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THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Speech of Sen. Doolittle.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Union—One and Inseparable—Now and Forever.

The Committee on Permanent Organization yesterday (15th) reported Hon. J. R. Doolittle as permanent President, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Vallandigham's letter of withdrawal was read. A committee of two from each State was appointed on resolutions—Messrs. Cowan and Bigler representing Pennsylvania—the former as chairman. The following dispatch was received from the President:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To the Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, Convention at Philadelphia: I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people will be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate result. ANDREW JOHNSON.

An immense number of people were present in the Wigwam, among them many ladies. Great enthusiasm and the utmost harmony prevailed. Hon. Hiestor Clymer entered the Convention at a quarter of twelve o'clock, and was received with deafening applause from the whole vast assemblage. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

At 12 o'clock yesterday the scene inside the Wigwam baffled description. It becoming generally known that the Convention would assemble at the Wigwam, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, long before the hour announced for the commencement of business the spacious edifice was completely filled, not an available seat was vacant, and such a perfect sea of human heads as presented itself to the sight has rarely been seen in this city.

The contractors for the Wigwam have informed us that the building will accommodate nearly fifteen thousand people. If such is the fact, there were fifteen thousand present, for while Senator Doolittle was speaking there was not a nook or corner in the vast auditorium that did not display a human head.

SPEECH OF HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow Citizens of the United States:—(Cheers.) For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside I sincerely thank you. I would that these responsibilities had fallen upon another, but I rely upon that perfect and generous confidence which has called me to the chair. I enter upon my duties with earnest hopes of the success of our great cause. Among the great events of our day this Convention will prove, I believe, to be one of the greatest; for peace has her victories not less renowned than war, and this Convention is one of her victories—may I not say, a crowning victory. For the first time in six years, a National Convention, representing all the States now assembled.—Six long, weary years! and, as we look back, what an interim of blood and agony of tears! During that period we have been engaged in the most gigantic war the world has ever seen, wasting our immense resources, and drenching hundreds of battle fields with the blood of our fathers and brothers, and spending hundreds of millions of dollars.—But, thank God, the war is now over. [cheers.] Peace, blessed peace, is with us, and the assurances now before us tell us peace has now come and come to stay.

Oh! my fellow citizens, if the whole people of the United States could look upon this Convention and see as we do, the North and the South, the East and the West, joining together as friends and fellow-citizens, our work would be already done. If they could have seen as we did, Massachusetts and South Carolina, by their full delegations, coming into this place arm in arm; if they could have seen this body greater in numbers, weight of character and brain than

ever before assembled under one roof there would be no struggle at the polls in the coming election. When I remember it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that in the Convention that framed the Constitution voted against the abolition of the slave trade; that Massachusetts men favored secession principles first; that in 1832 and 1861 South Carolina reiterated; that South Carolina first seceded, and Massachusetts blood was first poured out in this war—when I remember these, and see Massachusetts and South Carolina approaching the common altar of a common country, making all sacrifices, I say again, if the whole people could see this, there would be no more work for us.

If the people of Massachusetts could have witnessed it, not another member from there would have been returned to Congress until he had pledged himself not to deny the inalienable right of every State to an equal representation in Congress.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall go into no argument now. The gentleman who preceded me spoke much better than I can. I take great pleasure in endorsing all he said, sentence by sentence word by word. Unfortunately, fellow citizens, the whole people of the United States are not here with us to witness this scene; and thus the greater work remains for us to do. Until the assembling of the next Congress we must be untiring in our labors that at least the next Congress shall recognize the right of all the States to representation. When this is done the Union is restored. [cheers.] Then we shall be prepared to enter upon a higher and nobler career than has ever been given to any nation on the face of the globe. We shall then stand in the vanguard of liberty and civilization, and so lead the people throughout the earth.

Gentlemen, without further words, I shall now enter upon my duties as your presiding officer.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Convention assembled in the Wigwam at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Every seat in the auditorium was filled. The attendance of ladies was much larger than to any previous session.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Remensnyder, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Doolittle rose and said: Before proceeding to any further business, the Chair begs leave to announce, as the first response to the call for this Convention in political action, the result of the Colorado election. [Applause.]

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 15.—Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. C. Hunt, Administration candidate over Chillicoite, the Radical. [Great applause.]

Mr. Crowell, of New Jersey—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a National Executive committee be appointed, to be composed of two delegates from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia. Adopted.

Reverdy Johnson—who in rising was greeted with loud applause—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and present him with an authentic copy of the proceedings of this Convention. Carried.

Charles Knapp, of the District of Columbia. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of finance be appointed to consist of two delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Carried.

Gen. Patten, of Penn'a., then offered a resolution on the subject of representation in the Convention, which, under the rules of the Convention, was referred without reading or debate.

Mr. Cowan. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to Morton M'Michael, Esq., may-

or of the city of Philadelphia, for his admirable police arrangements for the preservation of peace and good order during the sittings of this Convention. [Applause.] Carried unanimously.

Mr. Cowan, on behalf of the committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, after a very careful and elaborate consideration of the same, lasting all day and a great part of the night, offered the following declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by the committee, which the Secretary of this Convention will read; and also an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Mr. Raymond of New York. [Applause.]

The Secretary then proceeded to read the declaration of principles.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1st. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

2d. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unbridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union with equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3d. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people.

4th. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subjects the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5th. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

6th. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions.

7th. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8th. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to be to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9th. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

10th. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people

and in the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The reading of the various resolutions was interrupted by frequent applause. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and the response from the Convention was a most earnest and general "aye." The Chairman then said: "Those opposed to the adoption of the resolutions will say 'no.' Not a single negative response was heard; and the Chairman declared the resolutions unanimously adopted. The result was greeted with a universal cheer, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia." The harmonious action of the Convention caused a general hilarity of feeling; and it was some minutes before business could proceed.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Colonel Thomas C. McDowell, of Harrisburg, rose and proposed three cheers for the Hon. Edgar Cowan.

Three cheers were given with hearty good will.

Mr. Cowan in acknowledging the compliment, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I claim to be the host of this Convention (laughter), and one of my distinguished guests will now address you by virtue of authority unanimously derived from the Committee on Resolutions and Address; I mean the Hon. J. Raymond. [Cheers.]

READING THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, then proceeded to read the address. Parts of it were received with considerable applause, so that the Chairman appealed to the Convention to withhold such manifestations until after the reading should be concluded. One of the sentiments expressed in the address was however, so congenial to the feelings of the members that, notwithstanding this request, they broke out into tumultuous applause, whereupon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, arose and requested that Mr. Raymond repeat the sentence which had been applauded. Mr. Raymond thereupon read as follows:

"No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair; and the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them."

The members of the Convention rose, clapped their hands, and cheered most lustily, after which Mr. Raymond proceeded with and concluded the address.

[The address is too lengthy for our columns at present. We will publish it as soon as practicable.]

After the reading of a letter from Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix endorsing the proceedings of the Convention, the Chairman (Senator Doolittle) said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: For the kindness and courtesy by which you have sustained the Chair in the efforts to which, by your resolution you have been pleased to allude, I return you my sincere thanks. Before putting that motion which shall terminate the proceedings of this Convention, I shall ask you once more to join with the Rev. Mr. Elliott in invoking the benediction of Almighty God, by whose support we are sure of success, but without which we should inevitably fail.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chairman then put the question upon the motion that the Convention do now adjourn sine die, and declared it carried unanimously. The Chair, therefore, at half-past 12 o'clock, pronounced the Convention adjourned without day.

The band thereupon struck up the appropriate air of "Home, Sweet Home," while the members of the Convention and the vast audience mingled together in a most friendly manner, being separated finally. Cheers were given for President Johnson, and for

Senator Doolittle; and members and spectators were gradually dispersed, thus closing in perfect harmony and without the occurrence of a single disagreeable circumstance, this great National Convention.

National Union Executive Committee.

The following resolution has been adopted by the National Union Executive Committee:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1866.

At a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, held at Philadelphia, August 16, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Union Executive Committee earnestly recommend to the friends of Peace, Union, Liberty, and Law, in each county of the thirty six States and nine Territories of the American Union, as early as practicable to hold mass meetings for the purpose of ratifying the action of the National Union Convention, and also to provide means to place its proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the republic. (Signed)

JOSEPH W. CROWELL,
Chairman National Union Executive Committee.

A Parisian Story.

A London correspondent gives the following singular and ludicrous, yet wonderful narrative of a certain count who was once to be seen in all the fashionable saloons of Paris:

"His real name it would be hardly proper to give while he has near relatives living, but all Paris knows who served Sardon as a model for a marquis, in his play of *Les Vieux Garçons*. The count in question had a horror of age which almost amounted to monomania. He had been an Adonis, an "irresistible," in his youth, and he was determined never to grow old. Long after he had passed the grand climacteric he believed that all his friends regarded him still as a young man, and was quite certain that the ladies found him as captivating as ever. His figure was pinched in and padded out, and braced up, and his wrinkled cheeks were painted and filled out with plumpers, and his bald head covered with a juvenile wig, and his eyebrows colored; in a word, all the auxiliaries which the most consummate art could devise to produce the appearance of rejuvenation, were called into play. He was perfectly happy, because thoroughly self-deceived. A few years ago he suddenly disappeared from Paris, and wrote to one of his friends that he had been carried off just like Helen of Troy, only that he was the Helen, and that he had been carried off from, not by Paris, and that he had been taken to Troyes in Champagne, not Troy of old. Nothing more was heard of him, and his friends quite lost sight of his locality, until some engineers were sent from Paris to a certain little village through which a new line of railway was to pass. In examining the proposed road, they found it must run through the park attached to a handsome chateau. They attempted to gain admittance to confer with the master of the house, but were refused. They came on business and would take no denial. In answer to their inquiries, the concierge replied that she had no master, and scarcely a mistress; there was, to be sure, a sort of a governess who took care of an idiot, but that was neither a master nor mistress for folks in their senses. The engineers insisted on seeing the chief occupants of the house, whoever they might be, and the concierge pointed to the garden and disappeared. The engineers made their way across the lawn; it was profusely littered with balls, bright colored balloons, kites, trumpets, hoops, and gaily painted dolls dressed in fashionable costumes.—A lady was seated on a garden bench with her back to the intruders. She arose with a cry of alarm. They advanced to reassure her, and found that some accident had terribly disfigured her face. As she was calling the gardener to conduct them to the park, which they desired to visit, there suddenly stood before them a most grotesque though touchingly sad looking object. A very old man, feeble and bent, but dressed like a child, in skyblue tunic and short frilled trousers, socks and red merocce shoes, with a straw hat and

blue ribbons on his bald head. He was dragging a torn kite, and cried out as he tottered towards the party: "Where is my bonnet? Toto is hungry, Toto wants his soup," and caught the lady's skirt and pulled at it impatiently. One of the gentlemen started in amazement and horror; he had seen that poor wretched face at many a Parisian ball—he recognized it instantly, in spite of the absurd costume. He turned to the lady and said: "Surely that is Count —, who disappeared with the renowned 'Mlle —, of the Folies Parisiennes.'" The lady burst into a violent fit of weeping, and answered: "It is Count —, and I, alas! am Mademoiselle —." It appeared that soon after their flight, the old man, whose mind must have become deranged through the constant dwelling upon one thought—the unceasing effort to regain his youth—suddenly lapsed into complete childishness. He fancied himself a child, and insisted upon being dressed and treated as a child. In the commencement of this delusion, when his companion had thwarted his wishes, and regarded his insisting upon being put to bed in a baby's cot by the fire as a joke, he grew furious, and seizing a flambeau, set fire to her hair. The flames caught her clothes, and her face and neck were frightfully burned. She had become such a hideous spectacle that she was glad to accept the offer made by the count's brother, to watch over the poor idiot for his few remaining years."

A STORY ON GEARY.—A gentleman, whose word may be implicitly believed, tells us the following characteristic story on Geary, the loyal candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania: When Geary returned from his Kansas mission, he was taken ill with a fever, somewhere across the river, but not far from Steubenville. A physician was called, to whom Geary said: "Doctor, you know my life is worth more than those of all the farmers in the vicinity, and so I beg that you will discontinue your visits to other patients, and give your whole attention exclusively to me." "My dear sir," replied the physician, "the lives of those farmers are as precious to them as yours is to you. I will give you the attention you need, but I cannot neglect the good friends who have entrusted their health to my care. I will do the best I can for all." Some years afterward, the doctor was telling the story, and added: "Now it has turned out that all of those farmers, whose lives were of so little value in the estimation of Geary, have honestly and faithfully paid me their bills, but that of the high-priced Governor remains unsettled to this day!"

No physician should vote for Geary until he pays that bill, and no farmer should vote for him under any circumstance.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

PLAIN FACTS FOR THINKING MEN.—The man who votes for John W. Geary, votes for a colonel who hid in a ditch at Chepultepec, and left his men to fight without a commander.

The man who votes for Geary votes for a colonel who ran away at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and left the major of his regiment—now, Gen. Wm. Brindle, of Muncey—to take charge of his men.

The man who votes for Geary votes for a General who hired his army correspondent to report that he had fought a terrific battle at Snickersville—lost his arm, and the Lord knows what all—but gave the "rebs" a fearful thrashing—where there was not a Confederate soldier within two days march of him.

And besides this, the man who votes for the coward Geary, votes also in favor of negro suffrage, negro equality, high taxation, amalgamation, disunion, another war, and all the evils that abolition fanaticism can inflict upon our country and race.—*Dem. Watchman.*

"Well, boy, what does hair-spell?"

Boy—I don't know.
What have you got on your head?
Boy—(scratching)—I guess it's a musketeer bite, for it itches like thunder!