

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866.

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

FOR GOVERNOR, HESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY, COL. JOHN D. HUNT, OF FOREST COUNTY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c. GEO. A. RATHBUN, of Benzinger.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, E. C. SCHULTZ, of St. Mary's. JESSE KYLER, of Fox.

FOR COMMISSIONER, LOUIS VOLLMEYER, of St. Mary's.

FOR AUDITOR, B. J. JONES, of Benzette.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, GEO. WALMSLEY, of St. Mary's.

The Radical Meeting.

The Courthouse was comfortably filled on last Friday evening to hear John W. Forney and other Union (?) Republican speakers, as announced in the bills. We say it to the credit of the people of Ridgway, that they turn out pretty generally to hear both sides, and we are not going to find fault with this meeting because the crowd was largely made up of Democrats, more especially when we remember that if all the Radicals in the county were present, it wouldn't be a tremendous demonstration, by any means. But we must acknowledge ourselves somewhat disappointed in the size of the meeting. The people had been invited to "come and hear the truth" from the mouth of the Honorable John W. Forney. The announcement of Mr. Forney's appearance in so uncharacteristic a character was to our minds the promise of so curious a novelty, as to command a general outpouring of the people. We expected this, and can only account for our disappointment on the assumption that the people did not believe the bill would be performed. The first speaker was a Mr. Pitkins, from New Orleans, and having once been a Judge Advocate under General Butler, our Radical friends dignify him with the title of Judge. He made no argument, but gave us his history of the New Orleans riot. He saw it all. He saw every circumstance which gave it horror and would set off a narrative. He saw the threatening of the storm. He saw the first and the last exhibitions of his fury. He saw every blow that was given, every stab that was made, every shot that was fired by the Thug policeman from those that felled the martyrs, Dr. Dostie and Gov. Hahn, to those more insignificant that ended the career of the little nigger in the hands of the newsboys. He was everywhere, saw everything, and miraculous as it may seem, came out without even the smell of fire upon his garments. We must believe Judge Pitkins, and must believe that he is ubiquitous and has a charmed life. Mr. Pitkins is in favor of negro suffrage.

Mr. Forney followed Mr. Pitkins in a brief speech, which was intended we suppose as a reply to Bigler's speech of the night before. We infer this from his frequent use of Governor Bigler's name. He did not pretend to answer Bigler's argument on the great issue before the people, but tried to offset it by a recital of alleged wrongs by Bigler and his friends in the past. He expressed himself unequivocally in favor of Negro Suffrage. He declared that the South had better accept the terms Congress was willing to impose upon them, else the people of the North, exasperated by Mr. Johnson's perfidy, and this new ingratitude of the South, would inaugurate another war against them that would be a war of extermination and desolation, and would be fought under the plan proposed by Fauson Brownlow.

Mr. Forney is a very pleasant speaker. His speech on this occasion was not lengthy, and his friends contend that it was not up to his usual excellence. We think this is probably so. The concern was wound up with an address from our own Souther. Mr. Souther's effort was to some extent pervaded by his characteristic humor, and we suppose it was his happy faculty of amusing that suggested that he should complement Mr. Forney, as Dan Rice had supplemented Gov. Bigler; but Mr. Souther fell as far short of the illustrious Dan as Forney did of Bigler. Mr.

Souther annihilated Gov. Bigler in one sentence,—"He ought to go to school." We had always considered that it was an honor to Gov. Bigler that he was a self-made man, that despite the want of schooling in his youth, he had, through self-culture and untiring energy, risen to almost the highest position that can be attained by an American citizen.—We do think that it was the unkindest cut of all for a man of such vast learning and polished diction as Mr. Souther to crush Gov. Bigler by a contrast of education. Mr. Souther expressed his entire willingness to take his chances with the nigger, the Dutchman and the Irishman, without distinction. It has been suggested to us, that while his willingness to go in with the nigger may be from love, yet as to the Irishman and Dutchman it is from compulsion,—he having been a prominent and active member of the great but now defunct Know-nothing party. Notwithstanding it is but a short time since Mr. Souther through the columns of the Erie Dispatch proved to the satisfaction of him self and of the people generally that Mr. Scofield was a political trickster and deliberate falsifier, he contended that his election was a necessity. Verily the virtue of the Radical party must be at a low ebb when their necessities compel them to offer such candidates. With singular inconsistency he contended that Mr. Scofield's election would be "so easy that there was no amusement in it," and yet frantically appealed to every one of the handful of his supporters in the county to be sure to be at the polls.

On the whole the meeting was a good thing, because the speakers admitted what has heretofore required an argument to prove, to wit: That they are heart and hand in favor of Negro Suffrage. Voters! the real issue before you is: Shall we require of the Southern States that they shall allow the negroes to vote before we readmit them into the Union? Ponder it!

A Calumny Nailed.

The stale slander that Mr. Clymer opposed the amendment to the Constitution giving soldiers in the field the right to vote, was reiterated at the Radical Negro Suffrage meeting in this place by John W. Forney. Had it been any less informed person we should have been disposed to draw the veil of charity over him and supposed him to have been mistaken, but Mr. Forney knew better, and from him it was a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Clymer, in his speech at St. Mary's, so effectually squelched that story that no person who heard him will ever think of repeating it.

An amendment requires the approval of two successive Legislatures, besides a submission to the people. At the first session at which the amendment was proposed, Mr. Clymer voted for it. At the second session a difficulty arose in the Senate as to the Speakership. It had been the custom, ever since the establishment of this body, at the close of each session, to choose a Speaker ad interim, to hold until the assembling of the next Senate. The Senate consists of thirty three members, elected for three years, of whom eleven, or one third the whole number, are changed every year. Upon the assembling of each Senate, therefore, eleven new Senators present their credentials and take their seats.—Immediately after this, it had ever been the custom to proceed to the election of officers of the Senate. At the time we speak of, Mr. Penney (Republican) the Speaker ad interim, instead of vacating his seat for the election of a new Speaker, remained in the chair, and assumed to be the Speaker of the Senate. The Democrats contended that this was a usurpation, and that the Senate remained unorganized until the election of a Speaker by the body in which election the eleven new Senators had a right to participate; that until organized they were in no condition to do any business, and therefore they ought to have opposed anything and everything which was introduced.

In this condition of affairs, the Republicans knowing that the Democrats could not vote for it without acknowledging that the Senate was organized, introduced the amendment to the Constitution, for the purpose of making political capital out of the refusal of the Democrats to vote for it. Mr. Clymer would not vote for it, because to do so would be to endorse the usurpation of Mr. Penney,—he would not vote against it because he knew they wanted to make political capital out of it, so he did not vote at all. After some fifty or sixty days of prostration the Senate did legitimately organize by the election of a Speaker. Then Mr. Clymer asked the privilege of recording his vote in favor of the amendment and the Republican Senate refused him the privilege. He never voted against it. He voted for it in 1863,—would have voted for it in 1864, but the Republicans couldn't let him.

Letter to Wm. L. Scott and His Reply.

ERIE, Sept. 10th, 1866.

Hon. Wm. L. Scott—Dear Sir: The undersigned citizens of Erie city and county respectfully request you to be a candidate for the suffrages of the people of the district for Congress at the coming election. We have entire confidence in your integrity, capacity and patriotism, and we entertain no doubt that in the event of your election you will be found always true to the Constitution and laws, as well as faithfully devoted to the important business and commercial interests of your constituents.

Your efforts to aid the Government in its recent great struggle against armed rebellion, and your known devotion to the Union of the States merit our most hearty approbation, and have secured for you the attachment and confidence of your neighbors and fellow citizens.

We are strongly impressed, moreover, with the conviction that the present time calls for a direct expression of the People through the ballot box, untrammelled by caucus or Convention nominations, and free from the partisan and unmanly, and improper influences that too often control such mode of selecting candidates.

We hope to receive an early and favorable reply, and we remain, Very respectfully yours, &c.,

Henry Rawle, J. C. Burgess, A. A. Craig, Wm. C. Curry, W. A. Crawford, C. Brandes, J. E. Payne, E. Yardley, H. C. Shannon, J. D. Monell, E. H. Stephens, D. Shirk, A. Henderson, J. Lytle, E. C. Wilson, J. W. Walker, L. Rosenzweig, Sr., C. Metcalf, H. P. Jarcecki, F. Jarcecki, J. A. Metz, A. Roomer, J. Genshelter, G. Seiter, J. M. Wells, J. Koch, T. Mehanley, C. W. Kelso, J. Clemens, N. Murphy, G. J. Morton, W. M. Arbuckle, R. W. Russell, E. J. Uller, W. W. Dinmore, J. H. Bias, P. A. Becker, S. H. Clark, L. Rosenzweig, J. W. Shannon, L. A. Morrison, J. Blenner, G. B. Merrill, P. P. Seubert, F. G. Walthers, F. Wagner, E. Schluender, Adam Liebel, C. Egelhart, P. B. Honecker, H. S. Jones, E. P. Christian.

ERIE, Sept. 15, 1866.

To Henry Rawle, Allen A. Craig, John Clemens, E. J. Wilson, C. W. Kelso, J. C. Burgess, C. Brandes and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter requesting me to be a candidate for Congress has been several days held under advisement, with a strong inclination to decline the proffered honor, owing to a decided reluctance on my part to enter upon the arena of political strife, where I have had little experience, and where I cannot but feel that I must contend, at great disadvantage, against an able opponent, well skilled and long practiced in all the machinery of party tactics.

Being now notified, however, that at a convention of Conservative Republicans, held at Ridgway on the 13th inst., representing the principal counties in the 19th Congressional District, I was unanimously placed in nomination; and further, that at the Democratic Convention, assembled at the same place on the same day, I received a unanimous vote of all the delegates, I feel that under such unusual circumstances I ought not to refuse your request, nor to decline the proffered nomination; and although diffident of my own abilities, and distrustful of the wisdom of the choice which has thus unexpectedly fallen upon me, I accept the position of standard-bearer in the contest, and should I be elected, I will, so far as in me lies, endeavor to do no discredit to your party. As to my opinions, I take it for granted that they are well known to you. I have no concealments to make of either my past or present position.

I was the ardent friend and admirer of the late Stephen A. Douglas. I supported him politically whilst he lived, and I revere his memory and his principles, now that he is dead. In the recent great struggle of the nation against armed rebellion, I did what I could to sustain the country, the Union, and the Constitution. On the great question of the day, how shall the unity of the States be best and soonest restored? it is my opinion that the war being now ended, the rebellion having been suppressed, the curse of slavery forever blotted out, and all resistance to the Government having ceased, it is only right and proper that all war measures should terminate, and that for the sake of the future welfare and perpetuity and for the financial stability and credit of the nation, there ought to be as soon as practicable a restoration of the several States to their proper position in the National Union. To this end I am in favor of the admission of Representatives in Congress, from the States lately in rebellion, provided that only such shall be admitted as are loyal to the Government, and who are able to take the prescribed oath.

I am in favor of retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the Government. The legislation of the last session of Congress was characterized

by the passage of numerous schemes and measures by which enormous sums were taken from the public treasury for the emolument of corporations, classes, and individuals. Never before in the history of this Government has there been witnessed anything like the extravagance and waste under the legislation of the last year.

It is not to be denied that to maintain the public credit, and to be able to meet the principle and interest of our vast national debt, there must be a check upon this reckless waste of the public money.

In conclusion, permit me to say that having been placed in the field by the action of men of all parties, I consider myself the candidate of the people, and shall look to them for support.

I am very respectfully,
W. L. SCOTT.

Voters Read What Scofield Voted For.

To vest the functions of legislation in a Secret Committee of Inquirers. To prevent free discussion. To insult the Representatives of people of Sovereign States by public discourtesies.

To infringe upon the Reserved Right of Regulating the Suffrage in each State. For additional Negro Soldiers in the standing army.

For extravagant schemes of Public Plunder. For grants of Public Lands to Corporations and Monopolies.

For Heavy Taxes on articles of necessity for Poor Men. For the remission of Taxes to Rich Corporations—by allowing them to collect it from the people.

For an annual tax of Eleven Millions of Dollars to Support the Negro. For Test Oaths.

For Military Equality in time of Peace. For Negro Equality. For Negro Suffrage.

What he Voted Against.

Against State Representation. Against the Restoration of the Habeas Corpus.

Against the resolution to honor Grant by making him General. Against the President's patriotic Votes.

Against the Equalization of Counties to Soldiers and Sailors. Against the Constitution. Against the Union.

In his speech at this place on the 11th inst., Mr. Scofield attempted to explain away the matter of his voting \$5,000 extra pay to himself. He did not, however, say anything about that Nine Hundred and Forty-Three Dollars which he received as mileage for two trips from Warren to Washington. The people are anxious to have this matter explained, and we hope to have it done before the election. Won't he explain? Justice, they say is blind; how then is she to discover that one man is white and another colored.—N. Y. Tribune.

Yes,—but she is not devoid of the sense of smelling.

Keep it before the people that the Abolition Congress, passed a bill conferring the right of suffrage on the Negroes of the District of Columbia, by their full party vote, under strict party drill. All the Democrats voted against it. Keep this constantly before the people, don't allow the Abolitionists to dodge it. Force it upon them, they can't deny it.

DIED.

On the 22nd of July last, near Joliet, Will county, Illinois, Hon. V. S. Brockway, aged about 65 years, from injuries received from the kick of a horse the day previous.

The deceased was one of the pioneers of Elk county, having emigrated with his parents from Otsego county, N. Y., about the year 1829, and settled in what is now Jay township, where he resided on the same farm until he removed to Illinois in the spring of 1865.

Hon. V. S. Brockway has been long and favorably known in this county as one of her most substantial and reliable citizens, having settled here in his youth when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, he literally grew up with the country, and by his unflinching fidelity and integrity, became one of its leading citizens. By his thorough knowledge of the wants and interests of the county, and his unswerving devotion to what was just and right, he was enabled to wield an influence among his neighbors which but few men could do. He was not only an honest and upright citizen, but an exemplary Christian, having been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for near fifty years.

When Dr. Brockway left Elk county she lost one of her best citizens, and in his death the church and the world lost one of whom it may be truly said "he did not live in vain."
W. A. B.

THE MARKETS.

RIDGWAY, Sept. 20, 1866.

FLOUR, per bbl.....\$13 00 @ 15 00
WHEAT, per bushel.....2 70
RYE.....1 10
CORN.....1 10
OATS......65
BUCKWHEAT.....1 25
DRIED APPLES.....4 00
BEANS.....3 00
BUTTER per pound......35
LARD......30
CHEESE......32
MACKEREL......10
WHITE FISH.....10
EGGS per dozen......35

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 20, 1866.

FLOUR per bbl.....\$ 8 50 to 15 00
PORK.....33 00 to 34 50
BEE F.....20 00 to 21 00
WHITE FISH 1/2 bbl.....9 25 to 5 50
MACKEREL.....10 00 to 12 50
WHEAT per bushel.....2 60 to 2 70
BEANS.....1 75 to 2 00
EGGS per dozen.....23 10
LARD per pound.....23 10
CHEESE.....16 10
BUTTER.....23 10 to 25

New Advertisements.

JOHN G. HALL, Attorney at Law, has opened a law and collection office in St. Mary's, (Benzinger P. O.) Office in 2nd story of Mrs. Fisher's building, opposite Coyne & McVeen's store, where he can be found during the entire forenoon of each day.—This will not interfere with his office at Ridgway, which will continue as heretofore, and where he will be in person each afternoon. [sep20'66ly]

ANY person having one GOOD WORKING OX for sale may find a purchaser by inquiring of the undersigned. A "near" ox, eight years old, five feet five inches or thereabouts preferred. sep20'66 3t. T. B. COBB.

MRS. M. E. McNALLY'S Fashionable Millinery and Trimming Store for Ladies! Mill Street, St. Mary's Elk county, Pa. Ladies can rely on getting the Latest Style of Trimming as she gets a monthly supply from the eastern Cities. GIVE HER A CALL. sep20'66 3t.

LIST OF CAUSES SET DOWN FOR November Term, 1866, commencing on the first Monday of said month. Bryant & Euer vs Taylor. Myers vs Hays et al. Millinger vs Sorg et al. Leash vs Rauh et al. Davidson vs Cartman. Besser vs Thomas et al. Clements vs Arner et al. McKinney vs Ellis et al. Selle vs Benzinger school district. Kemmerer vs McCauley et al. GEORGE A. RATHBUN, Deputy Prothonotary.

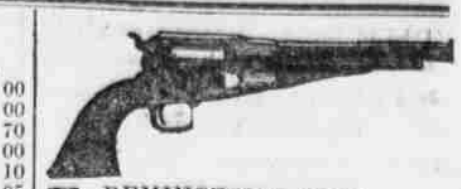
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FIRTH'S MUSIC STORE, 563, Broadway, N. Y. Thaddeus Firth, (Successor to Firth, Son & Co.) Music Publisher, Manufacturer and Importer of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, CABINET ORGANS, And every description of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Sole New York Agency for the celebrated Gilmore & Co's Band Instruments. Our Band department is under the personal supervision of Mr. D. L. Downing.

Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Sprigged Burdett Cottage Organ, which challenges comparison as the most effective instrument yet offered to the public. New and Choice Music published daily. Catalogues and price lists of Instruments furnished on application. Latest Music from all the leading publishers in America. Any piece of Music, or Music Book, sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of retail price. Orders by mail for Music or Instruments receive prompt and careful attention. All goods warranted to prove as represented at FIRTH'S MUSIC STORE, sep20 1y 563, Broadway, N. Y.

THE art of JIG DANCING and BANJO PLAYING taught by G. W. BROWN, Ridgway, Pa. Rooms at Mrs. Burroughs', on Centre street. [sep14'66]



REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines for the United States Service. Also LOCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, Repeating Pistols, Rifle Cases, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun barrels, and gun materials sold by gun dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office should be supplied with one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers. Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

SINGLE BARREL SHOT-GUN, New Pattern. Light, Convenient and Cheap.

Manufactured by the undersigned, and sold, wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to dealers. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. April 5th 1866-1y

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR NOVEMBER.

CRUYD JURORS. Benzett Tp.—Abner Ober, James Overturn, Wallace H. Johnson, Benj. Johnson.

Benzinger Tp.—Michael Sawler. Fox Tp.—Jacob McCauley, John Nolf, Hexekiah Horton, John A. Bradley, Isaac Horton, John Wonderly.

Jay Tp.—A. W. Gray, Joseph Robinson. Jones Tp.—John Kramer.

Ridgway Tp.—Wm. C. Healy, J. K. Whitmore, Nathaniel Cummings, E. Derby.

St. Mary's Boro.—Charles Weis, Michael Bruner, Henry Fochtman, J. Alles.

Spring Creek Tp.—John J. Robinson, G. W. Rhines.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Benzett Tp.—H. R. Wilson, John Murray, H. D. Derry, Edward Fletcher.

Benzinger Tp.—Herman Koch, C. Ritter, Adam Jesberger, Alloys Buchert.

Fox Tp.—C. R. Emley, E. Hyatt, J. Mosier, G. Conner, C. A. Wilcox, W. J. Leahy, John Myers, Jacob L. Taylor, Adelphus Klyer.

Jay Tp.—Francis J. Spangler, Vinc Dennison, John Hess.

Jones Tp.—John Weidert, Michael Dill.

Ridgway Tp.—Isaac Horton, Jr., D. J. Cook, John Kemmerer, J. V. Houk, Chas. McVeen, Isaac Stephenson, T. B. Cobb, Jerome Powell.

St. Mary's Boro.—Adolph Fochtman, W. J. Blakely, Mathias Wellendorf, Geo. Weis.

Spring Creek Tp.—R. P. Saltzman, Patrick McCready.

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All of superior quality, for sale by the Tannerdale Coal Company, St. Mary's, Elk County, Pa. Orders by mail promptly attended to. [sept16'66-4t]

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We want Agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. [may-17'66-1y]

NOTICE.

James Pryor vs. In Com. Pleas of Elk Co., R. S. Welton & Co. County, No. 15, July Term Geo. B. Welton) 1866, domestic attachment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned residing at St. Marys Benzinger Tp., Elk Co., Pa., have been appointed Trustees of the above defendants under the above Domestic Attachment. All persons indebted to said defendants, or holding property belonging to them, are hereby required to pay and deliver all such sums of money and property due and belonging to such defendants to such trustees &c. and all creditors of said defendants are desired to present their respective accounts as demands.

JAMES COYNE, CHAS. LUHR, C. H. VOLK. sept 14 66.

Court Proclamation.

HERBAS, HON. R. G. WHITE President and CHARLES MEAD and E. C. SCHULTZ, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery of Elk county, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered a Court of Common Pleas, a Court of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be held at Ridgway, in and for the county of Elk on the

FIRST MONDAY IN NOV. 1866, being the 5th day of the month and to continue one week. NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Elk, that they are by these precepts commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records and inquisitions and other references, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done, and that all Justices of said county make returns of all the recognizances entered into before them to the Clerk of the court as per Act of Assembly, passed May 8th 1864. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be used.

J. A. MALONE, Sheriff.