

The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

THURSDAY:

December::: 19th, 1867.

Standing Armies.

The sixty thousand troops composing the regular army of the United States could be much more profitably employed in fighting the refractory Indians than in the unrepugnant service of oppressing and intimidating the Southern people. Gen. Grant has been much praised for his activity in reducing the expenses of the War Department; and for any approach to economy in that respect our tax-burdened countrymen have reason to be grateful. But the dismissal of a few score of clerks and hangers-on is scarcely a matter of consideration, in view of the fact that we are supporting a standing army three or four times more numerous than the Government requires for any legitimate purpose.

The sixty thousand stalwart men who are now helping to carry out the Reconstruction programme of the Radicals would be doing better service to their country in the several fields of industry than in the arms of the military. Instead of wielding swords and muskets, they should be at the plow, the anvil, in the workshop, in the counting-room, or wherever else their toil or their talents may contribute to the material wealth of the land. We are now paying more than seventy million of dollars for the support of a standing army; and to what end? To keep up the military departments of the South, to hold a section of the Republic under military government to violate the fundamental principles of our form of government by subjecting American citizens to terrorism and duress.

No one imagines that the Southern people purpose any act of insubordination. They have neither the will nor the power to raise an armed hand against the Central Government. If left to their own local resources they could effectively guard themselves against any seditious movement of the freedmen—the only danger to be apprehended. But then the Radicals propose to dictate to their Southern States their votes at the next Presidential election, and to do that they must have bayonets at their command. Is it not hard that the people should be taxed to supply the means of trampling upon their own liberties? The masses of the north are not afraid of their Southern countrymen. They feel that they are secure against either treachery or violence. They know that all the fighting has been done and that there is no need of a vast armed force to preserve the peace of the commonwealth.

The shaky political fabrics of Europe may require great military organizations to prop them up; the strength of our Government is, as it has always been in the consent of the governed. Whatever issues may have to be determined by force of arms, whether from foreign antagonisms or domestic contentions, the republic's dependence must be upon its volunteer soldiery. They can be trusted in time of war; a large standing army cannot always be trusted in time of peace.

The Prospects of Northern Workingmen.

From every quarter we hear of the suspension or contraction of labor in our manufactories, ship yards, and workshops—of the discharge of laborers from public and private works. How are the thousands upon thousands of mechanics and laborers, thus thrown out of employment, to live through the dreary winter which has just commenced? In the city of New York alone, we learn that fifty thousand working people are forcibly idle. The same may be said of every city in the North. While the stagnation of all branches of business is already so severely felt in the North, the mad legislation of Congress is harrying ten millions of people in the South to a condition which is likely to culminate in absolute starvation. The rich lands of the South—which, in a state of but partial cultivation, whilom produced more than two-thirds of the wealth of the entire nation—are now fast running to weeds, whilst the black cultivators are indulging in a political carnival, under the protection of United States bayonets, awaiting with impatience that long expected and oft promised millennium, when they shall legislate themselves into plenty of pork and hominy, with plenty of nothing at all to do! Meanwhile the white owners of the soil—without capital and without labor; without the power of helping themselves; with their hands tied by unconstitutional legislation, see approaching ruin, staring them in the face, while the worse class of scoundrels, spewed from the Northern dens of infamy, which they alternately occupied with our Northern penitentiaries, now occupy the highest seats in the Southern State conventions; educate the blacks in the noble science of legal robbery and legislative swindling, and taunt the native whites as disfranchised rebels and outlawed traitors!

In short, the South, which, under wise and liberal legislation, and under the Constitution, should now offer to the mechanics of the North ten millions of paying consumers, will soon exhibit to their astonished gaze ten million paupers, depending upon their charity for a precarious subsistence. The South, whose exuberant products should freight our ships; infuse a new life into our shipping interests, and pay for the past, as an exporting section of our country. The South, which formerly gave vigor to our manufactures and to our commerce, will, in its poverty, be compelled to dispense with the goods it cannot pay for. The South, under the new Radical Congo regime, like the once flourishing Islands of Jamaica and Hayti, will be the scene of squalid wretchedness, of anarchy, of crime and utter demoralization! And all this loss of national wealth, national strength and national honor—all this misery, humiliation and degradation, in the South and consequently in the North, is to perpetuate the reign of Thaddeus Stevens, of Cameron, of Kelley, of Sumner, of Wade, of Colfax, of Butler, of Ashfey, of Schenck, and of a host of political harpies who have battered upon the public spoils until their bloated and festering corruption stinks in the nostrils of a disgusted people! How long, O workmen of the north, will you uphold, by your votes, the reckless demagogues who, in their blind ambition, thus dry up the sources of your prosperity? How much longer will you be deluded by their deceitful cry of "protection for American labor," whilst their only care is to swell the purses of princely capitalists and to cram your money into their own pockets?

The time has come when, unfortunately, you must feel calamitous consequences of the unjust, tyrannical, wasteful, destructive legislation of past years. But, thanks to a just and merciful God, the time is not far off when, at the ballot-box, you can and will hurl from their places the bold usurpers who have conspired against your government, your freedom, and your national prosperity!

In the States of Connecticut, of California, of Ohio, of New Jersey, of Maryland, of Kentucky, of New York, the people have already spoken. Even in Boston and Pittsburg, heretofore the impregnable strongholds of Radicalism, the Radical leaders have been repudiated by adherents, lately awakened to a stern reality of the present crisis. Their doom is irrevocably sealed. In vain will they try, by partial and ineffective legislation, to rally back the people around the black flag of "Reconstruction." In this last desperate effort, they

will signally fail. The people, become wise by experience, will desert them in mass and leave them to sink ignominiously into their political graves—"unhonored and unsung!"—Pat. and Union.

General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, who was a captain in 1812—the compeer of Clay, Webster, Crittenden and the friend and companion of Generals Harrison, Tyler, Winchester and Scott—may be seen daily in the streets of Lexington, straight as an arrow, hale and hearty, and looks as if he might live for twenty years to come. He has not an unsound tooth or grey hair in his head, and never carries a cane. Only the other night he went out hunting with some boys, and had the good luck to capture three possums and a coon.

Last week some persons in a barber shop, in Bath, Me., heard a scratching in the stove funnel, as though a rat was running through it. Some efforts were made to see what it was, without success, until a live dove dropped into the coal fire in the stove, where it burned to death. The bird entered the chimney at the top, some fifty feet above.

A "bellows" fish was caught at New London, Conn., the other day, six feet long, and weighing four hundred and fifty pounds. His mouth was eighteen inches wide, and full of sharp teeth. The most unprofitable consignment that can be made is to ship a sea.

Sulphur comes from Vesuvius; therefore it is good for eruptions.

One finds the misfit of a boot when he puts his foot in it.

The art of book-keeping taught in one short and easy lesson. Never lend.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather-bed? One is hard up and the other is soft down.

What sort of an Asiatic has the largest nose? An NostrilAsian, of course.

Special Notice. We have found it necessary, in order to keep the financial department of the Advocate on a good basis, to adopt the following rule: Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance; and all Job Work as soon as completed. Bills made out and presented to yearly advertisers at the beginning of each quarter. Subscriptions to be paid for invariably in advance.

Splendid collection of Holiday Candles, toys and gifts at the Store of HYDE, GILLIS & Co.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for January Term, 1868. Weis for use, &c., vs Gerg. Same vs Same. Wainwright vs Crowell. Cox's Executors, et al. vs Ireland et al. Bell vs Werner et al. Hill vs Breedin et al. Viers et al. vs Braniff. Loomis vs County of Elk. Rathbun vs West Creek Manuf'g Co. Finton vs Malone et al. Dill vs Barrett. Weis vs Lloyd. Devereaux vs Township of Jones. Beninger et al. vs Funk. Lawrence et al. vs Lühr et al. Mayhood vs Crispin et al. Weis for use vs Gerg. Same vs Same. Same vs Same.

GEO. A. RATHBUN, Prothonotary.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Ridgway Post Office for the month ending November 30th, 1867. Andrews Simon, Austin, J. H. Baker Susan, Blair J., Bennett Annie. Calmer William, Coy M. Daugherty James. Fitch O. B. Gray John. Hager George, Hover Christina, Humphrey K., House A. F., Heflinger William, Hillman Lewis, Holes C. H. S. Jones Julius. Lane N. B. Montgomery T., Meeker Moses, Mitchell David, Marsh A. J. Nail John. Phelps Charles, Phalen Martin, Postlewait Agnes. Riblet Henry. Strickland Samuel, Shaw W. W., Sweeting George, Sessery Ervin, Scott Corwin. Thany Owen. Vance George. Woodruff S. E., Wilson John, 2. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

GROVE G. MESSENGER, Postmaster.

LIST OF JURORS—Grand and Traverse—drawn for January Term, 1868. GRAND JURORS. Bennett.—Jan Overturf, Jacob S Johnson, Julius Jones, Miles Dent. Fox.—Charles E Gross, Reesman Meredith, R M Bennett, P A Jordan, Thomas Malone, H B Shons, W K Meredith, Wm McCauley. Ridgway.—Edward Derby, D Soribner. Spring Creek.—Adam Shall. St. Mary's.—Daniel Scull, Frank Weis, jr. Charles Lühr, Frederick Miller, Joseph Windfelder, John T. Burgau, John Traindie. Jay.—Zenas Webb. Jones.—Joseph Pisner.

TRAVESSE JURORS. Bennett.—Martin Enz, John Z Lindemuth, Milton Chase. Fox.—Patrick Smith, Uriah W Rogers, Reuben S Gross, Jeremiah Sullivan, Aaron Harrington, Michael Callahan, Edward McCready, James R. Taylor, Jeremiah Hewitt. Highland.—Charles Stubbs, Levi Ellithorpe. Horton.—Robert McIntosh, O P Keltz, Edwin Alden, Joseph S Hyde. Ridgway.—Marcus T French, Jerome Powell, Robert Hilcock, Harry Maxwell, B A Dill, G L McCracken, H S Belnap, P W Barrett, Thornton Strang. St. Mary's.—John Garner, H Kretz, Frank Forenbaug, James Coyne, T Braniff. Jay.—Charles Webb, Armel Turley, R B Johnson, H A Peasall.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Elk county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to sale at Public Outcry, at the Court House in Ridgway on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1868, the following described property, to wit: All the interest of the defendant of, in and to those certain town lots, known as lots Number six (6) and seven (7), situate in the village or town of Ridgway, Elk county, Pennsylvania; fronting on the east side of a street called Grant street, and bounded on the north by an alley leading along the Mill race, on the south by lot numbered eight (8), on the west by said Grant street, and on the east by lots numbered twelve (12), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), according to a plan of town lots made and laid out by Henry Southern, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Elk county in Deed Book K, pp. 523, 529, and 530. With a two-story frame building; main part being about sixteen feet front by twenty-eight, a wing on the south side two stories high, about twenty two feet square, and a wing on the back or east side, one story high, and sixteen by nineteen and a half feet, or thereabouts—unfinished. Also, a number of fruit and shade trees on said lots. Seized, and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thornton Strang.

JAMES A. MALONE, Sh'ff.

ROUNDED THE FIRST PREMIUM OF THE Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE By the Fair, held in New York, Sept. 26, 1866. BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative. It restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the texture of the Hair into its original condition; cures itching, itching, and itching; prevents the Hair from falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients. It is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H. For sale by Druggists generally.

J. S. BORDWELL, M. D. Eclectic Physician. Office and residence opposite the Jail, on Centre St., Ridgway, Pa. Prompt attention will be given to all calls. Office hours: 7 to 8 A. M.; 12 to 2 P. M.; and 6 to 7 P. M. Mar. 22, 66-67.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!! in from 10 to 48 hours. Wheaton's Ointment cures The Itch. Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum. Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter. Wheaton's Ointment cures Barbers' Itch. Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores. Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Itching and Magic. Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all druggists. Sept. 17/67 ly.

THE following named persons have filed applications for License, in my office, to be heard at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, Commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1868, being the 13th day of the Month.

TAVERN LICENSE. Joseph Koch and Son, Kersey, Centreville; Chas. H. Volk, St. Marys; Joseph Windfelder, St. Marys; Anthony Fochtman, St. Marys; Leonard Cook, Johnsonburg; John Munn, Jay township; David Theyer, Ridgway; D. C. Oyster, Fox twp.; M. V. Moore, Ridgway; Michael Gerg, Centreville; R. M. Bennett, Centreville; H. A. Frost, Centreville; John Haley, Ridgway.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE. Edward Blinzer, St. Marys; Jacob Graus, St. Marys; James McCloskey, Centreville; James Rogan, St. Marys; Samuel Mischel, St. Marys; John Griebel, St. Marys; Thomas Zimmet, St. Marys.

STORE LICENSE. Joseph Wilhelm, St. Marys; W. Wasson, Ridgway. GEO. A. RATHBUN, Prothonotary.

BEALE'S (LATE POWELL'S) EMBROCATION! FOR ALL DISEASES INCIDENT TO HORSES, CATTLE AND THE HUMAN FLESH, requiring the use of an external application. This new Compound, prepared by a practical Chemist having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind yet offered to the public as an external application for the diseases for which it is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it to be the best application ever used. This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the Public that I send it forth as the grand remedial agent for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal, the HORSE, is subject. Many remedies have been offered to the Public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purposes for which they are recommended. A judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing and pretending Farriers. Their wishes are a length fully gratified, by Dr. Beale's Embrocation (which has proved so efficacious to the various diseases) to be prepared and brought out to the public.

This embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war. Address all orders to DR. EDMOND BEALE, 602, South Second St. Phil'a. For Sale by Bordwell & Messenger, Ridgway, Pa. ap801y

NEW HARDWARE STORE! The subscribers have just opened in ST. MARY'S A new and Complete Stock of Heavy & Shelf HARDWARE!! And will keep constantly on hand a great variety of

COOK AND HEATING STOVES Bar Iron, Steel Anvils, Bellows, Nails, Horse Shoes, Springs, Building Hardware, Saws and Files of Every Description! GUNS, PISTOLS AND CARTRIDGES, Cutlery, Plated Ware and House Furnishing Goods. All kinds of Mechanics' Tools!

TIN WARE Of every description, which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. They have also the exclusive agency in St. Mary's for the

IMPROVED ORIENTAL BASE-BURNING COAL STOVES! AND PARLOR FURNACES!



Which have received Four First Class Premiums at the New York State and other Fairs; Also, the Great Silver Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York City, 1866. They are Perpetual Burners, only one fire being required to be made during the season. M. BEECHER, Jr., WM. H. COPELAND.

nov28/67 ly Something New. A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

The undersigned have on hand a large and very desirable stock of GOODS, and will constantly keep an extensive assortment, including everything that is wanted to

EAT, WEAR, OR FEED. which they will sell at the very bottom figure and from this date will sell only for CASH. We will use every endeavor to make it to the interest of our customers to adopt the universal

CASH SYSTEM. We have determined to give the CASH SYSTEM

a fair trial, believing it to be the interest of both buyer and seller.

POWELL & KIME. Ridgway, Aug. 13th, 1867.—sc.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS. FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

THE subscribers having completed their New Grist Mill in Ridgway are now prepared to furnish the people of the surrounding country with Flour of the Best Quality, and of their own manufacture, at the lowest market rates. The attention of lumbermen and others is called to our facilities for furnishing them with FEED OF ALL KINDS, cheaper than it can be bought any other place in the county. CASH PAID FOR GRAIN! J. S. HYDE, J. V. HOUK, J. K. WHITMORF. November 7, 1867. BLACKSMITHS CARPENTERS AND JOINERS tools for sale "cheaper than the cheapest" at the St. Mary's Hardware Store. (nov28/67.)