

The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY,
October 14th, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1869,
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. F. P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

THE ELECTIONS.

ELK COUNTY.

The Democratic majority in this county will exceed 550—a gain of 83 over last year, and a gain of 10 over 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the telegraphic reports we were led to the belief that the Radicals have carried the State by a small majority, probably less than 5000, although their reports say they carried it by from 10,000 to 15,000. The Democrats have gained two Congressmen in the State as far as heard from. Philadelphia has elected a Democratic Mayor. The Democrats have gained largely in counties where they are in the ascendant. The Radicals have also gained largely in their counties. Every inch of ground was closely fought. By all accounts the full vote of the State was out. It is impossible to give anything near a correct vote at the present time.

OHIO.

This State has gone for the Radicals by 20,000. The Democrats have, however, gained three members of Congress, and probably four. Ashley, the impeacher being among the defeated—Vallandigham, Democrat, is also defeated.

INDIANA.

This State will be very close. Democrats have made heavy gains—probably enough to elect their candidates. They gain three members of Congress.

LATER.

Latest Democratic reports say that our State is very close, and that the result is in great doubt. We hope this may be true, yet we do not put full confidence in the report.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Senator Doolittle recently put these questions:

What is the great paramount issue?

What is that unpardonable wrong for which the Radical party is now arraigned and should be overthrown?

It is substantially this:

For violation of the Constitution.

For violating pledges made and often repeated from the first battle of Bull Run to the end of the war:

[For a violation of pledges made to the army, the soldiers on the battle field and the people of the Union.]

Of pledges to the North to get men and money.

Of pledges specially to the Democracy to get their support in the field and in the elections.

For a violation of pledges made to the South to induce them to lay down their arms and renew their allegiance.

And pledge to foreign powers to prevent intervention.

For a violation of those solemn pledges upon which we invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon our cause, and by which alone we gained, to master the rebellion.

For a violation of the natural and inalienable rights of the civilized men of every State to govern themselves.

And for a violation of the clear provision of the Constitution which leaves each State for itself the right to regulate suffrage. The leaders of this party have passed *ex post facto* laws, disfranchised hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent of our citizens, and have forced upon ten States and six millions of our own Anglo Saxon race the universal and unqualified suffrage of seven hundred thousand ignorant and in the main half civilized negroes!!!

The only plea put in against these accusations made by the Democratic party is: "You are sympathizers with the rebels!" "You are a copperhead!" "I'll bet you fifty dollars Grant will be elected!"

GENERAL BLAIR'S SPEECH.

On the evening of the 28th ult., an immense Democratic meeting was held in front of the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh. Not less than twenty thousand persons were present. General Frank P. Blair Jr., addressed the audience at considerable length, and was frequently interrupted with shouts of approbation. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the issues pending this contest. The multitudes that assemble to listen to public speeches attest the thorough appreciation which the people have of the importance and vital consequences of this election. I shall not therefore, feel myself at liberty to make any preliminary remarks before coming to the discussion of those questions on which the interest is centered. I am sure no personal considerations with regard to the merits of any of the candidates can have any influence with the people in making up their decision, as compared with the principles that are involved. The real question is, how shall we best restore peace, confidence, and prosperity to the country after this long and exhaustive struggle, and which policy is best calculated to promote this end? The people will decide with their unerring judgment in favor of the policy which commends itself to their good and discriminating senses, without regard to the popularity of the candidates put forward to represent the different policies proposed. I believe that proscription, persecution, disfranchisement, or arbitrary despotism has never, in the history of the world, produced peace. It has been tried in the countries of the old world, it has been tried since the dawn of history, and if it has produced peace, it never produces prosperity. After alluding to the grievances of Ireland, the speaker proceeded in forcible language to depict the condition of the Southern people contending that a new Ireland was being made in this country by the tyrannical oppression of the Radical party. He characterized the measures of Congress as extravagant at the expense of the toiling millions of the country. He drew a lengthened comparison between the policy of the Republican and Democratic parties, denouncing the former as hostile to the interests of the country, and advocating the latter as entirely beneficial. He asked, was the wanton extravagance on the part of the Government calculated to restore the prosperity of the nation, already burdened with an enormous public debt, the interest of which amounted to infinitely more than was necessary to maintain the Government superior to the war? The debt contracted for the maintenance of the Union should be paid to the last dollar; but in the manner of its payment there was a wide difference in the sentiment: between the two great parties of the country. The policy advocated by the Democratic party in this respect was the payment of the debt according to the agreement made at the time the debt was contracted—payment of the debt in the same kind of money which was advanced to the Government, the payment of the debt in the same kind of money in which the soldiers were paid; payment of the debt in which we pay all our other debts; payment of the debt in the same currency which the pensions were paid to the disabled soldiers, the widows and the orphans of those who gave their lives for this country. The bondholder had no higher claim upon the Government than those men who saved the country. He had no more sacred demand than the widows and orphans of the fallen soldiers. The bondholder loaned to the Government greenbacks not worth at the time one half of their value now, and the contract was to pay him in the same money, the lawful money of the Government. If the Radical policy was to maintain in this country its standing armies, its Freedman's Bureau, and other wasteful extravagances, together with the sum necessary to pay the interest upon the debt, the result would be exactly what the result has been since the close of the war. Instead of a diminution, each year will add to it. Such policy, he continued, would entreat in the bankruptcy of the country and entire repudiation of the debt. Now, on the other hand, the Democratic policy proposed to reduce the national debt, to dispense with all unnecessary institutions, and enable the country to pay off a portion of its debt each year. By the saving thus made, credit and confidence will be restored, the lawful currency to the equilibrium of gold established, and thus saved, the honor of the country protected, enable the nation to pay its debt, relieve the people of taxation, and restore the country to prosperity, bringing with it the blessings of peace and fraternal feeling. (Cheers.) General Blair said he had been denounced by his opponents as a man willing to renew the rebellion, as a revolutionist, and he would therefore, be pardoned, he hoped if after having been defamed in their midst, he should say something in defence of the position he had heretofore taken, and which had been made the ground work of such a serious charge. The occasion which had given rise to the outcry and clamor against him, and been taken up by all grades of orators belonging to the Radical party, distinguished Senators, Governors, ex-Governors, and ex-Secretaries of war, was a letter addressed by him prior to the Democratic Convention—(cheers)—declaring that in his judgment the Reconstruction acts passed by Congress were unconstitutional, null and void; that these acts had been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, a court organized under the Constitution to pass upon the constitutionality of all acts of Congress, and that the President, who was sworn to maintain and support the Constitution, could not without violating the oath, permit these acts in palpable violation of the Constitution to be executed. The speaker then minutely examined the Reconstruction acts, which he firmly submitted were directly antagonistic and made in open defiance of the Constitution. He contended that the Reconstruction act had supplanted civil government in ten States of the Union, and substituted military despotism in its place; that they had abolished the right of trial by jury; the writ of *habeas corpus*, which by the laws of the Constitution, should never be suspended except in times of domestic insurrection, though at present profound peace prevailed; that through the Reconstruction acts a bill of attainder and *ex post facto* law had been passed against the whole States and communities, depriving them of their most sacred rights of citizenship; that its reconstruction acts took from the President all prerogative as commander and general of the army, and placed in his stead the equal power of the President in the hands of the General of our armies, the candidate designated by the Radicals for the Presidency, who stands with the whole army at his back, and his bayonets at the throats of eight millions of white people in the South, pinning them to the earth to compel them to support him and submit to the domination of an alien and semi-barbarous race of blacks. The same fragment of a Congress guilty of these unconstitutional acts has invaded the sacred precincts of the court of justice, and overruled its decisions. Am I a revolutionist because I advocate the restoration of rights provided by the Constitution? And were those usurping men who had degraded it, were they guilty of revolution? I hold my accusers up before the nation as revolutionists, as malefactors that have trodden under foot the Constitution which they had sworn to maintain, and have laid black perjury to their souls. Inquiring the motives that suggested certain measures towards the Southern people, General Blair inferred that it was for the purpose of familiarizing the Northern people to acts of tyranny. It was the military instincts of the candidate of the Radical party, the General of the army, and the other leading officers which taught them that theirs was the party of despotism, and which had brought them to its support; because if a Government, an arbitrary and despotic government, resting upon force is to be established in this country, the great chiefs of the army, who wield all the power upon which the government stands, will necessarily be the men of the greatest importance in the country. General Grant, against whom I have not one syllable to utter, to whom I am grateful for the services he has rendered the country, from whose laurels I would not pluck a single leaf if it were in my power to do so, has in my judgment, however, allowed himself to be seduced by his ambition. I know and have a right to speak of his public acts since he is a public man, asking the favor of the people of this country—I know, and the country knows, that he does not approve of the Radical programme; that he disapproves of it, and that he gave his correal support to Mr. Johnson at the beginning of his administration, and testified before the Congressional Committee upon his oath that the President's measures were indistinguishably those of Mr. Lincoln. When the North Carolina proclamation, the first paper in which Mr. Johnson disclosed his policy was written by E. M. Stanton, until the instructions of President Lincoln's cabinet, and approved by every member of it, and when General Grant himself cordially assented to it, why has he changed? What does he go back on his own report, which he made to President Johnson after having visited the Southern States subsequent to the war, in which he declared that the people of the South accepted the situation in sincerity and good faith, and that he hoped soon to see the representatives and the States meet in the Senate of the United States? Why does he now accept a different policy from that to which he promised to General Lee in his parole? It is not that General Grant has any affinity with the negro, because I once knew him when he was a pro-slavery Democrat. It is not that he has any hatred for the soldiers or the people of the South, because he asked and obtained amnesty for those who were in arms against the Government; but it is because his military instincts teach him that the party which have put him forward is in favor of an absolute and despot Government, and he expects to be made the permanent ruler of this country. In my opinion, he would not exchange the office he now holds to be constitutional President of the United States for four or eight years, and then retire from public life still a young man. He would prefer his present position. It is better suited to his tastes

and military education, and one which will last during his life. But he has been tempted by that last infirmity of great minds—ambition—and is willing to see the liberties of his country overthrown if by doing so he can attain for himself the great prize of permanent and absolute power during his life. Under such circumstances I do not think the people of this country will throw away their liberties on such a man. General Blair next commented upon the ulterior motives of the Radical party in giving to the black population more political power than to the whites, contending that it was a crime not only against free government, but against civilization and the Christian religion. It disclosed the hypocrisy and cant of that party of pretended moral ideas. Such a course would entreat in negro supremacy in the South. Congress had given three millions of blacks in the South twenty Senators in the United States Senate and fifty members in the House of Representatives while it required four millions of white people in the State of New York to send two Senators to the United States Senate, and three millions of white people in the State of Pennsylvania to send two Senators, and three millions of blacks in the South had as many members in the House of Representatives as the seven millions of white people in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania combined; so that in fact, the negro of the South, by these reconstruction acts, was made equal to ten white men in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. How could such a thing be justified? Upon what theory of human rights can any person imagine any other motive than that which seemed to be transparent—that the Radicals have lost confidence in the white race, and are willing to call in the blacks and make them the tools and instruments to maintain themselves in power and position against the votes of the majority of the people of the Northern free States, as well as against the whole body of the white race at the South? And what better force could be found to maintain despotism than those ignorant black men, with no aspirations and no appreciations of liberty in the sense in which we understand it? In my judgment the policy embraced by the Democratic party, which looks to confiding all things in the South, as well as in the North, to the people of that race who established this government in themselves and their children, and who are educated and enlightened, and have created the civilization that exists among us, is the best policy for the restoration of peace and prosperity, and the maintenance of that form of government which has been transmitted to us by our ancestors.

—The fashion in New York this season is said to be to have no groomsmen at the weddings.

Special Notices.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

—We judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price, One Dollar.

A CARD.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. FREE OF CHARGE. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. Sep 9-3m.

A NEW REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION.—A Physician who had Consumption for several years, with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with medicine unknown to the profession, when his case appeared hopeless. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues; and he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of his medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with any disease of the lungs he proffers a treatment he confidently believes will eradicate the disease. Price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$5 a half dozen, sent by express. Send for a circular or call on Dr. E. BOSTON JACKSON, No. 250, North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [may 30-68-1y]

WILMARTH, PA., August 25th 1868.
HENRY DISTON—Dear Sir—The 72 inch saw which I sent you in May for repair has proved itself (since rebuilt by you) to be as near perfection as anything can be. Before sending it to you I had sent it to the original makers (Hubbard, Brothers & Co., Pittsburgh) who returned it to me accompanied with a heavy bill of repairs, but not improved in the least. I concluded that the saw never could be made to run and that I would have to replace it with a new one,—at the urgent request of my head sawyer, I sent it to you. After being returned to me with your improved shaped teeth I cut on it almost 400,000 feet of boards, with one re-gumming, and could have cut one half as much more had it not been accidentally run into a piece of steel, breaking half an inch off one tooth,—I then put your improved gummer (or chambering machine) upon the saw, and in three hours put the teeth in the same condition they were when first gummed out.

Yours truly,
FRED WILMARTH.

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 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.

JOHN F. MOORE, Publisher.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Elk county, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE at the Court House in Ridgway on MONDAY, the 16th day of November, 1868, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the defendant, or in and to the following described tracts, pieces or parcels of land, described as follows:

1st. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Fox Township, Elk county and State of Pennsylvania, Beginning at a post on the turnpike, thence extending along Ammand's land south two hundred and thirty-three perches to a post, thence west one hundred and ninety-eight perches to a chestnut stump, thence along Fall's land north thirty-nine degrees, east three hundred perches to the turnpike, and thence along the same south fifty-eight and a half degrees, east nine perches to the place of beginning, and containing one hundred and fifteen acres, more or less.

2d. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Fox township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, Beginning at a post on the Hogback road, extending east twenty-one and three-quarter perches more or less to a post, thence south forty-eight and a quarter perches more or less to a post on the north side of the Toby road, thence east four and a quarter perches to a post on the south side of the Toby road, thence south four and three-quarter perches more or less to a post, thence east one hundred and seven and a half perches more or less to a post, thence north fifty and three-quarter perches more or less to a post, thence west thirty-eight and three-quarter perches more or less to a post, thence north thirty-two and a half degrees, west thirty-six and a half degrees, west seventy-three and a quarter perches more or less to a post on the Hogback road, thence south fifty-three degrees west nine and three-quarter perches more or less to a post, thence south sixty-three degrees west ten and a half perches more or less to the post and place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, but reserving throughout certain mining rights heretofore granted to the Daguenshonda Improvement Company in about ten acres of said land, Beginning at the last mentioned post, thence extending east sixty-one rods and a quarter more or less to a post, thence north sixty-two and a half degrees, west thirty-six and a half perches more or less to a post on the Hogback road, thence south fifty-three degrees, west nineteen and three-quarter perches more or less to a post, thence south sixty-three degrees, west ten and a half perches more or less to a post, and place of beginning. On which is erected one frame dwelling-house eight feet by twenty-six feet and two stories high. Also, one frame building for a shingle machine about sixteen by sixteen feet.

3d. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Fox township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, Beginning at a birch in the mill pond, thence extending east one hundred and sixty-seven perches more or less to a post in the line of lands of James W. Rogers, thence south along lands of said Jas. W. Rogers ninety-six perches more or less to a post thence west along lands of Joseph S. Hyde one hundred and sixty-seven perches more or less to a post, and thence north ninety-six perches more or less to a post, thence south sixty-three degrees, west ten and a half perches more or less to a post, thence north eighty-one perches to a post, thence north eighty-nine degrees west one hundred and five perches to a post, thence south forty degrees east twenty-eight perches, thence south nine and a quarter degrees east seven perches, and thence south five and three-quarter degrees west forty-eight perches to the place of beginning, being a part of tract No. 4078 and 4079, and containing fifty acres more or less, and the right to enter into and upon said land to mine, and carry away such coal, iron ore and limestone, and to cut and use such hemlock timber standing on said land as may be necessary for props. On which is erected one engine house with engine, boiler, pumps, railroad and all the machinery necessary for mining coal, &c. The said engine house being a one story frame building about thirty-five feet high, the main building being about forty by fifty feet, with a wing or lintel on the east side of the same about twelve feet by twenty feet.

4th. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northwesterly side of the Milesburg and Smithport turnpike in the township of Fox, county of Elk, and State of Pennsylvania, Beginning at the distance of two hundred and sixty and a half feet south eighty-nine degrees east from a post at the Kersey Mill road and at the corner of the lot numbered 3, in the plan of the town of Early, thence extending in front or breadth on said Milesburg and Smithport turnpike south eighty-nine degrees east one hundred and fifty feet to the corner of lot numbered six in said plan, and in length or depth northward at right angles to said Milesburg and Smithport turnpike two hundred feet, on which is erected one frame dwelling house two stories high, and about eighteen by twenty feet.

5th. Also—all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northward side of the Milesburg and Smithport turnpike in the town of Early, Fox township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, Beginning at Eddy Hyatt's line, thence extending in front or breadth on said Milesburg and Smithport turnpike north eighty-nine degrees, west one hundred and fifty feet to a twenty-five foot wide street [the western boundary of this lot] in length or depth northwardly at right angles to said Milesburg and Smithport turnpike six hundred and forty feet and such further distance, if any, as may

New Advertisements.

be required to cross on the easternmost line of this lot the turnpike, and be bounded by the said Toby Creek and Philadelphia Coal and Oil Company connecting their mines with the Daguenshonda Railroad.— On which is erected one frame dwelling-house sixteen by twenty feet, one and a half stories high, small tenant house, and house used for storing powder.

7th. All that certain piece, parcel of lot of land situate and being in the town of Early, in the township of Fox, county of Elk, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post and brick at the southeast corner of lot number thirteen, and sold to John Hershey, and in the north line of the Milesburg and Smithport turnpike, thence along said turnpike south eighty degrees, east seventy-five feet more or less to a post at corner of lot number fifteen, on which the engine house stands and the shaft is being cut down, but the north or new construction two hundred feet to a post, thence north 89 degrees, west seventy-five feet more or less to a post at corner of lot number thirteen, thence south one degree, west two hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five one hundredths of an acre of land more or less, being lot number fourteen [14], on the plan of lots in the town of Early, made by O. B. Early, excepting nevertheless, from and out of the operation of this conveyance all the coal, iron ore, limestone and other minerals in or under the lands above described, as fully as the same is conveyed to E. K. Gresh, and others, by deed dated August the 18th, 1865, and recorded in deed book "L" of Elk county, page thirty-nine, &c., on which is erected one frame horse-barn about twelve by twenty feet.

The whole of the above seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of "The Toby Creek and Philadelphia Coal and Oil Company of Philadelphia."

ALSO—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Fox, county of Elk, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being four contiguous and adjoining town lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and thirty-three (33), in the village of Centerville, township, county and state aforesaid, according to John Green's plan of said village, which plan is filed in the Recorder's Office, in and for the county of Elk, having erected thereon one two-story frame tavern house—the main building being forty-two by twenty feet, with a wing attached—also wagon and blacksmith shop twenty-six by twenty feet—also, one frame barn and other outbuildings—also, some fruit trees, growing on the premises. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Gerg.

JAMES A. MALONE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, RIDGWAY, PA., }
October 16th, 1868. }

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

A Notice is hereby given that letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Anthony Cuneo late of FOX TOWNSHIP, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call on me for said estate and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

R. T. KYLER,
Sep. 30, 1868-6t Administrator.

NOTICE.

The several Courts of Elk County, commencing on Monday, the 21 day of November, 1868, being the first Monday, will on that day be adjourned to Monday, November 16, 1868, being the third Monday, for which time the juries will be summoned.

Suitors, Jurors, Justices, Constables, and all other persons having business before the said Courts will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Hon. H. W. Williams, Additional Law Judge, 4th Judicial District.
GEO. A. RATHBUN, Prothonotary.
Ridgway, September 21st, 1868-3t.

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FRANK S. BARRETT, Attorney-at-Law, Clearfield, Penn. a Will practice in Elk and Cameron counties. [sep 9-68-7y]

All orders for Stoves and Hardware will be promptly attended to as soon as received, at the 1267 St. MARY'S HARDWARE STORE

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