

# The Advocate.

John G. Ball, Proprietor.  
Curtis W. Barrett, Publisher.

THURSDAY:

September 11, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET

For Assembly,  
THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH,  
of Clearfield County.

COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney,  
JAMES K. P. HALL,  
of St. Mary's Borough.

Treasurer,  
CLAUDIUS V. GILLIS,  
of Ridgway township.

Commissioner,  
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, 3 years,  
of Horton township.

Commissioner,  
JULIUS JONES, 1 year,  
of Benecetto township.

Auditor,  
GEORGE D. MESSENGER,  
of Ridgway township.

Jury Commissioner,  
GEORGE DICKINSON,  
of Ridgway township.

## Philadelphia Manufactures.

We are somewhat astonished to notice that the Quaker city of Philadelphia puts forth a claim to being, not only the greatest manufacturing city on this continent, but, with the exception of London, the greatest in the world. We are familiar with its advantages as a quiet and pleasant claim to be a great industrial centre, will be news to many. As the matter is one, however, in which our merchants are directly interested, and the consumers of goods indirectly, we give a brief synopsis of its claims.

In 1860, according to the Census returns, there were in Philadelphia, 6,298 manufactories having a capital of \$73,318,885, which employed 98,000 hands, and produced an annual value of \$136,000,000. Recently, Mr. EDWIN T. FRENCH, a well known author, has prepared a volume of 700 pages, on the Manufactures of Philadelphia, and demonstrated that, in 1866, the factories produced over two hundred millions of staple goods. This is an astounding exhibit; no other city on the American continent approximates this amount. In 1855, the State of Massachusetts, including Boston, Lowell, and all her famous manufacturing towns, did not produce more than two hundred and forty millions. In 1860, New York had only seven small Cotton Goods Manufactories and no Woolen mills; Philadelphia is now the commercial centre of the two hundred and sixty Cotton and Woolen factories, and has besides, several thousand hand looms, of which the annual product is equal to that of seventy additional mills of average size. The class of Dry Goods manufactured in Philadelphia is of those low priced staple goods, which are especially adapted to the wants of the people in the Middle, Western, and Southern States. Millions of yards of Pantaloonery, Cottonades, Checks and Stripes, Tickings, Osnaburghs, Kentucky Jeans, and Narrow Textile Fabrics, are made there every year. Of Carpetings, the product amounts to nearly ten millions of dollars; of Ready Made Clothing, to eighteen millions; of Refined Sugar, over twenty millions; of Boots and Shoes, over five millions; of Stoves nearly three millions.

Phil'a. claims to have the largest Military Goods Manufactory, the largest Chemical factory, the largest Cordage factory, the largest Book-selling house, and the largest Locomotive Works and Machine shops in the United States. It is quite evident, that her proximity to the Coal Mines and Iron Beds, her low rents and facilities afforded mechanics for comfortable and economical living, have given Philadelphia a start in manufacturing, which nothing but her want of enterprise can retard. It is moreover evident that with the progress already made in manufacturing, the Philadelphia market is worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase goods at first hand.

## Summary of News.

### FOREIGN.

The Czar of Russia has sent an invitation to the Persian Shah to visit Europe. The latter has departed from Teheran in oriental pomp.

The Paris commission, to which the Alabama claims were referred, has dissolved without coming to a decision.

Garibaldi talks of marching without delay on the Roman frontier. He has been threatening this for years, but is careful to do nothing more than threaten; especially while confronted by such a powerful barrier as France.

The races at Doncaster, in England, are attracting much attention. The attendance is great, including all the prominent tourists of the United Kingdom.

The European Squadron of the United States Navy arrived at Stockholm, September 13th. The Americans are everywhere cordially greeted by the people. Admiral Farragut was made the subject of a national ovation.

A new Austrian minister has been appointed to Washington, in the place of Count Wydenbruck.

One of the steamers of the Abyssinian expedition has sailed in advance of the fleet, to explore the coast of Abyssinia, and find a suitable place to effect a landing.

An arrangement has been completed between the United States and Great Britain, one feature of which is the reduction of one half on mails to Great Britain.

Great Britain and France have sent a joint note to the Grecians, urging them to maintain strict neutrality on the Cretan question.

### DOMESTIC.

The fearful epidemic, yellow fever, prevails at present in Florida. At Key West and Pensacola, its ravages are unparalleled. The mayor of Pensacola has sent an appeal to the neighboring cities, for aid in physicians, nurses and money. This was nobly responded to and a hospitable has been established with the funds received.

Gen. Sheridan has entered upon the duties of his new department. One third of the cotton crop in Georgia has been destroyed by the heavy rains.

Gen. Griffin died at Galveston last week, of yellow fever.

Governor Fenton and his staff left New York in company with Governor Ward of New Jersey to be present at the Antietam celebration.

A petition signed by several eminent men, has been sent to the President, asking a new trial in the case of General Fitz John Porter.

All the monuments proposed to the memory of Lincoln have failed. Not one has been erected.

The list of persons pardoned by President, up to the date of his Proclamation of September 7, makes an aggregate of more than 18,000.

Governor Stevenson, inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, fully endorses every principle of the lamented Helm, and pledges himself to support and maintain them.

Some have decided Fenianism a blur on the records of the past. But there is no sign of its being past, and it cannot be pronounced a blur. The flame may have been extinct, but the hot embers have lain beneath, and are now again fanned into life. An enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Congress was held in Cleveland on the 10th inst. Mr. Roberts addressed the assembly, and read a report containing an account of his mission to Paris, where he had met the representative of the brotherhood. He had been laboring to reconcile disagreeing parties, and assured the Congress that the Irish of the old country are warm on the subject, and only await the cooperation of Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic. The Secretary reported that the whole Fenian force along the border numbered 10,300. Active proceedings are on foot to effect the desirable reunion between the Stephens and Roberts wings.

A party which has been at the head of the Yellow Stone river—a section hitherto unexplored and entirely uninhabited—report the fact that for eight days they traveled through a country composed of rolling mounds and valleys, and that on all the summits there were craters, eight feet and upwards in diameter, from which were poured living streams of molten brimstone. They emitted also a blue flame, accompanied by a constant whistling noise.

A St. Louis paper estimates that if the Indian war now continues five years, it will cost, at the present rate, the sum of \$75 millions of dollars. This, when we consider other burdens under which the people are groaning, is no light matter. The cause of the whole trouble lies in the bad faith of the Government, and its agents, by whom the Indians had been subjected to innumerable wrongs. If nothing more, the shrewdness and determination of the Indians, and their ability to make a long resistance, should induce the Indian Commission to abandon a war the profits of which, even should it succeed, cannot half equal the loss already suffered. Let them remember the last war against the Seminoles in Florida, which cost the Government millions, and ended, not in subjugation, but a treaty.

The roads leading from Memphis to the interior of Tennessee, are infested with highway robbers, and it is almost as much as a man's life is worth to travel on them.

New York possesses a "Gamblers Protective Society."

## Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13th, '67.

Dear Advocate:—Last week your correspondent failed you owing to the fact of being "out of sorts." He will try to do better hereafter.

The weather here for the past week has been exceedingly cool for this climate, just being cool enough to be pleasant.

In politics we have been regaled lately with news of a highly "pacifist" character. Politicians assert here that the Democrats will carry the whole ticket in this city; and if the same change comes over the spirit of their dreams which came over the people of California, Maine and Montana, your correspondent has no hesitation in asserting that there will not be a greensepot of Radicalism left in this city. California responded to Connecticut, and Pennsylvania will but be the re-echo of California's most noble triumph over the mongrel corruptionists.

The rowing-match which was to have come off between Hammill, of Pittsburgh and Myers, of this city, for \$1,000 created quite an excitement here yesterday; and thousands repaired to the scene of action. They were, however, doomed to disappointment. Owing to the fact of Hammill having objections to the style of boat which had been chosen. He, however, gave up all claim to the stakes. Hammill is the acknowledged champion of the United States. He is a man about 5 feet in height, thick-set, and with a cast of countenance, which would not impress one favorably.

The Black Crook is now being presented at the Academy of Music. It does not meet with the success that was expected. The fact is the people of Philadelphia care more for the legitimate drama, and have too high an appreciation for it, to allow such illegitimate representations as the Black Crook to drive them from their patronage of the Arch, Chestnut, etc., where nothing but the most recherche dramas with a good moral for a denouement are put upon the boards.

But I am tired, and I suppose your readers are also. So I will close.

SUNDOWN.

Kaku day brings the time nearer when the people will be called upon to vote for a Judge of the Supreme Court, and yet neither Judge Williams nor his political friends enlighten the public with reference to his views on the subject of "repudiation." This course is unfair to the people of Pennsylvania. A large majority of the voters in this State are certainly opposed to repudiation. They would not vote for a man who wished to disgrace the fame and character of any portion of the Commonwealth, if that fact was clearly shown. The position occupied by Judge Williams during the repudiation movement in Allegheny County, the fact that he was nominated by the leading repudiators, and that they are urging his election, is sufficient to fix the stain of close affinity with that party upon the candidate of the Radical party. Judge Williams knows whether he sided or denounced the repudiation movement. He could state in ten lines his opinion upon that important question. We have called upon him to do so in order that the people may vote understandingly. But he will not reply. Under such circumstances the failure of a candidate to enlighten the public as to his views and opinions is equivalent to a confession that such a disclosure would confirm what the people have accepted as proven by circumstantial evidence of the most convincing character. Again we call upon Judge Williams to give the public his views upon repudiation. Will he respond?—Aye.

THE Constitution of the United States made this Government. It created three branches—the legislative, executive and judicial; or, in other words, Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court. The constitution says, the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

Any power granted by the Constitution to one branch of the Government cannot be interfered with by any other branch. The people, who made the Constitution, vested the power to pardon exclusively in the President. So in Pennsylvania, the power to pardon is exclusively in the Governor. Congress cannot interfere in the face of the Constitution, with the President's right.—Patriot & Union.

Thirteen dwellings, including the Franklin House, were destroyed by fire at Crestline, Ohio, on the 13th.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

NO. 738 SANSON STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1867.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Radicals attempt to evade the practical issues of the canvass and to delude you into the support of their candidates. They alone are accountable for the prostration of your business interests. They have deliberately sacrificed them in order to place in the hands of Southern Negroes, the balance of power in the Republic and thus preserve their own rule. More than two years have passed since peace was restored, and we still look in vain for increased products from the South to aid us in paying the interest on our debt, and for her prosperous customers to buy our woolen, iron and other manufactures.

Instead of receiving aid to pay our debt, we are taxed to maintain a freed man's bureau and a standing army in the South. Instead of prosperous customers to increase our trade, every business interest languishes.

Radical mismanagement, a negro policy, and a Radical extravagance, weigh down our energies and fetter our resources.

The whole expense of the War Department in 1860 was sixteen and a half millions, whilst in 1867 it is estimated by the Treasury at forty-seven millions, both being periods of peace. To give the Negro the power to rule us, therefore, costs the nation annually thirty millions. Of this amount, Pennsylvania's share is at least one-tenth, and your industry must annually pay three millions of dollars to support a policy that closes your woolen mills and stops your factories.

In your State affairs, mismanagement, corruption and extravagance are the rule. In 1860, under Democratic power the whole amount of money appropriated and expended, independent of funded debt and military expenses, as shown by the Treasury, was NINE HUNDRED AND NINEY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. In 1864, excluding the same items, the Radicals appropriated and expended one million three hundred and sixty nine thousand dollars. In 1865, excluding the same items, the Radicals appropriated and expended one million five hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, and in 1866, excluding the same items, they appropriated and expended TWO MILLIONS AND ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. The reports of the Auditor General show these facts, and prove that in SIX YEARS OF RADICAL RULE, YOUR CASH EXPENSES HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED.

The men who have thus wasted your substance, prate of their loyalty and their sacrifices, and would maintain their hold upon the public treasury by fixing your attention upon their issues. You are oppressed by taxation through internal revenue and other machinery, as no other people ever were. It takes from you your legitimate profits and gives you no customers. It compels you to stop manufacturing and to discharge your workmen. Your goods remain unsold and your operatives suffer. Can you expect relief from this grinding taxation, so long as these enormous expenditures continue. Relief can only come through economy in public affairs, a reduction in your expenses, and the discharge of corrupt and extravagant officials.

It is their purpose to violate the great principle, that each State has the right to determine the qualifications of its own electors, and give the negroes of Pennsylvania the balance of power between the two great political parties. Negro suffrage is to be forced upon you by Congressional enactment, and your "Supreme Court is to be placed in harmony" with that law, by electing Judge Williams, who is relied upon to decide that the negro is entitled to a right which you and your organic laws deny him. In the Senate of the United States, in July last, the recognized leader of the Radicals of this State, voted to proceed to consider a bill that was introduced by Wilson of Massachusetts, to effect this infamous purpose.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA! Let the result in California arouse you to renewed exertion. Work is to be done, and you must do it. Committees may plan and order, but the result depends upon yourselves. Individual effort is the road to victory. See your neighbor, encourage him, bring him to the polls. Perfect your organizations. Block your wards and townships. Subdivide the labor and perform it with energy.

Press home upon your adversaries the real issues of the canvass. Demand of them that they shall answer:

Are you for or against the Radical policy that destroys our business and closes our work shops, mills and factories, to give the negro the balance of power?

Are you for or against continued corruption, mismanagement and extravagance?

Are you for or against conceding to Congress, the right to allow the negro the power to rule Pennsylvania?

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,  
Chairman.

From forty to fifty deaths from yellow fever occur daily at New Orleans. Two officers and twenty men of the ironclad Mohaska have died of the fever.

The great iron works at Blackporth South Wales, have stopped, and 9,000 people are thus thrown out of employment.

## GAME OF BASE BALL.

The following is the score of a match game of Base Ball, played at Centreville, September 12th, between the second nine of the Alpine Club of St. Mary's, and the Elk Club of Centreville.

ALPINE CLUB.	ELKS.
T. Mahr, p, 4 7	J. Burns, p, 4 3
A. Comley, c, 2 6	H. B. Leech, c, 3 3
J. Bennett, ss, 4 6	I. Brown, ss, 3 3
T. Valentine, lb, 1 9	H. Lary, lb, 2 3
O. Coyne, 2b, 6 4	J. Malone, 2b, 3 0
G. Garner, 3b, 0 8	J. McClosky, 3b, 4 1
C. Wagner, lf, 1 7	C. Green, lf, 3 3
T. Kennedy, cf, 2 5	J. Earley, cf, 2 3
C. Garner, rf, 8 1	J. Green, rf, 2 4

26 53		26 23	
INNINGS.			
1	2	3	4
Alpine 1/2	3 0 3 6	6 1 8 14	9—63.
Elk's	2 2 1 5	0 3 5 0	5—23.

Fly catches. Elk's, C. Green, 2, J. Burns, 2, I. Brown, 2. Total, 6.

Foul fly catches. Elk's, H. B. Leech, 2.

Fly catches. Alpines, George Garner, 2, T. Mahr, 2, T. Kennedy, 1, Owen Coyne, 1, James Bennett, 1.—Total, 7.

Foul fly catches. Alpines, A. Comley, 3.

Umpire, A. A. Houston, of the Elk Base Ball Club.

Scorers, P. B. Wachde, Alpines, C. McCauley, Elk's.

Time of game, 2 hours 40 minutes.

THE *Journal of Commerce* recently published a letter from a correspondent in one of the Southern States, the writer of which says: "If the politicians will only let the South quietly reconstruct their soil, the crops, instead of being worth four hundred millions of dollars per annum, will in a short time be worth a thousand millions! What we want, above all things, is PEACE. Political anarchy is ruinous." This is undoubtedly true. But the Radicals will not allow peace to visit the Southern States. They desire to keep up agitation. When one law is accepted by the Southern people, they follow it with another still more stringent and exacting. In the meantime, the people are denied representation in the National Legislature; the labor system of ten States is broken up and rendered comparatively unproductive, and the whole country menaced with untold disasters of a business and financial character. The Radicals are determined to continue "political anarchy," although they know that such a course is ruinous to all the material interests of the nation. This point is important in the present contest. If Congress is sustained by a verdict from the people, they will continue agitation to the ruin of business, both North and South. On the contrary, if the Radicals are defeated, peace will be restored, and prosperity once more bless the land from North to South.—Aye.

Burglars Detected. PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—The gang of burglars which has been operating in this State, from Portland as far east as Bangor, has been broken up, and the parties connected with it arrested. They prove to be a man named John White, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, but lately from New York, and two boys. Considerable of the stolen property has been recovered.

The Hon. Thomas Amory de Blois, a distinguished lawyer of this city died suddenly yesterday morning, aged 72 years.

Hay is selling for ten dollars a ton at Belfast, Maine, and potatoes at from forty to fifty cents a bushel.

Marriage Notices to insure insertion, should be accompanied by the regular fee \$1.

## Married.

BUCKLEY—LEWIS.—September 14, 1867 at the Hyde House in Ridgway, by J. K. Whitmore, Esq., Mr. A. R. Buckley, of Emporium, Cameron county Pa. to Miss Margaret Lewis, of Anderson, Steuben county, N. Y.

## Died.

At his residence in Benecetto township, at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 14th inst., of a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Ralph Johnson, aged 80 years, 6 months and 3 days. He went to bed the previous evening in the full possession of usually good health. A few minutes before the time above mentioned, a noise was heard which caused his daughters to run to his room, where he was found struggling in agony and speechless. The whole family was barely gathered around the old man, when he breathed his last. Mr. Johnson was well known as one amongst our respectable citizens. He is one of the oldest residents in the county, and emigrated with his father from England when a small boy.

## GENERAL ELECTION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved the 20th day of July A. D. 1839, JAMES A. MALONE, High Sheriff of the County of Elk, and state of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the County of Elk, that a GENERAL ELECTION, will be held in said county of Elk on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8th day of October, 1867, at which time the following officers are to be elected:

- One person for Judge of the Supreme Court.
- One person for Assembly, to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.
- One person for District Attorney.
- One person for County Treasurer.
- Two persons for County Commissioners, one 2 and one for 3 years.
- 2 persons for Jury Commissioner of Elk county.
- One person for County Auditor of Elk county.

And the qualified electors of the county of Elk, will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

- Benecetto township, at the house of Elizabeth Winslow.
- Beninger township, at school-house No. 1, near the Elk creek bridge.
- Fox township, at the school-house in Centreville.
- Horton township, at the school-house near Herskiah Horton's.
- Highland township, at the house of Levi Ellithorpe.
- Ridgway township, at the Court House.
- St. Mary's Borough, at the house of Charles Schaeffer.
- Spring Creek township, at the house of Stockdale, Downer & Co.
- Jay township, at the house of Alfred Pearson.
- Jones township, at the school-house in Wilcox.

Also make known and give notice as in and by the 18th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment to profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporated District, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State, or United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also, that every member of Congress, and State Legislature, and the select or common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated districts, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office that is not provided for in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act Relating to Elections and for other Purposes," approved April 16, 1849, it is enacted that the 13th section, "shall not be construed as to prevent any Militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

That in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated districts and township elections, and all elections, for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white man of the age of twenty one years or more who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who have previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall not have paid taxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th Section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of elections of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in Ridgway on the third day after the election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 11th day of October next, then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges, also, where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said Judge unable to attend.

AN ACT regulating the mode of elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general townships, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of our courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Given under my hand at my office, in Ridgway, the twelfth day of September, 1867. JAS. A. MALONE, Sheriff of Elk County.

## LUHR HOUSE.

St. Mary's Elk County, Pa. This well known house has been entirely refitted and newly furnished with a desire to meet the wants of the travelling community, and to make it an A. No. 1 hotel. Proprietor, GEO. HATHORN.