

The Evening Gazette

HUDSON & ROSE, Proprietors.

R. N. HUDSON.

OFFICE: NORTH FIFTH ST., near Main.

Liberal Republican and Democratic Reform Ticket.

For President in 1872.

HORACE GREELEY

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President.

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

For Governor.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

For Lieutenant Governor.

WASHINGTON C. DE PAUW.

For Congressman-at-Large—to be elected.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,

Minister to Mexico.

For Secretary of State,

OWEN M. EDDY.

For Treasurer of State,

JAMES B. RYAN.

For Auditor,

JAY B. STOLL.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

MILTON B. HOPKINS.

For Attorney General,

BAY LEWIS, JR.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,

EDWARD PRICE.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,

JOHN C. ROBINSON.

Elected Sixth District,

WILLIAM E. MCLEAN,

of Vigo.

For Congress.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,

CHAMBERS S. PATTERSON,

of Vigo.

For Prosecutor of the Circuit Court,

JOHN C. BRIGGS,

of Vigo.

For Judge of the Common Pleas Court,

JOHN T. SCOTT,

of Vigo.

For Prosecutor of the Common Pleas Court,

GEORGE W. COLLINGS,

of Parkersburg.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees having yesterday, in his speech before the Democratic Congressional Convention at Spencer, given in his adherence to the support of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown; and that Convention having also pledged itself to the support of the action of the Baltimore Convention, and at the same time made Mr. Voorhees its candidate for Congress in this district; we, as a Liberal Republican, warmly in earnest in this great reform movement, place his name at the head of our column, and will give him, during the coming campaign, what little influence we may have personally; what the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE may have generally, and on the day of the election, will give him our vote also. If we can do this consistently, honestly, conscientiously and patriotically, under all the existing circumstances, can there be any good reason why the most determined Bourbon can not consistently cast his vote, and use his influence, for Greeley and Brown?

No man has differed more from the views entertained by Mr. Voorhees during the last ten years, than have we. No man has been more open and defiant in his opposition to Mr. Voorhees' political record than we. We were against him before the war, and unrelentingly hostile to the views he entertained and expressed, during the prosecution of that war. We arrogate nothing when we say, that on all occasions, from the rostrum and tripod, we have for years denounced the political doctrines of that school of politicians in which Mr. Voorhees has acted, and at all times expressed ourself in determined hostility to them. We were sincere then; we are equally sincere now. While we believed Mr. Voorhees to be altogether wrong then, we believe him to be altogether right now. We can not understand that doctrine of political ethics, which teaches that we should give our support to a man or party, because he or it was once right but clearly wrong now, instead of giving it to a man or party, who, although once having been wrong, is right now. We prefer rather to give our support to that man or party who is willing to forget the errors of the past, whatever they may have been, and clinging alone to what is good in the present, and right for the future.

D. W. Voorhees stands to-day right on the great reform issues of the hour, and we support him. The Democratic State ticket, with the distinguished gentleman whose name adorns its head, stands pledged to these reforms, and we support it. And if the Democratic county ticket to be placed before the people to-morrow will stand upon the same platform, we will give it our earnest and ardent support. Does any Democrat sacrifice more of his love for the past in supporting Horace Greeley, than do we, in resolving to do what we have above said we will do?

The time has gone by when honest and earnest men should live alone upon what has been. That is the realm in which demagogues delight to linger, and where ambitious office-holders seek to draw the public mind. What is, and what is to be, concerns this people much more. The past, with all its pleasant memories and bitter recollections—its rights and its wrongs—its shadows and its sunshine, is behind us forever. The present is with us, and the tempest future before us. Forgetting that portion of the past which ought to be forgotten, let us be true to the present, and earnest for the future of this people and our common country. He is not a patriot who endeavors to inflame the minds of men by referring to the anomalies that have grown out of a civil war. He is not a good citizen, who keeps burning in his heart the hatreds garnered up there in times of battle and slaughter. He is a disturber of the nation's peace, who, to keep himself in power, would have men to forever keep in remembrance the bloody days of civil strife and carnage. He is a charlatan, who thus advises the people, and he prates only to advance his personal ends. He is a cunning mountebank, who endeavors to keep the eyes of the people open to the misfortunes of the past, and closed to the present and the future. He is a political empiric, and governed by the most sordid and selfish motives, who cannot and does not divest himself of old party and personal prejudices, when all common sense, sound reason, and the best interest of his country demand he should. We have no faith in such men, and no respect for their counsels.

United in one common cause, and in the support of one ticket, the Liberal

Republicans and Democrats of this Congressional District, will now stretch hands across the bloody chasm, and in the same good cause, and inspired by the same patriotic motives, march shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy.

The Pennsylvania Row.

The telegraph from Washington says that the conference which was held in Philadelphia yesterday between prominent friends of the Administration and Colonel Forney, to see if some compromise could not be effected to heal the difference in the Republican party in Pennsylvania, has utterly failed. It is conceded that there will now be no change in the Radical State ticket, and that a Democratic victory as a consequence in October will be an easy one.

Forney, in an editorial in the *Press* to day, again denounces the Republican candidate for Governor, and then says:

"But neither slander and vilification nor entreaties from mistaken friends of General Grant, nor proffers, nor threats of any kind, can induce us to stigmatize ourselves and violate the tacit compact between the *Press* and its readers, by which we are not bound to advocate the election of men whose unfitness is plainly established."

We are glad to see that our long-time friend, James K. Gaston, has gone into the office of the Treasury of the Terre Haute & Vandalia Railroad. No better or more competent man could have been selected for that position. He not only brings to the discharge of those duties, untiring industry and the strictest integrity, but a profound knowledge of, and great accuracy in figures. Mr. Gaston possesses also that which brightens the intellect and adds more value to the labors of the individual, a sound classical and English education. Perhaps there is no better scholar in this city, and certainly no more competent man for the place he occupies.

We congratulate President McKeen in securing the services of such an officer.

OUR Bourbon neighbor of the *Journal* has let the last opportunity pass by to follow the great mass of his party into the support of the great reform movement. He said he would not support Mr. Voorhees, if he supported Greeley, and it seems that he will not. We do not find Mr. V.'s name at the head of the columns of the *Journal*, and we have not the least idea now, that we will ever see it there. How very consistent some men are!

AS SOON AS we can properly find room will give to our readers the able speech made by our fellow-citizen, B. W. Hanna, at Lawrenceburg, on the evening of the 17th. It will richly repay a careful perusal.

Greeley Compared with Grant.

The difference between Horace Greeley and Ulysses S. Grant is the difference between the result of mere circumstances and the achievements of responsibility and industry. The one, favored by circumstances, and enabled to reap great advantages without any effort on his part, the other has been the child of toil, and with his own hands has hewed his way to the position of eminence he occupies. Grant commenced by being educated at the Government's expense, and placed in a position in the army which he held through the influence of his friends. Greeley was from the first thrown upon his own resources; the farm, and then the printing office and editorial room were his schools, and he understood that whatever he achieved was due to the full use of his own abilities—that he had nothing to expect from influential friends. Surrounded in early life by these vastly different circumstances, is it any wonder that the characters and dispositions of the two men should be as far removed from each other as black is from white? The one educated at the Government's expense, and taught to draw his salary without rendering any equivalent therefor, and the other, who was born in a like situation, very differently educated to regard Government as a kind of home-house from which he and all his friends and relatives are entitled to draw supplies and amass fortunes. Such a removal from the training-school for the idler, debauchee and sea-side loiterer, into which he has developed. Unaccustomed to the ways of the business and working world, he is little able to appreciate the rules that govern it, to understand his requirements. To him, the world has been a great play, in which he was not a factor, but a mere looker-on. Always accustomed to receive his sustenance from other men's labor, he has become to regard it as his right; and what is his right, he, of course, considers to be the right of his relatives and friends; hence, the power of his education and habits were found the only excuse for his pensioning so many of his family on the Government. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been a life-long worker. He acquired his education at his own expense, and his fortune in his own labor and industry, and has always been actively engaged in business pursuits. Price J. C. Hanna.

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It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but, when continued, it will cure the invalid, nor is it a doctor's liquor, which, under the popular name of "Bitters," is so extensively used. It is a powerful Tonic and alterative, pronounced so by the leading medical authorities, and is a safe and certain remedy for all external diseases and injuries of the horse.

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WARNER'S Pile Remedy has never failed even in one case to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should apply it to the outer edge of the piles, and for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications only require a few days to cure without any disagreeable inconvenience.

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