



The New Hampshire election came off on Tuesday last. Meagre reports of a decreased Radical majority are current.

IMPORTANT TO EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—The following bill passed by the Legislature a few days since will be interesting to saloon-keepers. These desiring to obtain such license should make application at the coming Court, otherwise they will have to wait six months longer. The act reads as follows:

AN ACT

Further to regulate the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses. Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That when an application is made to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth for license to sell intoxicating drinks under existing laws, it shall be lawful for said court to hear petitions in addition to that of the applicant in favor of and remonstrances against the application for such license, and thereupon to refuse the same whenever in the opinion of said court such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers, and all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That applications for license to keep an eating-house, authorizing the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, shall hereafter be made in the same manner and to the same authority as application for license to keep a hotel; provided, That the regulation in relation to bed-rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating-house, beer house and restaurant license, and the 10th section of the act of 29th April, 1858, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating-house or retail brewery license is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. No license to keep an eating-house under the provisions of the second section of this act shall be granted in an incorporated city for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars. Sec. 4. If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, in a house kept open to the public, without having obtained a license to keep an eating-house, such person shall, on conviction in the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offense, in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the second, or any subsequent offense, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

ZEAL FOR LIBERTY.—In the Senate, on last Saturday, Mr. Cameron introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what steps are necessary to prevent foreign governments from introducing in his continent institutions of government contrary to those established by the founders of this Republic, etc. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is evident, indeed, when a legislative body that puts ten States of the American Union under the arbitrary rule of officers of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, affects a republican apprehension that foreign governments may introduce upon this continent institutions and governments contrary to those established by the founders of this Republic! No foreign government can readily get further from the institutions of "the founders" than we have gone ourselves. We run no risk of catching despotism from Canada; the Radicals have inoculated the body politic with that deadly virus, and it is other nations who may take salutary warning from our fate. We can imagine the reply to a remonstrance, on this point, addressed to a British Minister. How promptly would the representative of a nation sprung from the Norman noble and the Saxon people, who, with like zeal, labored to build up the grand and ancient structure of English Liberty—how promptly would such a representative declare that the great principles of Magna Charta and Bill of Rights had been first brought to America by British colonists, "the founders of the Republic," as part of their birthright; and that the American government might rest assured that the British government would never countenance any attempt to overthrow the civil liberty which should be the possession and pride of English men and their remotest descendants, &c. &c. It might puzzle even Mr. Seward to reply to a dispatch of that nature.—A. J.

A clergyman lately told his congregation that they seemed to pay much more attention to the communion of seven than to their fellow men.

This Boston Post says "four-third of nominations rejected by the Senate were boys in blue."

Washington had lived in this generation he couldn't have been a great man.—Eschwege.

Correspondence of the Advocate.

[Correspondence of the Advocate.]

Mr. Editor.—We have been frequently informed by the press and otherwise, that this is an age of progress; and some also have characterized the present as "an age of great moral ideas." That this is so, there can be no question; though some old fogies may even yet be found who will complain of the direction our progress is taking, and object to the morality of some prevailing "ideas."

Citizens who live on the outskirts of the county naturally look into the *Advocate* to see what is going on at the center, and, since this is the type of the world to them, to see what direction the affairs of the world are taking. Your correspondent "Jerry" has given us a list of the kind of progress which is going on in religious affairs, which in some aspects does seem to encourage the expectation that the world will soon be converted. If the church becomes properly much like the world, the world may be supposed less unwilling to "join the church." If doctrinal preaching is given up because what used to be called "the carnal mind" does not relish it; if worldly amusements are baptized and encouraged as a means of supporting the institutions of religion; then it may be supposed there will be less to hinder the chariot wheels of the gospel; and the world will soon be converted. But before carrying out the programme it may be well to ask, "converted to what?" and to consider, with all seriousness, whether it will pay.

In the political world we have evidence of progress. Our fathers regarded *ex post facto* laws as essentially unjust, and by the constitution forbade them, not only to Congress but to the several States. Now the majority of the people (as represented in Congress) think the same not only just but wise and necessary.

Again, the idea that the consent of the governed is essential to the just authority of government, seems to be given place to wholly different ideas, one of which is this: Those who are right should rule, and we are right. It may indeed be questioned whether the "just powers" of civil government are determined by the consent of the governed; but we see progress when a class of people who held that as an axiom, now hold that "might makes right" at least where they have the might.

But the kind of progress, that is the question. What will become of this nation if we "progress" much farther? If the church would be the "salt of the earth," it must be manifestly "not of the world." If legislators would secure for their country the favor of Heaven, they must obey the constitution to which they have sworn, and be content to learn wisdom from Divine Revelation.

CIVIS.

FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND.—The

news from Ireland to the 7th, shows that armed bands of Fenians have appeared in various parts of the island and attacked the police and coast-guard. Conflicts have taken place near Dublin, and also in the counties of Louth and Cork. A severe engagement took place between the Fenians and the military and police in Drogheda, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. There has been also a fight at Castle Martyr, in the County Cork. The police at Killmallock were attacked, and the police barracks at Dromore, County Down, fired and totally destroyed. Two persons have been killed by the Fenians near Dromore. In counties Clare, Wicklow and Tipperary, the Fenians are well supplied with arms and under good discipline. The communication by railroad between Cork and Dublin was completely interrupted on Wednesday last, and the telegraph wires all over Ireland are said to have been cut down. The insurgent army in the neighborhood of Dublin is reported by the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Lord Nass, to number from one thousand to four thousand men. All the dispatches concur in the statement that the Fenians have risen in large numbers, and it is highly probable that they aim at obtaining possession of the important cities of Dublin, Cork and Belfast.

LENT.—The season of Lent, which is strictly observed as a time of fasting in the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches, began on Wednesday last and will continue six weeks, ending on Easter Sunday.

The rules of fasting or abstinence in the Catholic Church are especially rigid, all over 21 years of age being required to obey them. The Baltimore *Sun* says, they are announced as follows by the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding; Adults make only one meal a day, except Sundays. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken till about noon. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of seasoning. A small refreshment commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of the most regular Christian is, never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

The following persons are exempted from the obligations of fasting: Young persons under twenty years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, all who through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sunday once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursdays and the second and last Saturdays of Lent.

The Monongahela Republican, of Allegheny county, gives an account of an eloquent which recently took place near that town. A well-to-do gentleman, living near the "Yough," had a fair daughter, Hester Mary, who loved a youth of twenty, and who was loved in return. The father forbade the young man the privileges of his mansion, and informed him that he could, by no means, have the hand of his daughter. A few days after this, Hester Mary and Thomas agreed to "run away," or rather ride off, as Thomas had a carriage for the occasion, and the old gentleman being absent they naturally concluded that the "way was clear." Just as they were about to start, however, the "crucial moment" appeared on the highway, rode hastily up, seized his daughter by the arm, ordered her back to the house, and gave Thomas "leave to go." Thomas went, and departed, but as he was driving off his heart was cheered by hearing his devoted Hester exclaim, "Never mind, Tom, I love you still." On the following Tuesday she bundled up her duds, went down to Douglas' mill, and met Tom there, when both took the cars of the Connellsville road at Sutter's station for this city. On arriving here they sought the nearest alderman's office, and were married "for better or for worse."

Fornay's Chronicle is still harping, about the erection at Washington City by each State, of residences for its Senators and Representatives. "These," it says, "should be spacious and in keeping with the dignity and taste of the States." Let us see how this would work. Senators receive about \$10,000 a year in salary and mileage—not counting "kickings." The dignity of ours could not therefore be maintained in mansions costing, with ground and furnishings, less than \$100,000 each. Our twenty-four Representatives draw some five or six thousand dollars, and could not sustain their dignity in mansions costing, with grounds and furnishings, less than \$50,000 each. At this rate it would cost the State, at a very low estimate, \$1,400,000 for the twenty-six residences. Then would come the taxes on that much real estate; the insurance; the repairs; and the entire refitting and refurbishing every two years, if not oftener. Wouldn't that be a nice little bill and running account of costs for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania to pay to keep up a lot of disunion politicians, whose votes are always in the market for sale?

A letter from Georgia, states that since the passage of the despotism bill Northern men are winding up their business and withdrawing their capital preparatory to leaving the State. Business is consequently becoming completely prostrated.

GOOD MORALS.—On nothing do the

comforts and prosperity of a family as well as of a community depend so much as on the morals of the members comprising the same; hence it is emphatically the duty of the better class of people, who are the salt of the household and community, to use all their influence against the spread of any kind of immorality; for whom vice once takes hold of a person, it speedily drags him down the "path of ruin;" often before he knows whom he has chosen for his master.

The most abject and hopeless condition of his life is the life of a drunkard. If you see a young man ragged and filthy, without character or principle, you say to yourself, "nothing but liquor could have brought him so low." That young man had no idea of ever becoming a confirmed drunkard when he commenced to take an occasional drink; and so there are many young men now, some no doubt in our midst, whose hopes for a glorious future of at least, this life are very bright, but they do not shrink from that subtle tempter, an occasional dram, which is necessarily required at places where games of chance, &c., are played at late evenings. The man who will not take an occasional drink is not wanted at these public resorts, and he will soon find that what is there invariably associated with these otherwise harmless "pass-times" is not for him. But the youths, whose characters are being formed should never be thrown in the way of these temptations.

HOW AN AUTHOR LIVES.—Victor Hugo rises, winter and summer, with the sun. He lights his fire and makes his coffee; then he writes, reads, or composes till eleven, and during that time no one troubles him in his meditations. At eleven, whatever the temperature may be, he goes out in the terrace of the house, which is on the same level as his room, and makes long ablutions with cold water. Then comes the breakfast hour, devoted to family chat and reading of new papers and letters. This meal generally lasts for an hour and a half—Then the poet takes long strides across the island. He works while walking, and often stops before the prints he admires. He is not given to eating. His table is sumptuous, and he is always satisfied with the dishes set before him. Although he has a good appetite he is moderate, and no one can say that he has seen him commit the least excess. Victor Hugo goes to bed early, generally before ten o'clock. Often in his brook, on sleep he jots down the thoughts that cross his mind. Sometimes he writes in the dark and makes hieroglyphics that in the morning he alone can decipher.

CUFFEE'S BRILLIANT IDEA.—A week or ten days ago a stalwart darkey applied to the county clerk for a license to marry, which was promptly issued in due form by our affable clerk, and Nigger himself out, hat in hand, the happiest darkey alive.

The circumstance had been forgotten by the clerk, when yesterday walked in the same darkey with his hat under his arm, when the following conversation occurred: Clerk—"Mr. Clerk, you 'member 'bout dem licenses?" Nig—"Why dem what you gib me for to marry?" Clerk—"No, I remember nothing about it. Did I issue you license to marry?" Nig—"Dat's it, boss. Dat's it." Clerk—"Well, what do you want?" Nig—"Why, I've tried dat 'oman and don't like her. I jist want you to rub out her name in de licenses, and puts in a nadder one." Clerk—"Why, you rascal, didn't you marry the woman whose name I put on the license?" Nig—"Of course I did, but you see I keeps de licenses in my pocket all de time so's I could change dem if dat one didn't suit wort a cent." When the "man and brother" was assured that nothing could be done for him he retired very woeen disgusted with "de Yankee way ob marryin' folks."—Cairo Democrat.

NEGROES IN THE JURY BOX.—Pennsylvania is progressing along the road of fanaticism. A few more strides and she will stand alongside of Massachusetts, its equal, in every respect, so far as Cuffee is concerned. But a few weeks since, the Legislature made it a criminal offense for railroad companies, or their employees, to attempt to keep negroes out of the cars set apart for ladies, or to request the "coming man" to take a seat even at one end of the car. Now the jury bill is before the House—a bill to provide for the election of two jury commissioners, one from each party, who, with the sheriff of each county, are to select the jurors. A proviso to the bill requiring these commissioners to take the jurors from the white portion of our population, was voted down by a strict party vote; every Abolitionist voting against it, and in favor of making negro jurors.—Carlisle Volunteer.

Sanford Conover, Holt's accomplice in the mock trial of Mrs. Surrat and others, has been found guilty of perjury. Peer King, who prevented the agonized daughter from gaining admittance to the President to beg a day's respite for her mother, committed suicide through terrible remorse of conscience. But these things do not restore the dead or palliate the crime. Detective Baker and a Rump Congress may lose the services of such men in the impeachment matter; but the loss makes them no better.

Thirty Arab emigrants arrived in New Orleans last Friday and will settle in that city.

Help Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—The entire Stock and fixtures of the Centerville Tannery formerly owned by John McCleary & Co., are offered for sale. Apply to JOSEPH WINFELDER, St. Mary's, or W. A. BLY, or F. SCHOENING, Centerville. March 14, 1867-4f.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between William C. Healy and B. A. Dill, under the firm of Healy & Dill, is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by William C. Healy. W. C. HEALY, B. A. DILL. March 14, 1867-6f.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of HEALY & GILLIS, in the sale of Provisions, Flour, Feed, Grains, &c., at the stand heretofore occupied by the late firm of Healy & Dill. W. C. HEALY, C. V. GILLIS. March 14, 1867-6f.

NEBELIUS VOGT, Practical Clock & Watchmaker, St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa. Rooms next door to Hintenach's Clothing Store. All kinds of work done in a satisfactory manner, and warranted. Consultations in regard to work in the German, French or English languages. March 14, 1867-6f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, with will annexed, on the estate of THEW JOHNSON, late of Benecott township, Elk county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. O. JOHNSON, Administrator. mar14-6f.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—In the Court of Com. Pleas of Elk county, No. 14, Nov. Term, 1866. HARRIET McCULLOUGH, by her next friend JACOB FIELDS, vs. JULIUS McCULLOUGH. To JULIUS McCULLOUGH:—Take notice that you are required to appear at the term of said Court to be held on the last Monday of April next, to answer the Libellant in this cause. Sheriff's Office, J. A. MALONE, March 14th, 1867. Sheriff.

PAY UP! PAY UP! All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of John McCleary & Co., are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately; and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to W. A. BLY, and P. SCHOENING, of Centerville. JOSEPH WINFELDER, surviving partner of John McCleary, & Co. mar. 14, '67-3f.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—In the Court of Com. Pleas of Elk county, No. 15, Nov. T. JOS. T. HANONLD, vs. NANCY M. HANONLD. To NANCY M. HANONLD:—Take notice that you are required to appear at the next term of said Court to be held on the last Monday of April next to answer the complaint of the Libellant in this cause. JAMES A. MALONE, Sheriff's Office, mar14. Sheriff.

PELOUBET ORGANS & MELODIONS. Unanimously awarded the First Prize, A GOLD MEDAL. "AS THE BEST CABINET ORGANS." Am. Inst., New York, Oct. 1865. Being pronounced superior in Quality, Power and Variety of Tones, and in number of combinations. As the best instruments of America were there contending, whichever won the battle would have nothing left to conquer." Am. Art Journal, edited by a well-known musical critic. They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited this season. PEDAL ORGANS, one, two and three banks of keys—six sizes—\$250 to \$1,500. Without pedals, single and double bank in great variety, \$45 to \$150. These Organs with their smooth, pipelike quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, unequalled pedals, and general organ-like effects, are superior for Churches, Halls, Parlors and Schools. They are put up in cases of Solid Walnut, fancy veneered Walnut (new and unique styles) and elegant Rosewood, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship!—It being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its kind. All instruments down to a fine octave portable Melodion, have the beautiful Tremolante stop, without extra charge. A large assortment constantly on hand at our General Wholesale and Retail Ware-rooms, 841, Broadway. Our Illustrated Circular and Price Lists, with our new styles, are now ready. Send for a circular. PELOUBET, PELTON & CO. Manufacturers, No. 841, Broadway, N. Y. City.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. THE PIANO OF AMERICA! These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Piano made. For references, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c. These Pianos have not only stood the continued use and heavy practice of on year, but have been used the last fifteen years to the utmost satisfaction of those using them. They have taken premiums and medals wherever exhibited. Such has been the demand for these Pianos, that Messrs. Haines Bros. have been compelled to enlarge their works to the extent of 24 to 30 Pianos a week. Having now one of the most extensive and complete Factories in the United States, factories alone covering over three-fourths of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 219 feet on Second Avenue. They are undoubtedly the cheapest first-class Pianos in market. Fully guaranteed for five years. Send for Illustrated Circular. HAINES BROS.' 255, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, Second Avenue, New York City. mar71866-2mos.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH ERHIG, late of Benecott township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADAM JESBERGER, Executor. mar76f.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING for the Million!

A Well Dressed Man BUYS HIS CLOTHING AT THE STORE OF

GEO. P. HINTENACH, IN ST. MARY'S.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

G. P. HINTENACH having taken entire control of the establishment formerly occupied by G. P. Hintenach & Co., would respectfully inform the citizens of Elk county that he is prepared to furnish them with the

Best Kind of Clothing at rates which defy competition.

He has on hand a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Consisting of PANTS, VESTS & COATS, which he has lately purchased in the East, and which he will dispose of at a slight advance on cost.

His Gentlemen's Furnishing Apartment is specially adapted to the wants of his customer. He has also a large and extensive stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS of the latest style and pattern, which he will make to order in a neat and durable manner, and as CHEAP as it can be done any place in the country.

GIVE HIM A CALL. Satisfaction guaranteed, and goods warranted. All he asks is a FAIR TRIAL to prove it. St. Mary's Pa., Feb. 14, 1867.

THE SILVER SKIRT. MORE DURABLE, MORE ELASTIC, MORE GRACEFUL! And will keep its shape and retain its place better than any other Skirt.

This new and beautiful style of Skirt (Patented March 7, 1865,) was awarded by the Great American Institute Fair, held in New York, October, 1865, a

SILVER MEDAL, being the Highest Premium ever given for a Hoop Skirt. The Steel Springs are wound with fine plated wire—in place of a cotton covering—which will not wear off or become soiled, and the whole skirt may be washed without injury or fear of rusting, and will be as good as new.

The Combination Silver Skirt

This invention combines with the ordinary Skirt the advantages of our Silver Skirt. The bottom hoops are the same as those used in the Silver Skirt, the covering of which cannot wear off, while the upper ones are covered with cotton. No lady having once worn one of our Skirts, will be willing to wear any other, as the lower hoops of all other kinds are soon injured and soiled. The best materials are used in their construction, and from their durability and neatness they are designed to become a Favorite Skirt. Manufactured solely by the

Silver Skirt and Wire Manufacturing Company, 30 and 32, BARCLAY ST. NEW YORK. T. S. Srenny, Sep't. Aug 9th-ly

PROPOSALS!

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE! The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

This Land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry.—Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or fiscal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it may fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section. The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.

(For the Board of Commissioners. Harrisburg, Feb. 27, 1867. mar81866-3d

The Grand Life Insurance, Annuity & Trust Co. OF PHILADA.

CHARTERED IN 1836 CASH CAPITAL \$ 300,000.00 ASSETS \$2,455,355.00 Mutual Insurance combined with the security of capital.

For Insurance apply to JOHN G. HALL, Ridgway, Pa. feb1267f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between George P. Hintenach and George Imhof, under the title of HINTENACH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by G. P. HINTENACH, who will continue business at the same place. G. P. HINTENACH, GEORGE IMHOF. Feb. 12, 3f

PAPER RAGS Taken in exchange for Goods at J. POWELL'S.