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JOHN G. HALL,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THE CLYMER SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

[Continued from last week.]

WHEREAS, The Convention managed and controlled by politicians, which assembled in Pittsburgh on the 5th of June last, pledged the officers, soldiers, and sailors of Pennsylvania to the Radical disunion members of Congress, and as opposed to the just and constitutional restoration policy of President Johnson; and

WHEREAS, The members of the said Convention falsely styled themselves the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, and presumed to speak for them without authority; and

WHEREAS, The proceedings of the said Convention misrepresent the true sentiments of the great mass of the returned soldiers and sailors of this State, and do great injustice to the late defenders of the Constitution and the Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the authorized representatives of our late companions in arms, do repudiate the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Convention of the 5th of June, because they do not represent the true sentiments of the officers, soldiers, and seamen of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we hold the same belief now that we did when we took up arms in 1861, that the war was for the Union, and for no other purpose; that the agreement made with the government when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion is found in the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22d, 1861, which declares that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired. This is the bond many sealed with their lives, and many others signed in blood.

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution after the war is over, and to restore the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the government at her time of greatest need and peril.

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of the Radical Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier and seaman who served in the Federal army during the rebellion. Their policy asserts that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not, divided the Union, and the fruits of our toil and blood bought victories turned to ashes in their hands.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, as announced in his annual, special and veto messages, and as further made known to the country in his treatment of the States lately in rebellion. We believe it to be just and humane, and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with a magnanimous victor awards to a brave foe.

Resolved, That the action of Congress in refusing seats to the Senators and members from the South, who bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws, while that body is engaged in changing the fundamental law of the country in an important particular, is revolutionary in its action; while their conduct in taxing the South without her consent strikes at the vital principle of constitutional liberty—that there can be no taxation without representation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, and all legislation that has for its object the raising of the negro to social and political equality of the white man, or to make him a pet of the nation, meets our unqualified disapproval. He and his friends should be satisfied that the war has given him the boon of freedom, and should not aim to control the destinies of the country.

Resolved, That we return thanks to

The Elk Advocate.

JOHN G. HALL, Editor.
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Selected Poetry.
I Wish I was a Printer.

I wish I was a printer,
I really do, indeed;
It seems to me that printers
Have everything they need.
(Except money!)

They get the largest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get free into circuses
And other kind of shows.
(By giving an equivalent!)

The biggest bug will speak to them,
No matter how they dress;
A shabby coat is nothing
If they own a printing press.
(Poetry!)

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls who know [ged
That they will crack up everything
The ladies have to show.
(Lucky fellows!)

Thus they get a "blow out" free
At every party feed—
The reason is because they write
And other people read.
(That's so!)

General Geary and Negro Suffrage.

Notwithstanding the studied efforts of the Radicals to keep in the background their pet measure of "negro suffrage," knowing it to be immensely unpopular with the masses, their candidates are all solemnly pledged to it. The following will illustrate this point: Immediately after his nomination, General Geary called upon a Democratic neighbor, engaged in mercantile pursuits, soliciting his support in the coming canvass. To this the Democrat replied, that previous to the assembling of the Radical Convention, he had thought as a neighbor of voting for Geary, should he receive the nomination, but that the resolutions passed by the Convention and endorsed by Geary, had wrought a thorough change in his views. He was always ready to act neighborly, but it was asking more than Democratic human nature could bear, to request his support of so shameless a measure as that of negro suffrage and negro equality. To all of which the "life-long Democrat," in his blandest terms, replied that, although he had fully committed himself to the resolutions of the Radical Convention, his neighbors need have no scruples about voting for him, as the subject of negro suffrage was yet in embryo, and could not, under any possible circumstances, be brought fully before the people during his term of office, should he be elected. The Democratic merchant failed to see the point so ingeniously presented, and wisely determined to adhere to the ancient landmarks of the party with which he had always voted.

We do not say that it would not have been proper to expel both Soldier ROUSSEAU and Preacher GRINNELL, after their abusive talk and personal violence; but was it right to kick out the brave Soldier and allow the continued presence of the blackguard Parson? It is easy to see in what different estimation extra loyal Congressmen hold the man who has perilled his life bravely in defence of the Union, and the paltry fanatic who has done his little best to destroy it. The soldiers of the Union may draw from this token of Congressional action and advantageous inference. When ROUSSEAU was protecting the carcasses of Republican Congressmen from rebel seizure he was a demigod. Now that the carcasses are safe, the demigod is deposed, and we live again under the reign of the political cravat.

The New Orleans Picayune announces the arrival there of the Mollie Able, from St. Louis, laden with provisions for the suffering poor of Alabama, to whom, it says, they will be a God-send.

The receipts of lumber during the last week at Chicago were 18,328,000. The demand from the west and southwest still continues exceedingly active, and the market shows no signs of abatement.

The Increase of Pay.

The Congress which has just adjourned managed with that high parliamentary art which is so mysterious to the uninitiated and so simple to those who understand it, (and which is as difficult to explain on paper as a piece of machinery without a diagram), to attach the proposition to advance the salaries of Congressmen to five thousand dollars per annum to the bill equalizing soldiers' bounties, as it is called.

In the first place, it was a neat thing for Congressmen to get into good company, and the veterans to whom bounties were to be voted, with the purpose of equalizing them, were those who enlisted for three years in the flush times of the war without bounty. Now, our sagacious Congressmen could not any way in the world avoid increasing their own salaries without voting against the soldier's bounties. Therefore, they patriotically put the twin measure through, the pecuniary effect of which is to pay each member of Congress \$4000 more than he agreed to serve for, and to each three years' veteran who enlisted without bounty, \$100. The inference is fair that as each Congressman takes forty times the amount for two years that he gives the veteran soldier for three, that he estimates the comparative value of their services in that proportion.

The New York Tribune pronounces the course of Congress upon this matter "a very unwise, selfish, cowardly and unprincipled act. It was unwise, because there are not five men in the two Houses who would have dared, when candidates for their present positions, to declare that if elected, they would seek and vote to raise their own pay from \$6000 to \$10,000 each per Congress.—It was selfish; for the members must have known, that in so acting and voting, they were embarrassing and damaging the public cause, which they profess to have at heart, in their greedy lust of private gain. It was unprincipled; for functionaries entrusted with power over their own recompense should therein set an example of moderation, in order that they may be in position to resist sternly and efficiently the rapacity of other would-be leeches on the body politic. It was cowardly; for they did not venture to enact this increase of pay in a distinct bill, and let the yeas and nays be taken and recorded thereon, but sneaked it into the tail end of an appropriation bill, and juggled it through by the machinery of a Conference Committee, after the House had voted it down by 125 to three. It was a very mean performance, and we hope to see it repealed at the next session. It will be, if the people only take the matter in hand and ask every candidate for the next Congress, "Sir, will you vote to put the pay of members back to \$3,000 per annum, and have all mileage charged by the most direct mail route?"

Even if an increase of pay had been just—as it is not—the bill should have provided that every member absent from his seat should forfeit at least \$25 per day and \$10 for every time the yeas and nays are taken and his name not recorded. Absenteeism is a crying and growing evil. Half the members are absent half the time. When such absence is totally without excuse, they pretend to deduct \$8.50 per day for it (which is about one-fourth what they have just voted a day's service to be worth); but this forfeit is rarely exacted. The absentee pretends to have sickness in his family, or makes (to himself) some other excuse for taking from the Treasury money which he has never earned, and to which he is not entitled by law.

If members choose to vote themselves a full \$1,000 per month (over \$40 per working day) for their services, they ought to abolish the franking privilege, dismiss three-fourths of their well paid satellites, and reduce the mileage to ten cents per mile by the shortest mail route. But they make no show of dealing honestly with the public. Some of them will rue this before they get re-elected.

A silver chain around a dog's neck will not keep him from barking or biting.

Organization.

The State Central Committee, under the lead of its competent chairman, has mapped out a plan of organization, and that plan is before the people and ready for execution. It now remains for the different counties, townships, wards, and election divisions to co-operate with the Central Committee in the important and indispensable work of thoroughly organizing the Democratic party in the State and preparing the people for the contest.

"A full Democratic vote in October," the Philadelphia Age soundly urges "is a defeat of the Radicals. That is certain. The vote cast in favor of Hon. George W. Woodward for Governor will elect Heister Clymer, with a margin of ten thousand votes. The Radicals cannot now dragoon men as they did then. Their army of shoddyites and contractors and spies and informers has melted away, and in their places remain tax gatherers, who are draining the last penny out of the pocket of the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the workman to meet the interest on a debt contracted by an extravagant Congress to support Freedmen's Bureaus and other kindred measures. The people feel the truth now, and are prepared to act with any party for the defeat of the Radicals. The National Union Convention will concentrate and consolidate the anti-radical element of the State and make it irresistible."

But the Democratic party needs organization. The material is abundant. It must be collected and put in shape for effective use at the proper time. Not a vote should be lost. Organization is the "needle gun" by which the victory is to be gained. Here in Erie county we are sadly defective in this respect. With one or two exceptions, no Democratic clubs have anywhere been organized in the county. We again urge upon our friends that they delay no longer. The time has come for a determined effort, and we will be shamefully negligent of our duty if we fail to avail ourselves of every honorable means to secure success.—Erie Obs.

We have heard a great deal, but not much to the purpose, about black "Unionism" and black "loyalty" at the South. We have heard little or nothing about black fidelity to the Southern cause, and to the Southern leaders and people. The truth is, and every soldier will confirm it, that for every black soldier enlisted to do garrison duty on the side of the Union, there were at least forty blacks at the South who clung to the fortunes of their masters, and repudiated all connection with the Northern army. This might have been foreseen as an inevitable result by any person who knew the negro character. It is sublime effrontery for Radical journals to deny it now that through a four years' war the obvious character of the negro race thus made an exhibition of itself.—Erie Observer.

It is understood that General Sickles will accept the mission to the Hague.

Kirby Smith is in Lexington, Kentucky, the guest of General William Preston.

APHORISM—It is not the varnish upon a carriage that gives it motion or strength.

It is stated that the Confederate General Early is preparing a history of his campaigns.

Sidney Everett, son of Edward Everett, has married Miss Kitty Fay, a Boston heiress.

Neither false curls, false teeth, false calves nor false eyes are as bad as false tongues.

General Lee thinks he will have three hundred students at Washington College next session.

The journeymen plasterers of Memphis, Tennessee, demand six dollars a day after the 10th of July.

The wheat crop of North Carolina is said to be an average one. Corn and potatoes promises a large yield.

President Johnson has handed to Bishop Potter, of South Carolina, his check for \$1,000 in aid of the Theological Institute in that State.

TABLE OF ADVERTISING.

Adm'n and Executor's Notices, each	2 50
6 times	15 00
Auditor's Notices, each	2 50
Transient advertising, per square of	
10 lines or less, 3 times or less	2 00
For each subsequent insertion	50
Professional cards, 1 year	5 00
Special notices, per line	15
Obituary and Marriage Notices, each	1 00
Yearly Advertising, one square	10 00
Yearly Advertising, two squares	15 00
Yearly Advertising three squares	20 00
Yearly Advertising, 1 column	25 00
Yearly Advertising, 1/2 column	35 00
Yearly Advertising, 1/4 column	50 00
Advertisements displayed more than ordinarily will be charged for at the rate (per column) of	50 00

A Little of Everything.

—Senator Fessenden lost half his property, including his valuable papers and library, by the Portland fire.

—The Cosmopolitan says that Hon. Millard Fillmore and lady have just left Paris on their way home to America.

—An old lady being asked to subscribe for a newspaper declined on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it.

—The Republican Convention of the state of Maine on Thursday passed strong resolutions in favor of negro suffrage. Stick a pin there.

—A nosegay is easily obtained. Four brandy toddies a day will soon put you in the way of one that will astonish all your friends.

—Senator Lane died at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 11th ult., from the effects of a pistol shot he inflicted on himself the week before.

—A war driver in New Orleans killed a man by striking him on the head with a loaded whip, for getting on his car with a cigar in his hand.

—The negro troops on the Red River in Texas are enjoying a carnival of robbery and murder. They have become a terror to friend and foe.

—Hon. J. H. Reagan, late Confederate Postmaster General, was married on the 31st ult., to Miss Mollie F. Taylor, of Anderson county, Texas.

—Kossuth has, it is said, received a great number of invitations from Hungarians to put himself at the head of a revolution in Hungary now that the war has broken out.

—The "National Johnson Club," Hon. Montgomery Blair, President, and the "National Union Club," A. W. Randall, President, have been consolidated at Washington City.

—A man in Philadelphia has been sentenced to four years imprisonment and the payment of \$100 fine for biting off a policeman's nose. He will have a long time in which to chew his bite.

—A boy at Orleans, Massachusetts, lately coughed up the leg of a porcelain doll. It had been in his lungs for seven years, and all that time he was thought to be ill of consumption.

—Robert Carroll, of Winnamac, Indiana, has a natural curiosity—a singing mouse. It is small, and almost jet black. It sings like a Canary bird, and is the wonder of every beholder.

—The tears we shed for those we love are the streams which water the garden of the heart. Without them it would be dry and barren, and the gentle flowers of affection would perish.

A NATIONAL PICTURE.—The Richmond Times makes the following suggestion:

"There is, we believe, still a vacant panel in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, which patiently awaits its inevitable fate in the form of some hideous daub of a national painting. It is the panel next to that famous "shin piece," where the talent of the artist was exhausted in painting the well developed legs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. As the Jacobins are doubtless proud of the late triumph of American valor over a feeble, old and helpless prisoner, let Congress appropriate \$50,000 for a gigantic painting of the "Placing Shackles upon Jefferson Davis." It is a magnificent subject for an accomplished artist. The cold, damp, cheerless cell, the small iron bedstead, the fragment of mouldy bread, the overturned tin cup of dirty water, the bold assault of a dozen stalwart, armed soldiers upon a feeble old prisoner, the heavy manacles and the uplifted sledge hammer of the herculean blacksmith, are splendid materials for a great national picture. As a certain poetic license is allowed to artists, Heister Miles should be introduced, looking at this noble and inspiring exhibition of American valor and humanity, through a double-barred window."

—The wire worm is destroying Virginia corn, and the potato bug is eating the Virginia potatoes.

—The Republicans of Greene county Pa., have nominated General Grant for President in 1868.