

The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY:

February, 15th, 1868.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH (30th) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and of selecting delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

The members and committees of the organization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to proceed to the election of the delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

G. O. DUNN, Secy.

The Suspension and Imprisonment This.

There is no doubt that the leading

Radicals are determined to revive the

plot of presenting articles of impeachment

against the President and to suspend

him from office pending his trial,

which would be delayed till after the

Presidential election. They will labor

to secure unity in the Radical ranks on

this subject, and, if the trial and hesitating

can be brought to the scratch,

the scheme will be attempted. Should

it not be successfully carried into effect

our form of government would be changed.

The despotism by which the people

of ten States are governed would be

virtually extended over the whole country,

and the Congressional usurpation

complete. The Washington correspondent

of the *World* writes that the

"impeachers" meet in secret convocations

to swear great oaths "that the man at

the other end of the avenue" must be

got rid of. But has it never occurred to

these men that serious charges might

arise to block their plans? Will the

President consent to be deposed before

conviction by a revolutionary body setting

by their own admissions, "outside

of the Constitution?" Will this "Northern

end of the Rebellion" take the responsibility

of precipitating the country

into another war? What arguments

have they that the people will sustain

them in substituting the decrees of a

partisan caucus for the Constitution and

the laws?

Should the 'impeachers' proceed,

the question will not be one involving only

the official acts of the President and the

merits of his policy compared with

that of Congress; it will reach the very

foundations of the Federal Government.

Never, in the darkest hours of the

Southern Rebellion, was the Republic

in such danger as it is today. Free

institutions were not in such peril from

the Southern insurgents when Horace

Greeley demanded "a peace on the best

attainable terms," as they are now from

the Radical Sappers and Miners of Constitutional

Liberty and individual rights. We did not

despair of the republic then; nor do we now.

The President will stand firm, and the people will

sustain him in resisting by all the means at his

command the attempt to found a Democracy

upon the ruins of the Temple of Liberty.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—One of the Radical contemporaries

yesterday published a special dispatch

from Alabama, signed by "B. W. Norris,

Chairman," bewailing the defeat of the

"Black Creek" Constitution. This

enterprising individual evidently wants

Congress to declare the Constitution

adopted without regard to the recent

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Feb. 10, 1868.

EDITOR THE ADVOCATE.—Thinking

a letter from a former citizen of Elk

might not be new legends to a portion of

your readers from the Federal Capital, I

send you the result of a few reflections.

Well, then, Washington has changed

but little in its general appearance, in

the last seven years. (Would that the

same could be said of the Government.)

It is, for used to be, a handsome city.

The public edifices are unsurpassed in

any part of the world; and most of its

private residences, and business houses

are of the most substantial style of modern

architecture. There, with its wide

and spacious streets and avenues, con-

spiring to make it, in pleasant weather at

least, one of the most pleasant cities on

the continent. But speaking of the

weather reminds me that the weather,

yesterday, rendered Washington quite

unpleasant to any man or woman who

would visit it. At daylight the pavement

was covered with a thin layer of

with ice and sleet, and the wind had

driven by a strong northeaster, kept

the wind throughout the day. I have

heard the city, in its general appearance,

has changed but little within

the last seven years. This is true. Yet

in its surrounding, it has changed very

much. It is now flanked, both upon

the north and south, with large collec-

tions of negro huts, filled with suffering

and equalled wretches. These "ben-

trabands" are, in a great degree, only

kept from starving at the public ex-

penditure. What a load of guilt rests upon

somebody! These people—now an

incalculable, and such a burden to the

white people—as servants were the best

fed, and best clothed, and most happy,

and best contented people on the face of

the globe. And this is but the begin-

ning of the evil—only a foretaste of the

evil that is in store for them. Should

the Radical fanatics that are now drag-

ging the country headlong to ruin con-

tinue in power under Presidential

terms, there may read his life in the

history of the Indian whom the English

Fathers found upon their shores, the

remnants of whose Government are now

confined to the inhospitable gorges of

the Rocky Mountains.

Of course, politics are an important

topic of discussion just now at Wash-

ington. Grant, it is conceded, is the

candidate of the Radicals for Presi-

dent. His only claim is *availability*.

With any other man they could hardly

carry a single State in the Union. And

if the present controversy between the

President and General Grant results in

pasturing deliberate falsehood upon the

latter—as the friends of the President

say it will—and thus convict him not

only of "conduct unbecoming a gentle-

man and a soldier," but also of "dis-

obedience of orders," I cannot see how

he can expect to carry any State—not

even Vermont. Surely the "Bore in

Blue" cannot expect such a result by

his vote. It would be a fatal

blow.

The country is evidently on the eve

of a serious crisis. Indeed the indica-

tions of civil war are ten times more

obvious now than they were in February

1861. Then the Republicans said:

"If the Southern States wanted to

leave the Union, they would help them

to go." But very few threatened war

as a means of making the seceders love

each other. Now, however, Congress

threatens to impeach the President and

turn him out, and put Wade in. This

will be revolution in red Mexican style.

—The infamous character of the

Rump revolution is fully disclosed by

the action of the Rump Senate on the

12th. On that day a resolution intro-

duced by Sherman, allowing Congress-

ional representation to Alabama was

passed because "a majority of the qual-

ified persons voting" had cast their bal-

lots for the negro constitution. This

was passed notwithstanding that on the

previous day (the 11th) telegrams from

Alabama showed that thirty-four out of

the thirty-six negro counties had cast

only 51,732 votes out of a registered

list of 141,229; that the twenty-six re-

maining counties, having white major-

ities, did not vote at all; and that 20,000

votes are required to constitute a ma-

jority of the registered voters—a num-

ber that has not been reached by many

thousands. Thus, although it was well

known that a majority of the registered

"loyal" voters did not vote for the

"constitution," the revolutionists are

determined to accept it as carried. Is

there any deeper infamy to which Rad-

ical Senators may sink?

—The evening mongrel now publish-

ing Mr. Herr's speech, profane it with

the words "Mr. Herr said," Mr. Herr

didn't say, however; and we say, for

the people, that the printing of such

speeches, which were never delivered,

in the *Legislative Record* is a violation

of the rules, an outrage upon the House,

and an imposition upon the taxpayers.

Patrol de l'Union.

—It is said that the Secretary of the

Treasury will put from ten to fifteen

million dollars in gold into the market

this week in small lots.

—The Georgia fanatics are trying to

expel A. A. Ruddy, the Boston milita-

ry. He's too sharp for the field hands,

and spoils the plans of the carpet

bag.

—The Florida fanatics are split into

two bodies—both tinkering at a "con-

stitution."

—Wm. L. Cabot, Esq., is the Demo-

cratic Representative delegate to the

State Convention from Clinton county.

—The Louisiana fanatics adjourned

with a row on the 11th. No heads

were broken—too hard.

—The New Hampshire election will

occur on the second Tuesday of March

the 19th.

—It is said that Brigham Young, in

view of the recent action of Congress,

intends to emigrate, with his wives and

children to the Virgin Islands.

—A woman in New Jersey swallowed

a draught of oil of bitter almonds, think-

ing it was whiskey. Death shortly fol-

lowed, although every effort was made to

save her life.

—A man in Bridgton, Maine, cut

his throat a few days since because he

was troubled by a sore throat he had given

in a party cake between two neighbors.

—The long beard of a miller in Le-

ban, Ohio, was caught in a revolving

shaft. The miller braced himself and

the beard came out by the roots.

—Wisconsin has paid more than \$24,

000 for bounties on wild animals under

the recent law. Wild cats are the most

common.

—A Reverend gentleman of Rich-

mond, (Va.), has lectured upon the ad-

vantages of the modern dance.

—The paddles of the first class At-

lantic steamer pass through a space of

from 5,000 to 8,000 miles in making a

trip of 5,000 miles.

—It was not until 1377 that the first

lock, although used in France several

years earlier, was employed in England.

—John Hickman says: "I cannot

deny that our absurdities, our insens-

ibilities, our hypocrisy, our double-deal-

ing, our lack of sincerity, occasionally

give me 'some sensations like a villain.'"

Nobody doubts that a bit, old boy.

—It is rumored in Washington that

the Supreme Court will decide to dis-

miss the *M'Ardo* case for want of juris-

diction. Can it be possible that the

Court has succumbed to the threats of

the revolutionists?

—John F. Moore, Publisher.

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.—We are

prepared to give the Susquehanna

river in the spring of 1868, from Williams-

port to Havre de Grace. Should you have

any logs to be hauled within good, we will

pay you with it, take charge of and drive

them with care, paying the cost of driving

in proportion to the amount driven. For

further information address GEORGE &

BLANCHARD, Philadelphia, R. R. HAW-

LEY & COMPANY, BALTIMORE, & CO., Balt-

more, Md. Feb. 13, 68.

Office of the U. S. Court (No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No.