, falls over and covers up the out crop of the ore. I will finish with an extract from his fifth annual report:

—About a mile and a half above Caladonia, on the edge of Bennett's Branch, the current has cut away the loose rock and covering soil, leaving the ore in view under the overhanging sandstone of formation twelve, (the sandstone and conglomerate rock), the bottom of which is within eight feet of the water. Immediately beneath the sandstone lies one foot of black shale, and under this three feet of brown shale, which contains scattering nodules of the ore, underlain by a solid bed of the ore, forming, with very little shale a bed between three and four feet thick."

JESSE KYLER.

AGAINST THE UNION AND FOR THE NEGRO.—The disunion majority in Congress are true to their antecedents. When we were a united and happy people, blessed with peace, prosperity and unity, they and their associates attacked the Union of the States, and the Constitution of our fathers; the one was denounced, the other vilified. Concord, amity and forbearance, the silver cords that bound our people in a common destiny, were rudely sundered, and in their stead came a career of hate, vituperation and bloodshed; love for the negro prompted its inception, anxiety, for his freedom served them in their progress, and a desire for this social elevation roused them to renewed exertion. As the peculiar friends of the Negro they nullified the plain provisions of the organic law, and violated laws enacted under its requirements. As his zealous advocates, they now violate the elementary principles of the Constitution, and refuse representation to people who are true to the laws and faithful to the Government. They were against the Union at the beginning, and they are but consistent in opposing it now. They are for the Negro and against the poor white man, and their policy of to-day is but the reflex of their sentiments in the past. Their true rallying cry is; UP WITH THE NEGRO AND DOWN WITH THE UNION. They are dis-Unionists in thought, dis-Unionists in word and dis-Unionists in deed.

NEWS ITEMS.

—General Grant is to be "sculpt" by Franklin Simmons, a young Boston artist who has a studio in Washington.

—A dog at Springfield (Ill.) was changed from jet black to pure white by use of coal oil to drive away fleas.

—The Bangor Whigs says that the Eastern part of Maine has been visited by a freshet greater than has been known for years.

—The cashier of a French bank, accused of absconding with \$140,000, has been arrested in New York, and will be returned to France under the extradition treaty.

—In Cincinnati, one day last week, an insane man made an attack upon a Catholic priest in his own house and after the latter had fled, proceeded to smash the furniture to pieces. He was finally secured by the police.

—In Canton, Ohio, there are forty-three drinking saloons, and the town pays them \$154,800 each year, enough to build a church, an academy, a public hall, a gymnasium, and found a free library, all of them upon a liberal scale.

—The Milwaukee News says that for the first time in many years the Democrats made a clean sweep of the city—electing all the officers. "Wisconsin," it concludes, "in November will send an entire Johnson delegation to Congress." Good. Push on the "earthquake!"

—The Omaha Republican of the 9th has some exciting news from Utah. It learns that "the greatest excitement prevails among the Mormons, and a fixed determination on their part to drive out or exterminate all Gentiles. Eight men have recently been assassinated, while the editor of the Vedette, with all other Gentiles has been notified to quit the country, or fare worse. Placards are posted up in Salt Lake city warning all Gentiles to leave immediately."

—At a wedding in New York, of a Miss Allaire to a Mr. Walker, the father of the bride pinned to her veil ten thousand dollar greenbacks. The groom was congratulated by his friends upon having a wife with so attractive a figure. She was also presented with sixty-two shares of Pacific Mail stock. After such a matrimonial start the husband would be a brute if he was not a pacific scale for a year to come.

—The disunion of the Southern leaders was distinguished by openness, straight-forwardness and courage. That of "the traitors at the other end" is notorious as secret, wriggling and cowardly. Davis and his adherents stalked defiantly out of the Federal councils; slammed the door noiselessly; gave warning; "drew the score;" "came up to the scratch;" "got the worst of it;" "hollered enough;" and promised to do better. On the other hand Sumner, Stevens, and their followers, sneaked into their places in Congress, and, while talking to the people with forked tongues, are picking the stars out of the flag, rending the Constitution into fragments and digging mines beneath the great temple of the Union. By keeping up an incessant fire of hard words against the people of the South and babbling continuously about negro suffrage they hope to blind the people to their devilish designs against the Union and our republican form of government.

—There is an exhibition at Baltimore, a model, some twelve feet in diameter of a revolving vessel, the invention of Mr. George T. Snyder of Lancaster, Pa. The great novelty embraced in the construction of this vessel, consists in a very simple application of locomotive power, by which this vessel is made to roll over the water instead of running through it, and so completely arranged that passengers and freight remain stationary; while the hull of the vessel is rapidly revolving, therefore, can never get aground, being adapted from her form to either land or water. Engineers, machinists, and shipwrights—many of whom have carefully examined the principle—universally concur in allowing to this vessel vast superiority in power and speed, while its practical application to navigation, in all minor points is fully conceded. It is claimed that she will eclipse any vessel now afloat. It will no doubt be seen at once the advantage that this vessel offers as an "express" agent, as it is claimed that she can easily make from sixty to eighty miles an hour, and if necessary the speed can be increased to one hundred miles an hour.

THE MARKETS.

RIDGWAY, April 12, 1866.

FLOUR, per bbl.....	\$9 60 @ 14 00
PORK.....do.....	26 00 to 27 00
BEEF.....do.....	18 00 to 20 00
WHITE FISH 1/2 bbl.....	8 75 to 9 00
MACKEREL.....do.....	11 00 to 12 00
WHEAT per bushel.....	2 00 to 2 40
BEANS.....do.....	1 75 to 2 00
BUTTER per pound.....	20 to 22
LARD.....do.....	19 to 20
CHEESE.....do.....	22 to 24
EGGS per dozen.....	40 to 45

ERIE, PA., APRIL 24th, 1866.

FLOUR per bbl.....	\$8 50 to 13 50
PORK.....do.....	26 00 to 27 00
BEEF.....do.....	18 00 to 20 00
WHITE FISH 1/2 bbl.....	8 75 to 9 00
MACKEREL.....do.....	11 00 to 12 00
WHEAT per bushel.....	2 00 to 2 40
BEANS.....do.....	1 75 to 2 00
BUTTER per pound.....	20 to 22
LARD.....do.....	19 to 20
CHEESE.....do.....	22 to 24
EGGS per dozen.....	40 to 45

ATTENTION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

Is kept up by the

DAILY ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

47

FREDERICK RUDOLPH'S

Cheap Cash Store.

Where he has on hand and for sale

MEN & BOY'S CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

LADIES & GENTS FURNISHING

GOODS,

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

LADIES & GENTS'

SHAWLS, SONTAGS,

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

NUBIAS, COMFORTERS,

SCARFS, HOODS &c.

ALSO—HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

A very large and well selected STOCK of the best made, and warranted in every respect

ALSO—GROCERIES,

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA,

RICE, FLOUR, SALT,

PORK, FISH &c.

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IN GREAT QUANTITIES

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TOBACCO AND SEGARS

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

As I say, to one and all, that my stock

is full and complete, and will be sold at small profits.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

FREDERICK RUDOLPH

St. Mary's, Nov. 25/66-17.

—The latest quotation of gold in New York is \$1 22 1/2