

commercial interests, and more dependent upon it than upon any other section of our extended country. If there is a single State in the Union which cannot afford to help the New England fanatics to vent their unreasoning hate upon the South, that State is Pennsylvania. It is high time we ceased to be the political bond slaves of cold-blooded Yankees. In the coming election let the people of this good Commonwealth act upon their own generous impulses and their honest convictions. They have cowered under the lash of Thad. Stevens and his radical associates long enough, and have allowed themselves to be sold to disgrace by corrupt political scoundrels like Simon Cameron too often. Every true Pennsylvanian should spur these bad men and their satellites, from the most insignificant candidate for the Legislature up to their convenient and pliant tool, John W. Geary.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Elk County Advertiser.



THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

JOHN G. HALL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
J. F. MOORE, PUBLISHER.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HIESTER CLAYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

NOTICE.—It has become necessary to have some arrangement made by which the articles written by the Editor and the Publisher can be distinguished, one from the other. Those written or selected by the Editor will be marked with the initial, H. Selections are made from other papers by the publisher, and should there be anything offensive in them, he, not the editor is responsible. The local department of the paper is conducted by the publisher.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The tornado did severe damage in Buffalo yesterday. Two persons are reported killed, and several wounded by it.

The annual Masonic pilgrimage to Mount Vernon took place yesterday. The services at the tomb were of a very interesting character.

In the House yesterday Gen. Banks stated that he had reason to believe that steps had been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain to release the Fenian prisoners.

In the New York Common Council yesterday, a Joint Special Committee reported against celebrating Independence Day, on the grounds that there are no available funds for the purpose.

An Austrian officer has arrived at Mobile, empowered to offer positions in the Austrian army to ex-Confederates. It is thought that quite a number will avail themselves of the opportunity to plunge again into the exciting scenes of war.

The New Orleans papers of the 20th inst., were received in New York by mail and distributed at the post office yesterday morning, being only four days and a-half from New Orleans. This is the quickest time on record.

On the sixteenth inst., a wagon train valued at three million dollars, and belonging to the Mexican Imperialists, was captured by the Liberals near Camargo. It had a guard of sixteen hundred Imperialists and the attacking party of Liberals numbered four thousand, commanded by Escobedo. One regiment of Mexican Imperialists went over to the Liberals at the beginning of the fight. The rest were killed or captured. The story comes direct from Escobedo's headquarters, and is confirmed by Imperial advices. The loss of the train is a severe one and will probably compel the French to abandon the whole line of Northern Mexico and fall back on the Saltillo line.—*Eric Dispatch, 27th*

Two years ago, some of our readers may remember the fact, J. F. Bollmeyer, editor of the Dayton (O.) *Empire* was brutally murdered by an Abolition mob. But some of the same clique, not content with the murder of their victim, go to work and despoil the monument erected over the tomb of this martyr to Free Speech by his friends and coadjutors. We now candidly, honestly and conscientiously ask, Is this not disgraceful sacrilege? Is it not, we ask, the worst possible specimen of unmitigated cowardice that has ever come to light? Though BOLLMEYER, has gone to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns," yet the principles he gave up his life for will be an enduring light for the youth of our land to be guided by in after and present years.—**TRUTH AT ALL TIMES.**

A communication on the pigeon subject came to hand too late for our last paper, and by some mismanagement has been mislaid, consequently we cannot publish it. Will our correspondent transmit it to us again?

Distinguished Visitors.

Our county was last week (too late to notice in our issue) visited by a party from Buffalo, as a special committee representing its citizens to inquire into, and investigate personally the coal fields; their productiveness, quality and general extent in the counties of Elk and Cameron. Hitherto mistakes in regard to the location of the most important coal basins: prompting enterprises of an expensive character and which of course proved failures—had rendered it paradoxical among capitalists, business men and citizens of that part of New York as to the existence of any large bodies of bituminous coal, as sufficient to warrant the expenditure of building Railroads to their beds. We do not disparage the citizens of Buffalo, nor of Rochester, or of any large town in western New York, in saying that this section of country, has until very lately been a "sealed book" to them, besides they had been warned by the failures upon the outskirts of the coal near their State line, to observe caution in their future examinations and appropriations. The citizens of Buffalo and others have a company chartered to build a Railroad from Buffalo via Olean to Emporium, called the "Buffalo and Washington R. R." with narrow gauge intersecting the P. & E. at the point last named.

The Legislature of New York has authorized the city of Buffalo, subject to the sanction by a vote of its citizens, to subscribe to the capital stock of this Railroad \$200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) as a preliminary of caution, the careful denizens of the city caused the appointment of this committee to visit this section and report as to the reality of the existence of coal adequate to warrant the enterprise of building this Rail Road.

The character and intelligence of the committee evince the good judgment of their appointees. The following named persons constituted the committee: Joseph Warren, Esq., editor of the Buffalo Courier; Henry Clapp, Esq., editor of the Buffalo Express.—Dr. Brunck, editor of the Weltbunger, (German); Mr. Gaib, reporter for Buffalo (German) Telegraph; Gen. Wm. T. Rodgers, Comptroller of the city of Buffalo; Charles Macomber, City Clerk; John A. Ditto, City Surveyor; Joseph L. Hoberstro, President of Common Council; Messrs. Schew, Flach, Gardner, Dart, Koons, Hausle, Shields, De Witt Clinton, Esqs., Members of City Council; Col. Prescott, Washington R. R. Co., and J. S. Gibbs, Esq.

The committee made a very favorable impression upon our citizens by their intelligence, urbanity and zeal in the discharge of their duty—trusting more to ocular demonstration than to geological reports, maps, &c.

They visited the Daguseahonda Mines as also several of the companies upon the line of the Daguseahonda Railroad for several miles—crossing to St. Mary's and thence to Cameron county.

We shall wait with much interest the report to their constituents, which we shall lay before our readers as soon as possible.

It being the first committee of the kind who have visited this section, and from its numbers and high character, its report will no doubt be anxiously looked for by the citizens of Buffalo, as well as ourselves.

The Right of Suffrage.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just pronounced a decision on what is familiarly known as the "deserters' law." The decision does not take cognizance of the question as to the constitutionality of the law, but is chiefly confined to the point at issue, to wit, the right of a judge of election to reject a man's vote when the word "deserter" is written opposite his name on the list of voters. Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong and Thompson decided that the judge of elections could not refuse a man's vote unless he had been tried and convicted of desertion; while Justices Read and Agnew, on the contrary, held that the judges of elections were the proper persons to decide the question.

This is an important judicial announcement. The law in question put into the hands of any political officer making up the list of voters the power to disfranchise a freeman by writing against his name the word "deserter." The amount of proof necessary to substantiate that charge rested solely with the persons who were to prepare the official enumeration and names of voters for the different election divisions of the State. They could say what constituted a deserter, and what was to be called by a milder name. If a man failed to respond to a draft at precisely the time designated in the notification, no

notice need be taken of any extenuating circumstances, and his name could be marked in such a manner as to close the ballot-box against him and load his character with false imputations. In the hands of unscrupulous politicians, this power could be used in such a manner as to work incalculable mischief. They could exempt friends and punish enemies. They could usurp the prerogatives of the judges and inspectors of elections, and in this manner decide important issues connected with the welfare of the people and the perpetuity of the free institutions of the country.

But the Supreme Court has decided that, under the law of Congress, a man must be legally "tried and convicted of desertion" before the officers of election are justified in refusing his vote. The mere circumstance of the word "deserter" being placed opposite his name is no ground for disfranchisement. The right of voting, for participating in the affairs of the nation, is of too much importance in a political and governmental point of view to be interfered with for partisan purposes. If men have been guilty of desertion, they can be arrested and tried, as they were after the war of 1812, and then, if the law of Congress be constitutional, the punishment will follow. But until that course is pursued, the officers of elections are to follow the law of the State, and disregard the action of those who have been preparing the lists to suit the framers of the "deserters' law" and their Radical masters. The action of the Supreme Court in this case is a just and proper vindication of the right of suffrage, and will do much to insure a fair expression of the will of the people at the coming election.—*Age.*

Affairs in Europe.

Although Prussia occupies Holstein, war has yet not actually commenced. Austria contents herself with protesting that the entry of Prussian troops into the Duchies is a violation of the Gastein Convention. But this protest does not alter the determination or movements of Prussia. Baron Scheel Plessen has been appointed President of Schleswig Holstein, and the King of Prussia has declared that he intends, in conformity with the principles of the unity of both Duchies, to convoke the Estates and have the matter settled in that manner. A proclamation has been issued by the President of the Duchies, stating that the Prussian authorities will not permit the execution of any law, ordinance, or decree, issued by the former government, which they think illegal or prejudicial to the peace and unity of the Duchies. This is a bold movement, and shows that Prussia is in earnest in her determination to keep the ground just occupied at all hazards.

Austria is endeavoring by diplomacy to detach the small German States from Prussia, and unite them in favor of a modified confederation. In Bavaria this feeling has been exhibited in an open manner. The ultramontane party are desirous that Bavaria shall take part with Austria, and an effort is being made to cause the King to change the ministry, who maintain the policy of declaring against the power that shall commence the war. But even with this feeling it is not certain that Austria can obtain any useful support from Bavaria. The House of Hapsburg is not popular with the people, and the German element is strong in favor of Prussia. This same feeling gives Prussia a decided advantage in all the States forming the German Confederation. The war is looked upon as likely to affect the rights of the Confederation and the territorial limits and governmental privileges of the States forming the same, and hence the Germans are anxious that the leader of the column shall be in full sympathy with them, and willing to insist upon their supremacy when the day of settlement comes. Austria is not essentially German, and hence the leaning of the masses in both the larger and smaller German states in favor of Prussia. The distress prevalent throughout Prussia. The distress prevalent throughout Prussia from Ko.uth and other exiles, will arouse the people in that province and make them willing to aid in any movement intended to weaken the power of Austria and give them a hold upon the throat of the tyrant who for years has trampled upon their rights and insulted their nationality. The poles and Italians also have no reason to love Austria, nor will they miss an opportunity to strike for injuries long endured and keenly felt.

The material issue urging Prussia to this contest is undoubtedly the possession and opening of seaports on the Baltic and North Seas. Her navy is now in a good condition, and with suitable and convenient ports her commerce would increase with rapid strides. The war against Denmark was provoked in a great measure by this desire on the part of Prussia, but in that movement Austria was associated, and when the Duchies were detached from Denmark, the former stepped in and prevented the full fruiting of the Prussian scheme. From that time may be dated the estrangement of the two leading German powers. Prussia then learned that Austria was determined to cross her path towards maritime and commercial supremacy among the German states, and France saw the door through which to pour the waters of discord and weaken her ancient enemies. Both Prussia and France at once commenced to agitate the Italian question. In fulfillment of this purpose the Italian people have been aroused, and Garibaldi is heading an ardent and excitable volunteer force, eager to tear down the Austrian colors from the turrets of St. Mark's and free Venice and Lombardy from Austrian rule. This is the present aspect of the controversy in Europe, and it is no marvel that Austria hesitates before drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard. The movements on the military and political chessboard are against her, and war once a fact the end no man can see.—*Phila Age.*

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, at White Hall, by the Rev. J. Philip Bishop, Mr. EZRA P. DICKINSON of Ridgway, Elk county Pa., to Miss JENNIE OVERHOLTZER of White Hall, Cumberland county Pa. —The happy couple will please accept our congratulations. May they have a long lease of the "fifful span" and never get old, is the ardent wish of the Printer.

DIED.

On the 9th of June, Mary Ann McMann of Fox township. Aged 17 years and 2 months.

THE MARKETS.

RIDGWAY, June 28, 1866.

FLOUR, per bbl.	\$13 00 @ 15 00
PORK, do.	30 00 @ 36 00
WHEAT, per bushel.	2 70
RYE, do.	1 00
CORN, do.	1 10
OATS, do.	55
BUCKWHEAT, do.	1 25
DRIED APPLES, do.	4 00
BEANS, do.	3 00
BUTTER per pound.	35
LARD, do.	20
CHEESE, do.	20
MACKEREL, do.	12
WHITE FISH, do.	10
EGGS per dozen.	35

ERIE, Pa., June 28, 1866.

FLOUR per bbl.	\$ 8 50 to 15 00
PORK, do.	32 50 to 34 50
BEF F, do.	30 00 to 31 00
WHITE FISH bbl.	9 25 to 5 60
MACKEREL, do.	10 50 to 12 50
WHEAT per bushel.	2 60 to 2 70
BEANS, do.	1 75 to 2 00
EGGS per dozen.	23 to 25
LARD per pound.	24 to 25
CHEESE, do.	16 to 17
BUTTER, do.	24 to 25

New Advertisements.

C. W. STEBBINS
DENTIST,
OF BROOKVILLE PENN'A
Begs leave to announce to the citizens of Ridgway and vicinity, that he will be at Ridgway, July 1st 1866, for the purpose of operating in the line of his profession.
N. B. Rhigolene or Either sponge applied for the alleviation of pain in the extraction of teeth.
June-28-'66-tf.

GRAND FAIR.
THE OPENING of a Grand Fair under the direction of the ladies of St. Mary's, for the benefit of the church will commence on Wednesday evening, at Windfelder's Hall and continue for two weeks.
The exercises to be enlivened by the St. Mary's BRASS BAND which will be in attendance every evening. A general invitation is extended to all.
Mrs. GEORGE WEIS,
"IGNATIUS GARNFR,
"SEBASTIAN WIMMER
"JACOB SCHOUT,
"G. B. WALMSLEY.
June-28-'66-2w.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BILL HEADS &c., done at the Advocate Office on short notice and at reasonable terms.

AGENTS WANTED!

J. T. HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,
NOW READY.

Complete in TWO VOLUMES, also in ONE. It is admitted to be the most interesting, popular, and valuable History of the Rebellion, which is fully attested by the enormous sale of 200,000 volumes, and a large portion of the country still uncanvassed.

We are obliged to run our presses night and day to enable us to supply our Agents.

Men of character and ability, who desire a lucrative employment, will find this a rare opportunity.

The price of the work in one volume is so low, (compared with our Histories) as to bring it within the reach of all classes.

For full particulars send for circular. Address
American Publishing Com'y.
148 Asylum Street,
HARTFORD, CONN.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!

Dr. L. O. MONTEZ' *Corroia*, the greatest stimulator in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fail; sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address, REEVES & Co., 78 Nassau St., New York. [June-28-'66.-3m.

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 ANTIDUST PARLOR & COOKING STOVES, ALSO—IRON GATE & WHEAT-SHEAF STOVES. STOVE PIPE can be had at our shop either riveted or grooved. SPOUTING AND ROOFING, done on short notice and at reasonable rates. June 14'66-ly.

DR. EBEN J. RUSS, Physician and Surgeon, St. Mary's Elk county Pa. June-21'66-ly.

'66. PROSPECTUS '66.

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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.

WANTED. \$27.60 per day.

AGENTS wanted, ladies and gentlemen, in every County in the United States, to sell the Ink Powders of the American Ink Company. The powder sells for forty cents per package, and will make ink enough to fill fifty bottles of the size usually retailed at ten cents per bottle. A smart agent can sell a gross of it a day, and clear \$27.60. The ink can be made from the powder in three minutes in common boiling water. It is a perfect black ink, the best in the world. It flows easily, does not corrode the pen a particle, never gums up, is not injured by freezing, and its color will last forever. Every family in America will buy it, as a package will last a family for years, and ink can be made in small quantities as wanted. With each gross we send a thousand circulars with testimonials from clergymen, lawyers, teachers, merchants, commercial colleges, editors, &c., and the agent's name on the bills. Only one person will be made agent for a county. The first one sending \$30 for a gross of the powder will receive it by return express together with one thousand circulars and the right to sell in the county he or she designates. If others send for the same county, the money will be returned to them free of expense. To make sure, one had better designate several counties, either of which he or she will take. Send for trade list and circulars if you dare run the risk of waiting, or send the money for a gross. Letters addressed to the Mayor, Postmaster, cashiers of the banks, or the express agents of this city, will show that the business is honorably and squarely conducted. An Ink Powder will be sent by mail to any address, free of charge, on receipt of forty cents.

Address, writing your name, town, county and State distinctly.

AMERICAN INK COMPANY,

Manchester, N. H.

THOMAS W. LANE,

Clerk for the Co., and Special Agent.

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-31'66-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this dissolved by mutual consent.

JAS. B. HULSE, THOS. KING,
A. L. VAIL, JOSEPH KING,
Kersey, May-12'66-4t.

JOB WORK of all kinds and descriptions done at this office.