

FOR GOVERNOR,
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

A Civil Necessity.

Office holders and those dependent upon their smiles, affect to be much embarrassed to ascertain which side honor requires them to take in the contest between Radicalism and the President.

Strange that they should misunderstand the practical workings of the maxims "to the victors belong the spoils." Since 1861, the Republicans have had a just claim to the enjoyment of office, and most valiantly have they asserted their right. The records show that twice as many appointments were made in the civil service under Mr. Lincoln as had been made by all his predecessors. Of this, Democrats had no right to complain, and for five years they have patiently "stood out in the cold," and despite the subtle acts of a despotic foe have gallantly maintained their principles and their organization.

Suppose there is difficulty in deciding which wing of the Republicans is the party that triumphed in 1861 and 1864, it still does not affect the Democracy, and can in no manner entitle them to claim the spoils of office.

If the President would resume to dictate to Congress whom they should select to fill the offices at their disposal he would justly merit and would undoubtedly receive the severest rebuke, and yet he has precisely the same right to do this that Congress has to dictate to him the recipients of his official favors. Upon this subject the Radicals have themselves settled the question. Who does not remember that within a brief two years the Radical shibboleth, was, "THE PRESIDENT IS THE GOVERNMENT." Oppose the President and you oppose the Government. All men are traitors who do not support the President. Such were the daily utterances of the shoddy loyalists; Mr. Lincoln himself sanctioned the doctrine, and whose whole party acted upon it. The unlawful seizure and imprisonment of thousands of Democrats have indelibly impressed upon our minds this doctrine in all its length and breadth. If then, Lincoln as President was the Government, and so Johnson as President is the Government, and we commend to their lips the chalice so rudely pressed to ours.

The office are in the gift of the Executive. If he believes his policy will restore the Union and give prosperity to the whole people, and if he believes he can strengthen his cause through the offices at his disposal, he should at once and terminally use the means the Constitution and laws have given him. Three fifths of the Republicans are with the President, let through the controlling influence of their party machinery their voice is stifled, they are induced to be silent by the false assurance that all will yet be well; that the differences will yet be healed. They forget that ANDREW JOHNSON proclaimed from the steps of the Presidential mansion, that these men "are traitors." The hour for fraternization has past, the breach is irreparable, the separation is final.

Upon the question of reconstruction the Democracy in solid Phalanx are supporting the policy of the President. They seek none of the offices. They have no just claim to them. They regard the contest as one of principle—one of greater importance was never submitted to the American people. Its defeat will forever sink the last hope of our free institutions, its triumph will make a glorious future possible for our noble country.

The influence of office holders for good is but slight; for evil they may be all powerful. As supporters of a measure they weigh but little; as its opposers they are always felt. In a close contest, their opposition may turn the scale. In a deadly struggle with "traitors," can it be that the President will permit his office holders to range themselves under the banner of treason and throw into the breach against him the influence and position they hold at his pleasure? Measuring the vigor of the foe and the magnitude of the issue, is it not plainly his duty to use with unsparring hand every means that the Constitution and laws have cast upon him.

Under the sway of the Radicals, "MILITARY NECESSITY" was held to justify any violation of the Constitution and laws, and now we hold that "CIVIL NECESSITY" justify the vigorous use of

every means that are vested in the Executive under the plain terms of the organic and statute laws. The union of States is the life of the nation. Let the law of the land be wielded to preserve that life. The foe is a dangerous one and must be vanquished. The disease is desperate and efficient remedies must be resorted to. Halting measures will not answer. A clean sweep must be made. Pretended support of the President will not do. Works must show the faith of these gentlemen. They cannot support Johnson and Stevens, they must love the one and hate the other.

They must support the President's policy, they must speak favorably of it, they must support those who support it and oppose those who oppose it. Determined, prompt and energetic action on the part of the Executive, is vitally essential. He can afford to be bold in sustaining the right.

**HISTORY OF
ELK COUNTY.**

By a Northwestern Pennsylvanian.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF RIDGWAY AND VICINITY—CONTINUED.

Banker Hill settlement had progressed rapidly under the supervision of Mr. Scull; the abundant resources of Mr. Ridgway enabling him to employ a large number of hands. So many hardy, industrious and exemplary men, remotely situated as they were, required lists of a more summary character than the Acts of Assembly of Penn'a. had provided for. They therefore passed among themselves, and to have effect over a considerable space of territory, an act entitled "The Shanty Act," which was as follows: "All newly employed persons upon the works, and before their services commenced, shall furnish half a gallon of liquor as a treat for the company. In default thereof, through obstinacy or self will, or otherwise disregarding the provisions of this act, the party offending shall be rode upon a hemlock rail, carried by four men, attended by such music as shall give sobriety and solemnity to the ceremony." One individual from "down east" had been employed, and when notified of the requirements of the "Act" emphatically remonstrated against its provisions—"it was unconstitutional," the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" had never been acknowledged "down east," nor would he be robbed of three and ninepence." Here was a case. "The Union must be preserved," the law must be enforced; a court was held, the penalty inflicted according to the "act" and all went about their work as usual. Not so with this rail equitation. He would test the constitutionality of the proceeding, and went before Judge Bishop and made "information" against whom he termed "the voters." The judge "sent word" to the parties to call and answer. They all appeared and heard the charge, and oath by complainant, they, at once admitted the act and put in their plea of "justification" and produced the "shanty act." The judge very promptly decided that the act was valid in its fullest and most liberal construction; and that they had the right to pass "shanty laws," dismissing the case; each one to pay his own costs. Some pert young limb of the law may sneer at this decision of Judge Bishop in this case? The reader must pardon a farther digression. Judge Bishop deserves more than a passing notice, his name and person became so identified with the settlement of Ridgway, that he is part and parcel of its history. Joel Bishop came to the place on which he afterwards lived and died, probably as early as the year 1812 or 1813. It was a quiet spot; a little nook, near by the "summit" which now bears his name, springs of living waters about his cabin and premises formed a rill; whose gurgling waters in their downward course to add their tribute to "Potato creek" was not only his lullaby by night; but an anthem of praise to his God whom he devoutly worshipped. He was unmarried, and it was at a ripe bachelorhood that he married the widow Beckwith, they both lived to a good old age. Judge Bishop's was the last stopping place, and where the Ridgwayites entered the deep forest of 25 miles to "Gillis' settlement." The weary and "soaked" traveller here forgot his fatigue, the warm meat, kind welcome, and comfortable bed which he received was a pleasing contrast with the wilderness he had left—and here too, all the concentrated news of the day (or rather month) formed the topic of conversation, these passing in and out from Ridgway had something to add to the general stock. Law, religion and politics

were discussed and understood, parties, were in those days so clearly defined, that all who travelled that way seemed to know what they were talking about, and to which party they did belong. Thus Judge Bishop's house, in, being a man of sterling sense, and fair education, was a sort of "Bulletin board" where every important event was discussed. 'Tis true, its records might be old to some, but generally, it was as fresh, and more appreciated than what now passes over the telegraph wires. At the time of which we now write there was no post office within forty miles of Bishop's. Gillis, for a year and a half or more, was obliged to send to Connersport (the present seat of justice for Potter county) for his letters and papers, it being the nearest post office. Those, who more than ten years thereafter were ever kept in great suspense at the delay of the returns from "Potter and McKean," which were to decide the contest for a governor's election, can well appreciate the difficulties and delays. It was long averred by the politicians in Pittsburgh that the returns were marked upon a shingle and cast upon the waters of the Allegheny, and that the delay of a freshet was the cause of its long journey. The writer never fully credited this story, politicians will often, in their impatience or disappointment, exaggerate, if not tell untruths. Mr. Bishop was one of the first associate judges after the organization of McKean county for judicial purposes. His appointment being made, holding his office "during good behavior" his whole conduct being worthy of his station, he was a judge for many years, until age admonished him to retire. It is but a few years since his decease. In the summer of 1824, Enos Gillis and Reuben Alyworth came to Banker Hill. Mr. Ridgway and others were also there, among them, J. M. Hughes, who had furnished the carding machine (of which mention has been made) and who had come along to set it up. All started for Montourney, quita "cortege," the teams were three days making the journey of twenty-five miles: Enos Gillis and Mr. Alyworth had come for the purpose of settlement, the former to erect a tannery if, plenty of water and bark were to be found, and the latter, if the climate should prove beneficial to his health. Both of these gentlemen found the object of their search. Alyworth was a preacher of the Methodist denomination, and although not of the stately class of preachers, he was so highly esteemed by all Methodists for his eloquence and candor, that he was drafted upon his time and services were drawn upon his congregation could well bear, and it might be said he was compelled to escape for a while, the arduous duties of a circuit preacher whose popularity was so extensive. Mr. Alyworth found the climate so well adapted to his case, that he determined to remove his family there, which he did the following year, his wife was a niece to Mr. Ridgway. He was a valuable acquisition to the country. He made his permanent residence at Ridgway among the first settlers, remaining there till the year 1848 or nine, when he removed to Erie, Pa., where he commenced preaching again, and was a presiding elder in the Erie conference for a number of years. He now resides with his family in Trumbull county, Ohio.—His example and precepts had a marked effect upon all those in his neighborhood; he may be referred to again. As before observed, Enos Gillis was in search of a tannery location, and the mouth of the Elk was selected for him by his brother James. Mr. Ridgway was also desirous that an improvement should be made. To reach the place, it was then most convenient to take a canoe from Johnsonburg, the water was pretty well up, which made the trip easy, and also gave an opportunity of surveying the stream. From all accounts they must have then regarded it as something of a journey, they partook of their dinner upon a flat rock in the middle of the stream about a quarter of a mile above what is now called "Eagle Mills," and the rock is still there. As "Jim" was the guide, and stationed in the stern of the canoe, it was his duty, not only to keep clear from the rocks, but also to mark the time, their watches must have been left at home, for when "Jim" was called upon for the hour, it being about meridian, recourse must be had to the sun, suddenly casting his eyes upward to that luminary, it gave the sensitive craft an impulse forward, a backward somerset, and "Jim" was floundering in the deep waters. A landing on the "dining rock," before mentioned was made, the pilot's clothes were soon dried, while a "molestation" of the inner man soon restored confidence against further peril. The remainder of the trip was soon accom-

plished, not without sunny and len encounters with rocks in the rapid current, which drew from Mr. Ridgway a remark upon an insinuation, that it was more the carelessness or design of the steersman, than from any natural danger of the stream. The canoe was run up the Elk creek, to where the "Red House" now stands. The creek then entered the Clarion several rods above its present mouth. It has been filling up above, and by washing away the alluvial on the left has finally compelled the tardy citizens to riprap the shore to save their streets. As late as 1832 there was quite a large garden between the present street and the creek. Enos Gillis selected his farm, which was at the time "staked out," lines were run and fixed with as much precision as though it was on one of the streets in Philadelphia, Mr. Ridgway left nothing for conjecture in any of his operations.

During the stay of the party in "laying out" this settlement, a large tortoise was caught, Mr. Ridgway, who was a connoisseur in "turtle soup" dressed it, and it furnished a meal fit for an alderman. This rich treat in the way of sumptuous living never failed to excite a "smack," whenever alluded to by its partakers. This was the beginning of the settlement of Ridgway. Enos Gillis did not remove his family till 1827, but the intervening time was occupied in erecting a house, saw mill and tannery and clearing the land. At the same time Mr. Ridgway caused that portion of the town south of the turnpike to be cleared and fenced. It must be borne in mind, that there was no better road leading to or from the creek than such as has been described. Notwithstanding all these difficulties to be encountered the settlement progressed. Mr. James Gallagher came in the next season (1825) with his family and took charge of the erection of the tannery, and general oversight of the improvements. He subsequently purchased the farm at the (now) upper end of the village, which now belongs to H. Souther, Esq. Mr. Gallagher was a skillful mechanic at his trade, bore a conspicuous part and was active in the organization of township schools &c. His wife was a specimen of a noble woman, and her courage, industry and judgment were often brought into requisition, during the trials of their first "roughing it in the woods." Both have died, Mr. Gallagher at Ridgway, where he is buried. Mrs. Gallagher on her passage up the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky., she was returning from a visit to her daughter who resides in Mexico. Mr. Gallagher filled various offices, town clerk, supervisor and magistrate. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher's names are familiar to a great many in this section of Pennsylvania. Other mechanics were induced by Gillis to come in, Jacob Dobbin, shoemaker, Thomas Barber, blacksmith, and two or three others. They all settled on the east side of the Clarion, whilst about the same time Mr. Alyworth commenced on the west side in 1827. The dwellers in their intercourse with each other were obliged to cross the creek with a canoe. At the mouth of the Elk was a deep pool and a slight eddy extended nearly across the stream, rendering navigation safe if not easy, thus the women often had to answer the about "over," should the canoe be on their side; and no man about of spilling out were not infrequent; and many an unskilled mariner from the "Green Isle of the ocean" fresh from the bogs, attempting the crossing alone—becoming frightened by the deep water; accelerating his strokes with the paddle, his craft would soon appear as upon a pivot—its gyrations becoming more and more embarrassing, whilst he was moving surely, but slowly down the current to the dangers of the shallow ripple below; sometimes a sudden tilt backwards; a splash; a rise to the top of the water; and a grasp at the canoe, would enliven the scene of merriment among bystanders if any happened to be present.

After business commenced at Ridgway in the manufacturing of lumber, it became quite a tax upon those living nearest the creek, and it was not until 1834 that the funds could be raised to build a bridge. The first bridge across the Clarion at Ridgway was completed during that year—as also the one at what is now called "Bridgetown" across the "North Fork." In the same year and by the same contractor was built the dam at the head of the race that leads to "Hughes & Dickinson's mill."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

New Advertisements.
TEACHER WANTED.—A GOOD Teacher wanted for the Summer session of the Ridgway school. Liberal wages given. Male teacher preferred. For further particulars, address J. K. WHITMORE, Sec'y of School Board. June 14'66-3t.

NEWS DEPOT
AND PERIODICAL

STORE

DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS

will be for sale hereafter, regularly at

THE BOOK STORE
IN
ST. MARY'S.

N. B.—Any work, either American or European, Religious, Scientific, Philosophical, Historical, &c., will be procured on application as above. Any article in the Book or Stationery line not in Store, will be sent for by mail and be received in a few days after ordering. [Jun. 14-ly.]

BOOK STORE.
St. Mary's, Elk County.

JUST RECEIVED

600 BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS.

100 HARPERS NOVELS.

250 GERMAN STORY BOOKS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL

kinds of Stationary, Blank books, Time books, Pass books, and School books will always be on hand. Purchasing our Books, Paper, Envelopes &c. direct from the Manufacturers for cash, we are enabled to sell at the same rates that they can be purchased in ANY OF THE LARGE CITIES, 10 per cent allowed on all purchases of ten dollars and upwards.

W. J. BLAKELY.
June 14'66-ly.

Town Lots for Sale at IRVINE, PA.—The Subscriber, having laid out a considerable extent of ground in Town Lots, on the south side of the mouth of the Brokenstraw Creek, on the Allegheny river, at Irvine, Warren county, Penn'a., adjoining the Warren and Franklin R. R. Depot, at its junction with the P. & E. R. R., will offer them at PUBLIC SALE on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866. The facility for reaching the Oil Region from Irvine by the Warren & Franklin R. R., (being within two or three hours' travel of Tidouts, West Hickory, Pit-hole, Oil City and Franklin) together with the great natural beauty and conveniences of the site renders this property very desirable either for business purposes or private residences, inasmuch as it is of easy access to all the important oil points and is sufficiently remote from the nuisance of close proximity to oil wells and the danger of fire incident to dwelling in their midst. The Philadelphia & Erie R. R. connects Irvine with the East and west by the shortest route from the oil regions to Philadelphia and New York.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third CASH, the remainder on time if desired.
THOMAS NEWBOLD.
June 14'66-tds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
Wholesale and Retail,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz. STERESCOPIES & STERESCOPIC VIEWS Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

STERESCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,
From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STERESCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,
Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

The price and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. (June 14'66-ly.)

Announcements.
WE are authorized to announce the name of GEO. A. RATHBUN as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary &c., subject to the decision of the Democratic county Convention. June 7th '66-tf.

WE are authorized to announce the name of NEWTON LOUNSBURY as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary &c., subject to the decision of the Democratic county Convention. June 7th '66-tf.

NEW SHOP.

TIN! TIN! TIN!!!

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

John Sosenheimer & Co.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS.

ST. MARY'S, PA.

Keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large and well selected stock of TIN WARE, STOVES &c. We have everything generally kept in a Tin Shop. Our Stock of STOVES consists in part of ANTIQUITY PARLOR & COOKING STOVES, ALSO—IRON GATE & WHEAT-SHEAF STOVES.

STOVE PIPE can be had at our shop either riveted or grooved. SCOUTING AND ROOFING, done on short notice and at reasonable rates. June 14'66-ly.

DENTISTRY!

Preserve Your Teeth!

DR. J. W. BAILY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ridgway and vicinity that he will be at his rooms at the Hyde House, the last week in June and will stay four weeks. All wishing their teeth repaired will do well by giving him a call as he is a good Dentist. [June 7'66-tf.]

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS
Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. (June 7'66-ly.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT from the 5th inst. until the 15th of July next we will be in Brookville, at the office of Dr. Hunt, prepared to settle with all persons having unsettled accounts with A. S. Rhines dec'd of Warsaw township, Jefferson county Pa.
R. S. HUNT, Adm'r.
CAROLINE RHINES, Adm'x.
June 7'66-5w.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth, or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

—The Partners in a ship heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this dissolved by mutual consent.
JAS. B. HULSE, THOS. KING,
A. L. VAIL, JOSEPH KING.
Kersey, May 12'66-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented at the next term of the Orphan's Court of Elk county for confirmation.
1. Final account of W. A. Bly Administrator of David Huller dec'd.
2. Final account of Adolph Foehman Administrator of A. Kuntz dec'd.
3. Final account of John Stockman and Anthony Foehman, Administrators of Lorenz Stockman dec'd.
GEO. A. RATHBUN,
Deputy Register.
May 31'66-tf.

THE MARKETS.

RIDGWAY, June 14, 1866.

FLOUR, per bbl.....	\$11 75 @ 13 25
PORK.....	32 00
WHEAT, per bushel.....	2 70
RYE.....	1 00
CORN.....	1 10
COBS.....	55
BUCKWHEAT.....	1 25
DRIED APPLES.....	4 00
BEANS.....	3 00
BUTTER per pound.....	35
LARD.....	30
CHEESE.....	30
MACKEREL.....	12
WHITE FISH.....	10
EGGS per dozen.....	30

ERIE, PA., June 14, 1866.

FLOUR per bbl.....	\$ 8 50 to 15 00
PORK.....	21 50 to 32 00
BEE F.....	18 50 to 30 00
WHITE FISH per bbl.....	6 25 to 9 50
MACKEREL.....	11 50 to 12 50
WHEAT per bushel.....	2 50 to 2 60
BEANS.....	1 75 to 2 00
EGGS per dozen.....	20 to 22
LARD per pound.....	24 to 25
CHEESE.....	22 to 24
BUTTER.....	25 to 28