

The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

SATURDAY:
 March 21st, 1868.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
The Auditor General.
CHAS E BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

For Governor General.
GEN W H ENT
Of Columbia County.

THE ALABAMA PERFDY.

The party whose path is strewn with the fragments of broken pledges and violated oaths, is about adding to the list of its crimes a new deed of unblushing perfidy. The Reconstruction acts of Congress, after providing for the election of Negro Conventions to frame constitutions for the Southern States direct that the constitutions thus formed should be submitted for acceptance to such persons as Congress permitted to vote and registered for the purpose in any State, did not cast their ballots in favor of the constitution submitted to them, it should not be adopted. Congress thus distinctly asserted and announced that every elector who did not vote in favor of the constitution, should be counted against it. Congress invited two modes of opposition to the new constitutions, one for the electors to go to the polls and vote them down, the other to absent themselves from the polls and defeat the constitutions by their absence. Both methods were legitimate, and Congress provided that they should be equally effective.

The Negro Convention of Alabama gave birth to a monster in the shape of a constitution, which even surpasses in deformity the products of the other African assemblages. It disfranchises every individual who will not swear to "accept the civil and political equality of all men;" thus taking the ballot out of the hands of every opponent of negro suffrage in the State, and disqualifying ninety-nine hundredths of its white The staunch Unionist who sacrificed his fortune for his country, and the white soldier who shed his blood in its defense, are disfranchised because opposed to negro suffrage. The Northern emigrant who goes to settle on the fields of Alabama, with his own blood and toil may have assisted to rescue from secession, is denied the ballot, if he carries with him the principles of the State government under which he was born. This constitution would disfranchise a vast majority of the people of the North by whose servants and at whose expense it has been manufactured for Alabama.

A majority of the electors of the State qualified according to act of Congress, including large numbers of the more rational negroes, resolved to defeat this impious and the easiest, simplest, and least expensive way of doing so, absented themselves from the election. And although in defiance of our Northern ideas of fairness, the polls were kept open five days, and bands of armed negroes and squads of United States cavalry scoured the country to drive in the voters, the Constitution is defeated by a majority of thirty thousand. Now, Congress is coolly considering, and will undoubtedly pass, a bill to fasten this infamous rejected constitution upon the State; and will admit members of Congress chosen under this constitution by the minority that attended the polls!

Panish faith is too weak an expression to properly stigmatize the perfidy of this movement. It is odious, execrable, fraudulent tyranny. Yet it was to be expected from a Congress that has never kept a pledge given either to the South or the North, that tramples alike upon its duty and its constituents, and deliberately avows perjury, by acting outside of the Constitution its members are sworn to support.

President Johnson, through his counsel, appeared at the bar of the Senate to answer the summons sent him by that body, on the 13th inst. His counsel asked forty days time in which to prepare their case, which was refused, and but ten days granted. They were probably afraid a decision touching the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Bill would be reached ere forty days.

THE PARLONING POWER.

[The following communication was received and should have appeared last week, but came to hand too late.]
 RIDGWAY, March 12th, 1868.

J. F. MOORE, Esq., Editor of *the Advocate*:

I ask space in your columns to make a statement respecting the pardon of Sarah Davidson, lately confined in our Jail, pursuant to sentence of imprisonment therein, of ten months, passed upon her by the Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Williams, presiding—at November Sessions, 1867. It will be recollected that Thomas Davidson and Edward Hughes were tried at the August Sessions, 1867, for the felonious entry of the house of Henry Pearce, at Shawmut, in this county, and for the larceny of \$410 in "greenbacks," and some gold sovereigns; the trial resulting in their acquittal. Subsequently Edward Hughes confessed having stolen the money as had been charged against him and Davidson, implicating the latter and also Mrs. Sarah Davidson. Davidson, having been acquitted, was of course set at large, and Hughes, from further proceedings, left Sarah Davidson, (with two other parties implicated) were arrested, charged with the larceny of this money; and having received it, knowing it to have been stolen. Very singularly the parties arrested with Sarah were acquitted; but she, after a lengthy trial, ably defended, was convicted and sentenced as above. As I propose speaking of her pardon, I will say of the circumstances attendant upon this robbery, nor the prosecutions which grew out of it; they are well known to the citizens of the county—the trials having excited great interest;—excepting that one of the persons acquitted at November Sessions, after bidding good-bye to Sarah Davidson, showed to a citizen of this place the two gold coins which had been stolen from Pearce. At the January Sessions, 1868, Judge White presiding—Mrs. D.'s counsel requested me to sign an application for her pardon, which I refused, though the petition was signed by the bench, the officers of Court, and many prominent citizens. The reason given being the state of the prisoner's health. I remarked to counsel that no notice had been given to me as counsel for the prosecutor; nor had notice been given to the Judge who presided at the trial—nor had notice been published in the county paper. In short, that not one of Gov. Geary's "rules" had been complied with; to which counsel replied that he did not think in this case that a strict compliance with the "rules" would be required. I replied, I thought otherwise, and that I would oppose the grant of a pardon to the utmost. In the latter days of January last, being in Harrisburg, I called on Gov. Geary—being introduced to him by a gentleman, one of the officers of the House—in relation to this matter; and having stated my business, the Governor said he thought the application had not been received, which was the fact. I told the Governor of the non-compliance with his rules, and the remark of counsel on the subject. The Governor very emphatically said he would not suspend his rules, remarking that had I been in a few moments earlier, I would have heard that very question gone over and decided. I thereupon told the Governor my reasons for opposing the pardon, at some length; as well as of the previous arrests, and the circumstances of the parties, and those attendant on the robbery. I further said, if on a full examination of the case, he deemed Mrs. D. a fit subject for clemency, I could have no objection; but as I, myself, presumptuously, did not deem her such a subject, I claimed the right, under his rules, to be heard, and to have sufficient notice given me to prepare my reasons for remonstrating. To this the Governor said that he would not suspend his rules, and that he would send him a remonstrance. This he would very fully consider it, and remarked finally, "that those who sought mercy should do justice." You may then, Mr. Editor, judge of my surprise, when, on the 22d of Feb. last, Mrs. D. was released on *habes corpus*, and out before Judge Schultz, which was the only justice *Geo. Geary* and one of the fact that he had pardoned her; and her counsel told me he had the pardon a week previous to her release. I have no objection to the exercise of the attribute of mercy, but I do object, first: Governor Geary making rules, and sending them with his "compliments" over the State; and secondly: to his making special promises, and then flagrantly violating them. There are cases in which it is impossible to comply with our promises. This has no excuse.

Finally, I reiterate my opinion, that this was not a case for executive clemency. Mrs. D., being but a year or so from England, and being a woman, certainly can have no voice as regards the next Vice Presidency; she has but little money, for she declared to one of the witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth, "Devilish little good Harry Pearce's money did her, that Edward got it nearly all, and gave her but mighty little of it, that all she had left was the bit of a hat on her head."

I am at a loss to account for the violation of his solemnly pledged word by Governor Geary.

Very respectfully,
 LAURIE J. BLAKELY.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, March 17, 1868.

The whirligig of time brings round its revenges in Wall street as well as in other more favored localities. A few years ago the New York Gold Exchange was spoken of as the "Coal Hole."—Gold brokers were stigmatized as "Jew money changers," "Shylocks," "Skinners," &c. No term of abuse was sufficiently expressive of the contempt these creatures were held in. Yet within the week just passed no less than four of the leading journals of this city, and Congressmen and Senators of various degrees, have referred to the gold market as "that never failing barometer of public opinion." Never were newspapers and Congressmen more greatly in error. The great battle of the green-back plants, now being waged with such relentless fury between Vanderbilt on one side and Daniel Drew on the other, for the Erie railroad, with its great tributary connections with the west, absorbs the attention of our people just at present. All Wall street, yes, in fact all Gotham are taking sides in the controversy. The two railroad kings have suddenly become as famous for daring deeds as Dick Turpin, the highwayman, found himself one morning on his way to Newgate, the observed of all observers. The governing motives which prompted his exploits on Bonnie Ross were precisely the same as those which govern the movements of our Wall street feudal lords of Mammon. Congress and impeachment for the time being, are forgotten. Reconstruction has been postponed. How is Erie? Is the common salutation of the street, in the gilded saloons, in the counting house, and even whispered between the periods of prayer on the Sabbath in church. Public opinion, (South!) Why you see it here personified daily, both in Vanderbilt and Drew, hatched up by their heavy artillery reserve of fifty millions of cash capital each at their command. One outside the other for the Erie subscription, while the stockholders stand back appalled at the skill and cunning displayed to throw them overboard.

The anti-impeachers point to the rise of gold from 144 to 144 as proving how unpopular impeachment is with the masses.

Petitions have been overrunning the Bankruptcy Court. Three hundred and thirteen have been presented in three days.

Prince Philippe, of Saxe Coburg, a cousin of Queen Victoria, of England, is stopping in this city at the Brevoort House. He will remain in the country some time, but declines to be made a lion of, like a sensible man.

Beautiful women, elegantly dressed, are necessary to civilization, and they cannot be beautiful and do the drudgery of the world, nor can they be handsomely dressed, unless they devote time and attention to it.

Lookers out for fashions begin to observe that ladies wear their dresses less gored, and even folded in broad flat plaits about the waist.

On the fashionable avenues may be seen Montana reds, Metterich greens, with the billow-looking Celadon; but, thank goodness! no Bismarck browns. Black and green are fast crowding Bismarck brown into oblivion. Pretty outdoor toilet of green are now trimmed with crosscut bands of black satin, fastened down at regular intervals by green gimp buttons. Dark blue serge dresses are generally trimmed with rouleaux and leaves of black satin, and black dresses are flashed with ornamentations of black or blue.

Collector Smythe, of this city, has received official information from the State and Treasury Departments that cholera is prevalent at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, and also at Tangier, Morocco.

The attempt to use the camel for military purposes in the southern part of the United States has been finally abandoned after a costly experiment of fifteen years. Three of these camels are now in this city for sale.

The American Free Trade League, of which Collier Bryant is President, is increasing in numbers and influence with a rapidity which must alarm the high tariff men.

New York city has twenty thousand tenement houses, averaging fifty inhabitants each.

The various street railroads in this carried last year over one hundred millions of passengers, and the various ferries over ninety millions.

An effort is being made to concentrate the working power of the several temperance societies in this city.

The arrest in this city last week were 1,258, and the deaths were 470.

Funds are being collected by the printers of this city for a monument to Artemus Ward.

This has been the severest winter on record for Sound navigation.

Five thousand Mormons are sojourning in this city, temporarily. No wonder elopements are so frequent of late.

Business is brightening up all over New York with the beautiful sunny days that are now sailing down upon us.

It is greatly feared that from the late severe weather, many marine disasters will be reported as having occurred on the coast.

More anon,
 ARIEL.

MISCEGENATION.

The *Belford Gazette* says: Jenner township, Somerset county, polls about 300 Radical to 80 Democratic votes, usually giving about 250 Radical majority. In this hotbed of fanaticism the doctrine of miscegenation has taken root. Some time since the daughter of a prominent citizen of that township, eloped with a negro, and now we learn from the *Somerset Democrat*, that "Solomon Doyer, white, was married the other day, to widow McKelvy, colored, and David Deets, colored, to Polly Thomas, white." Such are the natural consequences of the teaching of Radicalism. Can it be possible that the people of this country, with such evidences of the tendencies of Radicalism before their eyes, will still continue to give countenance and support to a thing so vile and monstrous.

—Hon. David Wilmut, of "Proviso" notoriety, did at his home in Towanda, Bradford county, this State, on Thursday last.

On the 15th inst., in this place, Emma E. wife of J. P. Hill, aged about 24 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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 for Work at once as completed. It is understood and consented to by all advertisers at the beginning of each quarterly advance. Subsequent rates to be paid for by monthly advance.

J. F. OVERHOLTZER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa.

The subscriber desires respectfully to inform the citizens of Ridgway and vicinity that he is prepared to make in order as well as it can be done anywhere, anything in the line of his business. All he asks is a fair trial. Good fits guaranteed.

Coats, Cuffs, Vestings and Trimmings of the latest and most approved styles kept constantly on hand, which will be sold CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Ladies' desirable Hemming, Stiffening, Felling, Binding, &c., on dresses, caps, &c. will find it to their interest to give me a call.

Jan 29 '68

ST. MARY'S STEAM TANNERY.

H. P. Espenshade & Co.
 Take pleasure in announcing to the public the citizens of Ridgway and vicinity that they have thoroughly refitted and renovated this old and well-known establishment, and congratulate themselves that with their extended facilities, with first-class workmen that they can put out as good work as can be found anywhere. We have, and keep constantly on hand all kinds of leather such as in general use in this section, including

Spanish and Country Sole Leather!
 California, Sheepskin, Kipskins!
 Harness & Upper Leather!

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
 Give us a call and be convinced of the truth of what we state. [Mar 21 '68]

JAMES McCLOSKEY,
 Dealer in Groceries, &c.,

We will respectfully inform the citizens of the surrounding community that he still keeps on hand a good supply of such articles as are generally kept in a country grocery store, including

TEAS, FLOUR,
 SUGARS,
 TOBACCOES, SEGARS,
 WHISKEY

which he flatters himself he can sell as cheap as they can be bought anywhere in the county.

I have lately erected a first-class shingle mill, which is now in operation. It is an addition to the shingles which were made in this mill and sold in Williamsport, are a first-class article, the lumber of which they are made being well seasoned.

I desire to introduce the shingle trade to the notice of builders, who will consult their own interests by giving me a call.

May 24, '68.—11

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. H. W. Williams, President, and Hon. E. C. Schultze and Jesse Kyler, Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offences in the county of Elk, by their precepts to me directed, have ordered the aforesaid named Courts to be holden at Ridgway, in and for the county of Elk, on the last Monday in April, it being the 27th day of the month, and to continue one week. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the county of Elk, that they are by these presents commanded to be then and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records and judicial files, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done, and that all Justices of said county make returns of all recognizances entered into before them to the Clerk of the Court as per Act of Assembly of May 4th, 1834. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the county of Elk, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES A. MALONE,
 Sheriff.

Ridgway, Mar 21.

LIST OF CAUSERS set down for April Term, 1868.

H. Millinger vs F. N. Sorg et al.
 C. Hill vs Joseph Warner et al.
 C. Heesher vs J. C. Scott.
 W. M. Slinger vs F. Leash.
 Benjamin's Executors vs Conrad Funk.
 J. J. Lawrence et al. vs C. Lutz et al.
 P. Wilhelm et al. vs Frank Weis.
 W. B. Im. Co. vs E. C. Schultze et al.
 A. King vs E. Babel.
 Mallin vs Corry.

THE PLACE TO BUY IS AT THE RIDGWAY DRUG STORE.

KEPT BY
GROVE G. MESSENGER,
 Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Poisons, Oils, White Lead, Lubricating Oil, Lamp Oil, Tanner's Oil, Per. fumeries of all kinds, The purest Varnish, Brushes of every Style and Size
 Dye Stuffs, Pure Confectionaries Citron, Raisins, Patent Medicines, Wines, Watches, Jewelry, Rings, Tobaccos and Segars, Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes only.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
 Of Everything Useful
 Pertaining to the Drug Business Generally.
 Pure Drugs at Low Prices!
 Pure Drugs at Low Prices!
 Notions in Endless Variety!
 American and English Watches!
 American and English Watches!
 Latest Styles of Jewelry, Rings, &c.
 Latest Styles of Jewelry, Rings, &c.
 Fancy Articles, Toys, Latest Novels!
 Fancy Articles, Toys, Latest Novels!
 Albums, News, Stationery, Bird-Cages!
 Albums, News, Stationery, Bird-Cages!
 Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings!
 Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings!
 Mar 21 1868

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AND MARKED CLEAR DOWN

To the Bottom!

AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE
 J. V. HOUK, Main Street, Ridgway, Pa.

HAVING just returned from the eastern cities where I have purchased a large and well selected assortment of goods, I invite the attention of the public to call and examine my stock, consisting of

Dry Goods,
 Notions,
 Clothing,
 Hardware
 Hats,
 Caps,
 Boots,
 Shoes,
 QUEENSWARE

PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

BUYERS WILL FIND MY STOCK

FULL AND COMPLETE, and well adapted to the wants of the community.

J. V. HOUK,
 Ridgway, Dec 5-1y.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has laid out a village upon his ground adjoining the Ridgway Depot, to be called ELK. The lots are 50 feet front by 100 feet deep—fronting towards the railroad.

Terms—For the first lot sold, \$100. For the second lot sold, \$110. For the third lot sold, \$120—and so on increasing in price as lots are sold.

First purchasers get the choice lot at the cheapest rates.

Purchasers will be registered in the order of their application. Ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the application.

See Applications will be made to John G. Hall, Esq., Ridgway, Pa.

J. S. HYDE.
 Ridgway, Mar 27 1868.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY CLOTHING for the Million!

Go to A. DURLACHER, Agent,
 DEALER IN
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
 HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,
 TRAVELING BAGS, &c.

ST. MARY'S, ELK COUNTY, PENNA.

Jan 21 1868 1y

NAUS, SPIKES, HINGERS, RIVETS, bolts, and all kinds of builders' materials in general can be had cheaper at the St. Mary's Hardware Store than any other place in Elk county. (n 28 '67)

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for Elk county. He keeps an assortment constantly on hand. Machines sold at Philadelphia and New York prices. Any parties desirous of obtaining them can address
 J. K. WHITMORE,
 March 9-68-1y. at Ridgway, Pa.