

The Advocate.

JOHN E. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY:

February, 22d.: 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1868,
GENERAL GREENBACKS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL LOW TAXES.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8, 1868.
The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH (4th) 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 afore-aid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices 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,
G. O. DEISS, Sec'y. Chairman.

OUR CANDIDATES.—We have followed the example of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and have raised to our most head the names of GEN. GREENBACKS, for President, and GEN. LOW TAXES for Vice-President. We intend to support these gentlemen with all the ability we can command, and we believe that our candidates will be elected.

Gen. Grant now holds an office with pay equal to that of President—the duties of which are arduous enough for any one man to perform, but not a fourth of those of the office of Chief Magistrate, and with less than a hundredth part of the responsibilities. That he is less qualified to discharge the duties of President than he is those of the position he now fills, no one will dispute. Why, then, does he seek the Presidency? The fact that he does greatly detracts from his standing as a man and a patriot. If he would turn his back upon the politicians of all parties, this would be positive evidence of real merit, and his fellow countrymen would feel that their army was in safe hands. But when he manifests dissatisfaction with his present position—which is the best the country has to bestow, it is but natural that his fellow countrymen should come to the conclusion that he is not only not the sort of man they ought to have for President, but that he is not deserving the office he now holds.

TAXATION OF BONDS.—We are glad to announce to our readers that there is now a slight prospect for the taxation of U. S. Bonds. Gen. John A. Logan, (Rep.) from Illinois, on the 14th instant diverted his attention from the irrepressible negro, and introduced a bill providing for the taxation of government bonds at the rate of two per cent. per annum. Whatever may be the tax finally agreed upon, it is to be hoped, that a bill of some kind will pass and become a law. A greater outrage upon the tax-paying people of this nation than that of allowing a thousand millions of dollars worth of property to go untaxed, cannot be imagined, and is an abuse which calls loudly for reform. As a rule the faith of the nation should be kept; but when it is found to be oppressive and unjust to the greatest number, and beneficial only to a few favored nabobs, the observance of the faith ceases to be a virtue.

It should not be forgotten that the rate of postage on letters weighing less than half an ounce, to Great Britain and Ireland was reduced to 12 cents on the 1st of January. Prepayment is optional, and the rate is sixpence sterling if it is collected at its destination. On newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight the postage is 4 cents, which must be prepaid.

Within the past year no less than eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs, were issued from the patent office at Washington. Truly we are an inventive people.

General Grant's Surrender.

If General Grant had been placed in command of a fortress by the President, he would hardly have considered it consistent with his honor to surrender the post except to irresistible force, without first consulting his lawful commander-in-chief. Had he been in Major Anderson's place in Fort Sumter, would he have held the post any less tenaciously than that officer did? How does his surrender of the War Office on the first summons, differ from the surrender of any other post without the consent, nay, against the known will, of his superior officer? The hopelessness of resistance alone justifies, to a conscientious subordinate, the surrender of any trust without consulting the party from whom the trust has been received. It would have been no excuse to Major Anderson for surrendering Fort Sumter that all lawyers in the land told him that the law required him to evacuate. Process of the courts might have justified his giving it up, but his own construction of the law, or the construction of any number of lawyers whom he had chosen to consult, would not have cleared him from dishonor if he had yielded the post without the order of the President. The duty of constraining the scope and meaning of laws has never been devolved on the general of the army. The duty of interpreting the law, when its meaning is disputed between parties having an interest in the question that arises, is conferred on and limited to the courts of justice. The President has the same right to appeal for protection of the courts as has the meanest man in the community. A subordinate in private business, who should, by neglect or intention, sacrifice the legal rights of his principal; a clerk, an agent, or an attorney who should, of his own motion, deprive the principal of the opportunity of appealing to the courts, who should give up to the opponent of his principal anything the possession of which was in dispute between that opponent and his principal, would be universally regarded as faithless. A subordinate of the President who undertakes to barter away any rights of the President must be equally regarded as faithless to plain duty. We have detailed accounts on the one side of promises said to have been made, by General Grant to retain the War Office, in his hands until the law, speaking through its proper agents, the courts, should force him out of it. We have, on the other side, a general, not an authentic, denial of any such promise, but no detailed account of what General Grant is willing to admit he did say. A verbal promise in the case is mere surplusage. The statements about the promise and the denial of them are of little consequence. The facts are well known and undisputed, namely, that General Grant assumed the office in obedience to orders from his military chief, just as he would have assumed any other duty assigned to him, and that he gave up the post without consulting his superior. This fact it is which has damaged General Grant's reputation as a straightforward man. Whether the words connected with this fact were many or few or none is a matter of no consequence, unless words from the President can be shown giving his consent to General Grant's abandonment of the post. The certificate of a vote of the Senate is not the form in which military men receive their orders. The vote of the Senate may have been an order binding upon the President, making it his duty to restore Mr. Stanton, but it was for the President to promulgate this order to his subordinate, and to enforce obedience to it. If the President was contumacious, Congress had its remedy in impeachment. General Grant has deserved well of his country, and the people have not been backward in conferring upon him substantial tokens that they recognize his merit. Men of all parties admired his manifestations of good sense, and simple adherence to truth and duty, when he was before the Impeachment Committee. We believe him strong enough to break through all the snares which wily politicians might set. They have tripped him at last. If he does not hold himself bound to surrender back to the President powers which he derived solely from the President, he may not be ready at the proper time to surrender to the people powers which they may entrust to him. Instead of being a safe man, he may be the most dangerous man in the country to whom the people could confide their interests.—Round Table (Independent.)

The Democracy of Reading won a glorious victory yesterday. They elected their candidate for Auditor, Dr. Eliester M. Nagle, by a majority of 330, a gain of 317 votes since the election in October last. They have also elected Matthias Mengel, Esq., Alderman, and Captain Wm. W. Lisch, Constable, in the South Ward, and both branches of the City Council are largely Democratic. All honor to the gallant Democracy of Reading. The Democracy and Conservative men everywhere will join with them in their jubilee. They have met the enemy and routed him "horse, foot and dragon." At the hour at which we write (2 A. M.) we are compelled to be brief in our comments. But the figures speak for themselves.—Reading (Gazette, Feb. 14.)

The Louisiana taxists want either Mowce or Sheridan to be put in place of Gen. Hancock. The latter is not despotic and black enough for them.

Clippings from Exchanges.

Lorillard pays over one sixth of the tobacco tax of the country.

Queen Victoria's jewels are said to be worth \$5,000,000.

There is great destitution among the laboring classes in Pittsburgh.

It is said that Chicago has 25,000 men out of employment.

M. du Chailu, the traveler, has been offered by the Africans 850 wives.

The Ohio river is nine hundred miles long and floats 400 steamers.

Nineteen United States Senators retire in 1869, only six of whom are Democrats.

Sheep have been selling at San Antonio, Texas, for a quarter of a dollar per head.

Jerusalem is estimated to contain 7,100 Jews, 5,000 Mahomedans, and 3,400 Christians.

Every daily paper in New York is a stock concern except the Herald, Express and Mail.

The losses by fire in Chicago during the month of January foot up to \$3,000,000.

Michigan sends 243,138 children to school in 4,621 school houses, worth \$3,250,000.

Western millers are said to be mixing white corn meal with their flour. Look out for them.

A serious collision is momentarily feared between the contending taxists, of the Florida mongerie.

Gen. Thomas is to succeed General Townsend, as Adjutant General of the War Office.

The number of deaths in Chicago for January last was 118, there being thirty nine from small pox.

The Texas "election" for a convention has been carried like the rest—wit negro votes and by fraudulent ballot-box stuffing.

One large dry goods house in New York discharged all the single men in its employ on the first instant, and reduced the salaries of the remainder.

A man in Illinois recently tried to hang himself out of spite, but his wife cut him down and revived him by the vigorous application of a whip.

Dictator Meade has arrested and imprisoned Comptroller Burns, of Georgia, for refusing to give up the records of his office.

The newspaper correspondents at Washington City have refused to tell any of the Rump smelling committees where they got their information upon public matters.

The citizens of New Orleans are enjoying snow and strawberries. The latter can be obtained at fifty cents a box. The Louisiana oranges are also very plentiful in the markets of that city.

New Orleans merchants are said to be the best advertisers in the country. Some issues of the Times have contained seventy columns of advertising, and the usual space occupied in that paper for auction sales alone is twelve columns.

The gun business is a flourishing one in Maine, and is estimated at \$50,000 a year for the raw material. "Gummers" often clear \$5 to \$7 a day gathering spruce gum. The best is worth 50 cents per pound.

The story about Mrs. Lincoln's insanity, it is now said, comes from persons who are fearful of having their honesty and patriotism damaged by the book which she is supposed to be getting ready for press.

It is said that not five hundred white men's votes were cast for the Alabama Radical negro "constitution." These are the "Union men of the South," about whom so much has been said by "loil" organs.

The Arkansas black and tanists adjourned on the 14th, "subject to be called on de President." The Conservative members protested against the "constitution," declaring it prescriptive and subversive of the rights of the citizen.

The destitution and suffering among the working classes in almost every Northern State has never been so bad in the memory of man as at present. The country is traversed in every direction by mechanics in search of work.

The Louisville Democracy want the next National Convention to be held in that city. They promise to erect a suitable building, to pay all expenses, to open the hotels and private houses and generally to extend genuine old Kentucky hospitality to the delegates.

It is said that Gen. Howard, Chief of the Negro Bureau, has had, for a long time, a lot of emissaries traveling over the South organizing negro leagues and pledging them against Grant, and in favor of Chase for President and himself for Vice President.

Maynard, of Tennessee, and Donnelly, of Minnesota, two red-hot Rads, have gone to New Hampshire to "stamp" for their end, negro party. When they come to settle with the pay officer of the House let them be "doxed" for the time lost.

Wood county Ohio, is digging a ditch thirty seven and a half miles long, eighteen to twenty feet wide on the bottom, thirty feet on the top, and from two to six feet deep. It has sixty seven and a half feet fall, or less than two feet to the mile. It will drain sixty thousand acres of the Black Swamp, and bring them into cultivation.

A Pen Sketch of Dan Rice.

Under the head of "Personals" we find the following in the New York News:

Standing upon the stoop at the entrance of the Metropolitan Hotel, we notice a gentleman whose very appearance indicates a perfect peace with the world, and the balance of mankind.

His quick, keen eye, rambles carelessly by, taking in everything as it passes. His coat is buttoned up to his throat, and fits as though it grew on him. His chin is ornamented with a brown goatee of incipient growth, and the expression of his mouth, and the merry twinkle of his eye, evidence a man well pleased with himself and his surroundings.

He is stout built, five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 180 pounds. Having been born on the 25th day of January, 1821, he has just completed his 47th year. There is probably no name more familiar to the inhabitants of both the old and new world than that of this gentleman. Born in obscurity, he has, by perseverance and industry, joined to strict integrity and a knowledge of the world, rather than the study of men (than books), studied a degree of success that few men are so fortunate as to obtain.

He has probably made and spent more money than any other man in the country. He was born in this city, in Mulberry street, and the old house in which he was ushered into existence still remains—a landmark. At that time the street in which we speak was inhabited by mechanics, and the neighborhood was one of the most respectable localities in this great city. The old school house in which he obtained the rudiments of an education still stands in the Bowery, although completely hidden by more pretentious buildings. From New York our hero first emigrated to the then far West and to Gen. H. P. gave him a local habitation for many years.

It was there that he imbibed the taste that afterward controlled him in the selection of his profession, and although, like Grant, he understood all about a horse and could talk "horse talk" by the hour, he did not neglect the improvement of his mind by other means. Night after night, in winter and in summer, after the labors of the day, could the youthful student be seen studying some book by the light of a tallow dip, or the more primitive and at that time much used method of obtaining a light by putting grease in a saucer and burning a wick of cotton flannel.

He never spent an idle moment, and the writer of this has often heard his old employees—among others Roddy Patterson, formerly Sheriff of Allegheny County—testify that he was the most indefatigable student he ever saw. In the year 1841, being then 17 years of age he made his first appearance before the public as a questioner; and by his dazzling feats of horseman-ship he rose rapidly in public favor. In the year 1848 he was the leading attraction in Spalding's Circus, which was then traveling through the West on board the steamer Allegheny Mail. He had no difficulty at that period, and was incarcerated at Rochester, where he composed a famous song, which was at that time in everybody's mouth. In 1850 he started a "one horse show," and from that moment his star was in the ascendant. People flocked to see him wherever he went, and money flowed into his pocket. As his pecuniary resources increased, he began to indulge in the propensities of his nature, and no appeal for charity, of a public or private nature, ever went from him unheeded. It was in 1860 when he began to be thought of in connection with political matters.

In 1864 he was nominated for the State Senate of Pennsylvania by the soldiers. He was in the far West at the time, and had but two weeks to give an answer, which was to the effect that if they ran him, they must do it upon their own responsibility, as he had no time to devote to the labors of a political campaign. He ran 2,300 votes ahead of the ticket. In 1866 he was nominated by the soldiers and people of his Congressional District for Congress, but he declined to accept the nomination.

He is now a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and there is no doubt that Col. Dan Rice, the showman, will poll a large number of votes, if he runs.

Some of the newspapers are stating that the Supreme Court has dismissed the McArde case, Judge Black has filed a new bill in behalf of the State of Georgia against Generals Grant, Meade, and Ruler et al. This bill raises a question of property, to wit: the treasury of the State of Georgia. An injunction to protect this is prayed for.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to sell a considerable amount of gold, in order to meet the requisitions upon the Department. Last month he was compelled to sell ten forty bonds for the same purpose. There are now ten millions in gold in the Treasury.

The resignation of Senator Guthrie makes a vacancy in the Committee on Appropriations, which will be filled by some Democratic Senator now in the Senate.

Deaths.

On the 10th instant, in this place, HENRY L., infant daughter of H. F. and E. L. Overholster, aged 3 months and two weeks. Suffered little children to come into me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Advertisements must be paid for in advance; and all Job Work as soon as completed. It is made out and presented to yearly advertisers at the beginning of each quarter. Subscriptions to be paid for invariably in advance. J. F. MOORE, Publisher.

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. It is made out and presented to yearly advertisers at the beginning of each quarter. Subscriptions to be paid for invariably in advance. J. F. MOORE, Publisher.

SELLERS & FOLWELL.

Wholesale Confectioners & Fruitery.
No. 101 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders promptly attended to. [2-5m.]

ESTRAY.—Came to the enclosure of Mr. Thomas, on Mead Run, a spotted pig, weighing about one hundred lbs. The owner of the same is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs. HYDE & REED,
Feb. 22d, 1868...3t. pd.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that on Feb. 17th, I purchased of Charles Haut 1 cook stove, one coal stove, 1 large table, 1 dresser, and have left them with said Haut on loan only. Feb. 22—3t. MARTIN SORO.

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.—We are prepared to dig the Susquehanna river in the spring of 1868, from Williamsport to Havre de Grace. Should you have any logs to go below Williamsport, we will, if you wish it, take charge of and drive them with ours, paying the cost of driving in proportion to the amount driven. For further information address GRAIG & BLANCHARD, Philadelphia, R. K. HAWLEY & CO., and H. JAMES & CO., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 15, '68.

Elk Lodge, A. Y. M.
Held Tuesday evening, on or before the full moon of each month, unless every two weeks thereafter. J. K. WHITMORE, Sec'y.

All orders for Stoves and Hardware will be promptly attended to as soon as received, at the
1237 ST. MARY'S HARDWARE STORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all those persons knowing themselves indebted to us on book account of over six months standing will save costs by making settlement before the first of March next. Feb. 8th, 1868. WEISS BROS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Elias Boyer, of the township of Beaver, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him is expressly forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at the Hyde House in Ridgway in the county of Elk, before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of April, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By G. P. DAVIS, Deputy U. S. Marshal.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Feb. 8th U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

BEALE'S
(LATE FOWELL'S)

EMBROICATION!
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 pretentious Farriers. Their wishes are at 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. Phila.
For Sale by Birdwell & Messinger,
Ridgway, Pa. ap30ly

BLACKSMITH'S CARPENTER'S AND JOINER'S tools for sale "cheaper than the cheapest" at the St. Mary's Hardware Store. (nov28'67.)

ENVELOPES, LABELS & TAGS neatly printed at the Advocate Office.

RIDGWAY LIVERY STABLE!
The subscriber would announce to the citizens of Ridgway, and the traveling public that he has established a
LIVERY STABLE
in Ridgway, and that he hopes by fair dealing with his customers to merit a liberal share of their patronage. Terms reasonable. ISAAC CORBY,
Jan. 25, '68-1y.