

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

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

FOR GOVERNOR, HESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

Keep it Before the People. WHO ARE FOR THE UNION?

On the 7th day of January, 1864, Mr. Rodgers, Democrat, of New Jersey, in the House of Representatives of the United States, offered resolutions, declaring that a State or States, "wherever they shall desire to return to the Union, and obey the Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, have a right to come back, their laws and acts of rebellion being unconstitutional and void; that we are for the most united, determined, and vigorous prosecution of the war, for the purpose of enforcing the Constitution of the United States and a restoration of the Union under the Constitution."

Mr. Stevens, Disunionist, moved that the series of resolutions be laid upon the table; which motion was carried, by a vote of SEVENTY-EIGHT disunionists—all Republicans—to FORTY-TWO Unionists—all Democrats.

(See House Journal, First Session, 38th Congress, page 115.)

What does this vote mean? What does it assert? What does it defend? It means that the Republicans in Congress, and the radical portion of the constituency they represent, were in 1864, as they are in 1866, and will ever be, opposed to the return of the rebellious States to the Union, no matter how submissive and repentant they may be, it asserts that they (the rebellious States) have no right to come back, although we lavished millions of treasure and piled up whole hetaombs of lives to COMPEL them to come back; it defends a war, which, by their votes, they declared should not be prosecuted for the enforcement of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union. In a word, this vote of the Republican party in Congress, proves them to be secessionists, disunionists and traitors.

What else does this vote mean, assert and defend? It means that the Democrats in Congress, and the conservative constituencies they represent, were in 1864, as they are in 1866, in favor of the return to the Union of all the States who obey the Constitution and the laws; it asserts, that this submission being shown, they have a right to come back; and it defends the war, as one which was carried on for the sole purpose of bringing these States back, under the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

The Republican disunionists say they shall not come back; the Democratic Unionists say they shall come back. GEARY represents the Republican disunionists; CLYMER represents the Democratic Unionists. GEARY represents Stevens, Sumner and the "boys in black"; CLYMER represents Johnson, Cowan and the "boys in blue." Stevens, Sumner and the "boys in black" are disunionists—so is GEARY; Johnson, Cowan and the "boys in blue" are Unionists—so is CLYMER. VOTE FOR CLYMER!

Address to the People.

To the People of the United States:—Dangers threaten. The Constitution the citadel of our liberties—is directly assailed. The future is dark, unless the people will come to the rescue.

In this hour of peril, National Union should be the watchword of every true man.

As essential to National Union we must maintain unimpaired the rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States, including the rights of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to govern its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

After a uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, the assumption of new and arbitrary powers in the Federal Government is subversive of our system and destructive of liberty.

A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. At present eleven States are excluded from the National Council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests, have been passed without their consent, and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government. This denial of a representation has been made to all the members of a State, although the State, in the language of the President, "presents itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test."

There has been no nationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections, producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant General, "It is to be regretted that, at this time, there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power." This state of things should be removed at once and forever.

Therefore, to preserve the National Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are un-naturally severed, and for these great national purposes only, we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next, and endorse the principles therein set forth.

We, therefore, respectfully but earnestly urge upon our fellow-citizens in each State, and Territory, and Congressional district in the United States, in the interest of Union and in a spirit of harmony, and with direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate, and conservative men to represent them in said Convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, the Constitution be maintained, and peace bless the whole country.

- W E Niblack Anthony Thornton M C Kerr G S Shanklin Garrett Davis H Grider Thos E Noell Sza J Handall Lewis W Ross Stephen Taber J M Humphrey John Hogan B M Boyer Tarnis G Berzen Charles Goodyear C H Winfield A H Coffroth L H Rousseau Phillip Johnson C A Eldridge John L Dawson

Washington, July 17th, 1866.

No Dodging.

There are hundreds of good men in the party of the opposition who joined it for no other reason than because they thought it necessary to hold up the hands of the government in time of civil war. Though we doubt the logic which took them into the ranks of the abolitionists, there can be no doubt of the patriotic motive which governed them. Such men, who saw in the late war a supreme effort for the restoration of union, now stand aghast at the political programme of the revolutionists. Too late, they find out the true character of their bed-fellows. They are asked to support measures intended to indefinitely postpone the war. Now that the South has submitted to the conditions exacted at the close of the war, it is sought to force upon her at the point of the bayonet the crack-brained fancies of the madmen who are determined to turn over one half the territory of the country to the domination of the black race.

When by the votes of the people of Northern States the present Congress and Legislatures were chosen the questions of to day were in embryo. They were in the course of abolition gestation, but not made manifest. Now, all disguise has been thrown off. Mr. Sumner has been delivered. Negro equality and negro suffrage are proclaimed from the housetops. It does not lie in the mouth of any man to say that he can vote the Republican ticket and not vote directly for these measures. There can be no dodging. Every man in his individual capacity, every State officer and every State, and every Federal officer elected by the people or the States, are now brought to that verge where argument ends in action. It is Yes or No—and nothing else will answer.

We think that the abolitionists, in staking all upon this single throw, have made a fatal venture. We are bound to believe that in every State, where the people have an opportunity to vote, the whole fabric of abolition frenzy will be

tumbled to the ground. The emancipating principle of fanaticism is that its leaders are nearly always fools. Crazy with unaccustomed power, delegated to them in the excitement of civil war, they are preparing to dash their brains out against the solid buttresses of the Constitution. Let them do it. We are over and above rejoiced that they have so arranged for the suicide that no man can go to destruction with them who does not deserve to—Clinton Democrat.

France and the Present War.

Will France take an open part in the present conflict of arms in Europe, is the question now uppermost in the public mind. A Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of June 28, as follows: "The opinion seems to be gaining ground that active intervention on the part of France will not have to be waited for very long. Indeed, it is affirmed that it is already decided upon. Prince Napoleon, the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel, had an interview with the Emperor yesterday, and it was noticed that he came away in quite a joyful mood. What passed between them can only be surmised; but the surmise is that he has obtained all he wanted. It is said that M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, is about to come to Paris, ostensibly on leave of absence—really to be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, who was the Foreign Minister for peace, whereas his successor, an intimate friend of Count Bismarck, would be a war minister. Moreover, M. Drouyn de L'Huys is not always consulted in very delicate affairs. Should intervention be the order of the day, it would probably be undertaken not long after the Chamber separates. Rumors were also current in Paris, at the latest dates, that the immediate arming of the Toulon squadron had been ordered, and a large division of the army moved to a position most favorable for a quick descent upon the plains of Piedmont by the Mount Cenis pathway, over which the army of Italian liberation traveled previous to the battles of Magenta and Solferino.

It is well known that Prince Napoleon is anxious to force his Imperial cousin into a position which will make French interference a necessity in the contest between Austria and Italy. But the astute and wily Emperor will not move until the proper moment arrives. He is bound by solemn promises to protect the territory acquired by the treaty of Villa Franca. These promises and guarantees he will undoubtedly keep with sacred fidelity. It is his interest to do so. But he is not committed by like declarations to aid Italy in conquering Venetia. No doubt such is his wish and desire. Like his uncle, he seems to have assumed the leadership and protectorate of the Latin races, and this would induce him to consolidate that people, wherever such a movement is possible or practicable. Under these circumstances, it is more than likely that in the end French troops will be seen in Venetia, but it will be to chastise the Austrians for a violation of French guarantees in other parts of Italy, and not for the avowed purpose of conquest and absorption. Napoleon is as profound a politician and diplomatist as now holds a throne in Europe. He makes events and creates circumstances—is not the creature of them. England was humbled by his management of the Crimean war, and Austria will be by the present contest, so far as her authority in Italy is concerned.

The loss of Venice would be a bitter draught for the Austrian government. In speaking of a recent rumor that Venetia was to be exchanged for the Danubian principalities, the Neue Freie Presse, published at Vienna, says, "if Austria traded Venice for the lands on the Neuvata, Bona, and Drina, she would exchange a well cultivated country, in a very flourishing condition, for one which would have to be developed in all important particulars. But the political aspect of such an exchange presents itself in a still more unfavorable manner than the material. Although Austria has lost her hegemony in Italy, the quadrilateral ensures her in the meantime a strong defensive line against a State which is the vassal of France, and places it always in her power to defend the Danube from the Po, and to cover the fortresses of the Alps, whence the French can be attacked in the flank, should they advance on Vienna. The position in Venice once lost, and the country of the Trent with the states of the Adige would equally fall into the hands of Italy. The Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg, would in a great European war be half lost. Middle Germany and Switzerland would be open, as they have been before the fall of Mantua before the arms of the Republic and those of the First Empire.

To prepare for such eventualities, non-Austrian Germany would be forced to seek new points d'appui, and then would disappear the last vestige of the influence which Austria exercises in the Confederation.

The political and national importance of Venetia, when viewed in the line of Napoleon's ambition, is just what makes his ultimate interference in the present struggle the more probable. The nationality of Italy is never secure while Austria shelters her power within the quadrilateral. France may at any moment be called upon to make good her guarantees of 1859. Austria expelled from Venetia, French influence is not only paramount in all Italy, but middle Germany and Switzerland would be in some measure united with the "Grand Empire." The stakes to be won are tempting alike to ambition and the memories of the past and Napoleon will scarce have the sublime virtue to decline entering the lists, when the proper time arrives.—Philadelphia.

Correspondence for the Abolitionist.

Yankee Courtship in Essex-st.

Well, you see, after the "poker" scrape, me and Sal got along middlin' well for some time, till I made up my mind to fetch things to a bed, for I loved her harder and harder every day, and I had an idea, that she had a sorter sneaking kindness for me, but how to dew the thing up right pestered me awful. I got some love books and read how fellows got down on their marrow-bones and talked like parrots, and the gals they would go inter a sort of trance, and then how they would gently fall into the feller's arms, but some how that didn't suit my notion. I asked marm how dad courted her, but she said it had been so long since that she'd forgot all about it. Uncle Joe adlers says marm done all the courtin'. At last I made up my mind to go it blind, for this thing was fairly consuming my inners.

So I goes over to her daddy's, and when I got there I sot like a fool, thinking how I should begin. Sal, she said somethin' was a troublin' me, and says she, "aint you sick, Peter?" "yes—no," sez I; "that is, I ain't exactly well; I thought I'd come over to Benezette, to night," sez I. That's a mighty putty beginning anyhow thinks I; so I tried again. "Sal," sez I, and about this time I felt mighty faint and uneasy about the squic-squintum. "What?" sez Sal. "Sal," sez I, agin "What?" sez she. "I'll get to it after a while at this lick," thinks I. "Peter," sez she, "there's sumthin's a troublin' you powerful, I no. Its mighty wrong for you tew keep it from a body, for a innard sorror is a consuming fire." She sed this, she did, the dear, sly creature. She noed what was the matter all the time, mighty well, and was just a trying to fish it out, but I was gone so far I didn't see the pint. At last I kinder sorter gulped down the lump as it was rising in my throat, and sez I, "Sal, does you luv everybody?" "Well," sez she, "thar's dad and marm, and, (counting her fingers all the time with her eyes sorter shut, like a feller shootin' off a gun,) thar's old Pide (that were an old cow of hern) I can't think of anybody else jist now," sez she. Now this was awful for a feller den in luv, so arter a while I tries another shut. "Sez I, "Sal, I'm powerful lonesome to hum, and I sumpines think it I only had a putty wife to luv and to talk tu, and to move and have my bone with, I should be a tremendous feller." With that she began and named over all the gals within five miles of thar, and never wunst cum a nigh namin' of herself, and sed I orter get one of them. That sorter got my dander up, and so I hitched my cheep up close to hern, and shtet my eyes, and trembously sed: "Sal, you are the very gal I've been hankerin' after for a long time. I luv you all over, from the sole of your bad, to the foot of your crown, an' I don't care who knows, it; and if you say so, well, be joined together in the holy bond of matrimony, e pluribus unum, ward with-out end," sez I; and I felt like I'd throwt up an alligator, I felt so relieved. With that she fetched a sorter scream, and after a while she sez, sez she, "Peter!" "What is't, Saily?" sez I. "Yes!" sez she, a hidin' ov her putty face behind her hands. You may depend upon it I felt orful good. "Glory! glory!" sez I. "I must holler, Sal, or I'll bust wide open. Hooryay for Hooryay. I kin jump over a ten rale fence, I can do everything that any fellow could, would or orter do." With that I sorter slashed myself down by her and clinched the bargain with a kiss—and such a kiss!—talk about your sugar—talk about your merrasses—talk about yer blackberry jam—you couldn't have got me come nigh 'em, they would

all a tasted sour arter that. M Sal's daddy hadn't hollered out its time for all 'onest folks to be in bed, I do believe I'd staid all nite. Ye orter see me when I got hum. I pulled dad outer bed and hugged her. I pulled marm outer bed and hugged her. I pulled Jane outer bed and hugged her. I pulled the nigger servant outer bed and hugged her. I roared and hollered. I danced about and cut up more capers, than you ever heard tell ov, till dad tho't I was crazy and got a rope to tie me with. "Dad," sez I, "I'm gwine to go for to get married." "Married," hollered dad. "Married!" squealed, marm. "Married!" squeaked Jane. "Yes, married!" sez I. Married all over; jined in wedlock; hooked on for worse or for better, for life and for death, to Sal; I am that very thing; me, Peter Sporum, Esquire." With that I up and telled them all about it from Alpher to Omegar. They were all mighty pleased and mighty willin', and I went to bed as proud as a young rooster with his first spurs. O, jehosif! I didn't I feel tremendous good, and kept a getting that way all nite. I didn't sleep a wink, but kept rollin' about and thinkin' till my cup ov happiness was full, pressed down and a runninz over.

BENEZETTE.

MARRIED.

At Centreville, June 4th, by Rev. L. Little Mr. ROBERT STEELE to Miss. RACHEL WHITMILL, both of Shawmut, Elk county Pa.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Sterrett, Mr. JAMES HAGLBY to Miss. ALBINA E. THAYER, both of Ridgway, Pa.

—Thus have stepped off from the path of single blessedness another couple. They have the congratulations and good wishes of the Printer.

DIED.

On July 10th, Mrs. RACHEL HYATT, consort of the late Nathaniel Hyatt of Fox township, aged 86 years, 3 months and 10 days.

Mrs. Hyatt was born in Cheshire, Mass., but came with her parents when quite young to Albany county N. Y. Her father was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was one who ferried across the river, the wounded of Bunker Hill. After her marriage she and her husband emigrated from Montgomery county N. Y. to Elk county Pa. and lived since they came, on the same spot where they died. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church and died enjoying a bright hope of heaven. She leaves four children who deeply appreciate their loss, and can fully sympathize with the writer of Mount Vernon:

Dearest mother thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But thy God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrow heal.

THE MARKETS.

RIDGWAY, July 12, 1866.

Table with market prices for various goods like FLOUR, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, MACKEREL, WHITE FISH, EGGS per dozen.

ERIE, PA., July 19th, 1866.

Table with market prices for various goods like FLOUR, PORK, BEEF, WHITE FISH, MACKEREL, BEANS, EGGS, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER.

New Advertisements.

KEROSENE AND GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE, POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

All the cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Send for Circular.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., 206 PEARL STREET, N. Y. July 19th 66.-ly.

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

GROVETTES & CO., PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 499 Broadway, New York. THESE PIANOS received the Highest Award of Merit at the World's Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also the Gold Medal at the American Institute, for FIVE successive years! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted FIVE years. Made under the supervision of MR. J. H. GROVETTES, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over eleven thousand piano fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any first class piano forte. July 19th 66.-ly.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway, N. Y. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and Improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal account will be given. No consignments made. EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. July 19th 66.-ly.

ADJOURNED SALE OF Unseated Lands.

THERE WILL BE AN adjourned sale of Unseated Lands held in the Court House in Ridgway, on the 1st Monday in August. JAMES COYNE, Treasr. July 12-66.-tds.

THERE WILL BE A PICNIC

OF THE RIDGWAY SABBATH SCHOOL. On WEDNESDAY the 25th of July.

A general invitation is extended. CHAS. MEAD, Sup't.

SOMETHING NEW!

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Elk county that they have just started in the above business in Ridgway, and feel confident that they can please all who may favor them with their custom. GRADING, PAPER HANGING AND CALCIMINING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE AND IN THE MOST fashionable and improved manner and style. Orders left at this Office or at the Banking House of Souther, Willis & Souther will be promptly attended to. W. P. WILLIAMS, H. O. McCONNELL. May-17-66-ly.

The People's Candidate for Congress.

DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned citizens of Girard and Erie County, in view of the patriotic services rendered the Government, and the many thousands of hard earned dollars you have expended to sustain and carry on the war against rebellion; having proved yourself the true friend and supporter of Andrew Johnson and his Administration in their efforts to restore the Union, and having confidence in your integrity and ability to discharge the duties of Representative of the 19th District in Congress, we therefore request that you allow your name to be used as the People's Candidate for that office at the ensuing election.

- Geo. Senyard, E. J. Kenyon, J. Gulliford, J. Martin, W. L. Traut, Wm. Platt, H. Benham, James Brawley, Henry Ball, B. C. Fry, A. M. Osborn, Chas. B. Grant, Louis Yeager, S. D. Cookett, John Brecht, Hiram Daggett, J. W. Atwater, E. Jewell, E. W. Clark, William Tyler, G. S. Gulliford, John Hay, Jr., J. L. Hart, G. W. Stines, A. Martin, Robt. Wilcox, J. E. Pettibone, A. Stone, James Callan, C. L. Phelps, John H. Gulliford, A. G. Ely, E. K. Smith, Frank McCreary, Wm. H. Edson, F. V. Coats, John Robertson, D. Olin, John Kessel, E. S. Belknap, W. D. Webber, H. L. Carr, W. D. Martin, J. T. Simmons, A. White, S. F. Mason, L. B. Chavallier, Jas. L. Thayer, S. T. Williams, Geo. C. Martin, C. W. Noyes, D. Nason, Mazon Godfrey, H. Kittelberger, Jr. Mich' Schumaker, Jr. Heinrich Kittelberger, Robert Calder, L. D. Hart, J. M. Murphy, J. Bender.

ALTOONA, PA., June 26th 1866.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GIRARD AND ERIE COUNTY, PENNA.

Your letter, proposing to run me for Congress, is received. I would indeed be inexcusable to the commonest impulses of humanity were I not filled with the warmest sentiment of gratitude for the friendly expressions and personal regard that your letter contains, signed as it is by Republicans and Democrats, whom I know to be staunch supporters of the Government, and many who have risked their lives for the preservation of the Union. Such distinguished consideration overcomes every natural objection I may have for political honors, consequently I do accept of your kind invitation to allow my name to be used, but with the understanding that I am not to be the standard bearer of either political party (Republicans or Democrats) but if nominated it must be by a People's Convention, as I belong to the people. They are my friends and patrons, and in justice to them, composed as they are of all shades of political opinions, I must continue to live in their esteem, and labor to promote their happiness and interests which has been the height of my ambition for twenty five years. Respectfully, Yours, DAN RICK.