# Elk County Advocate.

HENRY A. PARSONS, JR., - - Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1872.


## NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Montgomery County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR,
Bradford County

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
Brig. Gen. HARRISON ALLEN,
Warren County.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
General LEMUEL TODD,
Cumberland County.
Gen. CHARLES ALBRIGHT,
Carbon County.
GLENNI W. SCOFIELD,
Warren County.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
Col. C. B. CURTIS,
Erie County.

### Amnesty.

One would suppose to hear the so called Lib-Rep-Dems talk, and read their organs that amnesty had its birth in the mind of Horace Greeley. Chas. Sumner, or some other opaque body moving among them. This however is not the case as all very well know who who have any intelligence at all on events as they have passed for the last nine months, either at the national capital or abroad in the land.

At the coming together of Congress last December, President Grant through that body addressed the nation at large on the subject as follows;

More than six years having elasped since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies than arrayed against, each other—one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction, of the Union—it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold offices upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficiant to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals, distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

The condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Here is amnesty on a broader foundation than ever dreamed of by Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, or Carl Schurz, or any other of the lesser lights that now revolve around the Chappaquack fourierite farmer. No sheet took a fiercer stand against the Presidents suggestion and recommendation to Congress than did Horace Greeley in his *Tribune* now transformed into the "organ of no party"

When Congress undertook to act pursuant to the President's recommendation Charles Sumner was its most violent and bitter enemy and opponent in the United States, and so far as he had power and influence saught to defeat the amnesty bill, by offering as an amendment the famous civil rights bill, regarded by Democrats and Republicans as unconstitutional in its provisions, and which if passed would have vitiated the entire bill. Carl Schurz is the very last man to have offered resistance to the measure, as in the face of every Rebel he saw the simile of himself, by permitting the memories of the year of grace 1848, to rise up for a single moment. It will not do for Carl and his friends to say that he is exiled, and is now a living martyr for his devotion to the principles of Constitutional and Republican form of Government for at that time he knew and cared about as much about constitutional and Republican form of Government as the Khedive of Egypt or the Sultan of Turkey.

Ambition then, as now, moved Schurz, but capacity then as now failed him in his designs toword the land of his birth. The people, through their representatives in the national Legislature have gone as far as in their judgment, they deemed best to go in the matter, and we are safe in concluding that the future will take care of itself.

Below we published the remarks of Judge Long of Missouri a Democrat through all his life and one too of no mean authority in politics, and a Judge of no ordinary ability on questions of law and fact. It will do *honest* Democrats no harm to read his honest and faithful view of the situation; it is worthy of more than a mere casual reading, it will bear studying,

At St. Louis, Mo., a few evenings ago there was an enthusiastic banner-raising demonstration, at which, among other prominent men of that locality, Judge Long, a life-long Democrat and highly respected gentleman, was called on for a few remarks. He finally yielded, and amid the applause of his auditors went forward and spoke as follows:

"I came to this meeting to look on and to hear what others had to say—not to speak myself: but as you are engaged in a cause in which I feel a deep interest, I am disposed to respond to the call, and shall ask your indulgence for a few moments, in which to make a few Democratic remarks. I have always been an humble, and, I believe, consistent member of the Democratic Party. I am so today, and, as such, I will not cast my vote for a man who is not only not indentified with its interest, but who has spent a life time in active and bitter hostility to its principles, its men and its measures. Has Mr. Greeley ever advocated Democratic measures? Has he ever written a sentence or spoken a word in behalf of its cause or its claims? Has he not been most bitter and vindictive toword the very party and the very men whose friendship and whose favors he now seeks to enjoy? In a word, is there anything in the past life of that distinguished farmer—either in words or deeds that can justify a Democrat in the suicidal act of voting for him? To my mind, not one. And so say thousands of other Democrats sound to the core. Mr. Greeley is not a Democrat. He never was a Democrat. He was not nominated by the Democratic Party, but by the disaffected fragments of other parties, and upon the Cincinnati platform, a large portion of which is a jumble of inconsistencies, and not in harmony with Democratic principles—a mere clap-trap to catch all classes, all parties and all colors. But fortunately the material of which it was made is so transparent that most men can see through it. In pulling up the cloak to conceal the ears, they unconsciously expose the tail, and there is no mistaking the character of the animal. It is 'opossum' all over. Gentlemen, my opinion is that this new-policy party will be short-lived; that about the 5th of November next it will cease to exist, and then its requiem will be sung by the head of the house and the members of the family, to the tune of that good old song called, "Possum up the gum stump." And then the admirers of fallen greatness will have the satisfaction of seeing the distinguished candidate retire to his farm, preparing for the Spring work of raking up his fences, bedding his carrots and cabbages, and lecturing on rye bread. After a week's rest from his labors we shall see the old white hat moving down to the *Tribune* office, and Uncle Horace will help on the next issue by a leaded or italicised quotation from one of his campaign speeches of 1869: '*Gen. Grant has never yet been beaten and never will be. He will prove as great and glorious on the field of poltics as on that of war.*—H. G.' 'When a biographical history shall be written of the great men of Missouri, some of our distinguished politicians will develope curious phases of life. It will show one as a mere shuttle-cock, forced from one position to another by some secret political power. Another will embelish the work by a splendid wood-cut and compared with the adder in the table, which turned upon and stung the bosom that nourished its infant fortunes. It would be a just punishment for such men if they were compelled to write their own biography.

Gen. Grant has administrated the duties of Chief Magistrate for the last four years to the satisfaction of the people. I do not mean to those who are disaffected, to those who are sore because they or their friends have not been appointed to office, to those who are spiteful from some imaginary wrong or unfounded evil—but, I do say, to the satisfaction of a large majority of the American people: and he will again discharge the duties of that office in accordance with his notions of right and justice to all men, high and low, rich and poor—the laboring classes as well as others. And he is equal to the task. He has good administrative qualities, talents of a high order, with large military and no little civil experience, possessing every qualification for re-election to an office he has filled with so much credit. Your Government finances, your honor as a nation, your safety as a people, and the prosperity of your country, are secured by his re-election. And in voting for Gen. Grant I do but justice to a gallant soldier, a gentleman of integrity and honor, and to my own conscience. [Applause and cheering.] And in thus voting I do not bolt my party. I do not violate my principles as a Democrat. I do not act inharmoniously with my duty to my party, myself or my country. I am but exercising the high prerogative of every American citizen, and I shall do so by casting my vote for one of God's noblest works—an honest man"

Below we give Col. Mosby's letter or the candidates, Grant and Greeley this is one of the three letters garbeled by Greeley's "no party organ" a few weeks since, viz, Longstreets Ewell's and Mosby's when it published the announcement that Beaureguard and Jeff. Thompson the guerrilla, N. B. Forest the hero of Fort Pillow Butchery and cold blooded murder were—out in favor of its Editor candidate, and called it cheering news to the *Patriot*, quite likely it was to *Patriot* of the Greeley type.

WARRENTON, May 13, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor inquiring my position in the Presidential contest. Of course, if a Democrat is nominated, I shall support his election with all my heart; but if it is reduced to a question of choice between Gen. Grant and Greeley, I shall support the former. My own views of policy were, after the failure of the Cincinnati Convention, to nominate a man acceptable to Democrats; that the South should hold from the contest, and not commit itself to either until the Philadelphia Convention had nominated its candidate and declared a platform of principles. For if the whole South were committed in advance against the election of Gen. Grant, what motives could he or his party have to try to conciliate us? Now, why should the South array itself on the side of Greeley, her unrepentant, life-long enemy, against Gen. Grant? I am no apologist for the oppression we have endured from the Federal Government; but will the partisan of Greeley point to one act that was odious to us that he has not justified and approved? Nay, more. The tyranical acts of Congressional legislation were an expression of a Northern sentiment of hostility to the South for which Horace Greeley, more than any other man is responsible. Gen. Grant has been the instrument of executing many laws obnoxious to us, which were enacted under the pressure of public opinion, created by Greeley, which no man could resist. The pen was mightier than the sword. Now, what is offered to the Southern people by a nominee of the Cincinnati Convention as a consideration for their votes? Amnesty which simply means the relief of a few thousand men from the disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. But the President has no control over this—it requires a two-thirds vote of Congress to effect it. If the Southern vote is to be bartered for such a paltry consideration as this, why not bargain directly with those who have the ability to pay what they promise? Does any man doubt that the party in power would gladly grant universal amnesty to secure the electoral vote of Virginia alone! If so, how is there less of dishonor in a coalition with Greeley on such condition as this than with the party who can give you now all you ask? The only difference that I can see is that in the one case you bargain with a set of political bankrupts and adventurers whose pledges will be redeemed about as soon as the Canfederate debt—and therefore they will be profuse in promises: in the other you may at least expect to receive the small pittance required. Tell me one single reason why a Southern man should prefer Greeley for Grant. They say that Greeley is honest—then so much the worse is he is honestly opposed to all I hold dear. They say he has abused carpet-baggers—which by the bye, are only the natural product of institutions which he planted among us; but as he is indebted to this class (who assumed at Cincinnati to represent the South) for his nomination, surely honest Horace won't, if elected, go back on his friends. They say, too, that he is the friend of amnesty, and yet he advocated the impeachment of Johnson for pardoning rebels. On his recent electioneering tour through the South, when he looked on the land where he "had made a solitude and called it peace," his heart was for a moment touched with a sentiment of pity for the Southern people, as well as a desire for Southern votes, and he was tempted to say a few kind words for which he was swift to make atonement, when on his return to New-York he retained to a gaping crowd of his admirers the fabulous stories of Kuklux horrors, and applauded the vigor of the Administration in suspending the habeas corpus in South Carolina and enforcing the Kuklux laws.

The men who, as old Isaiah tells us, cooked their breakfast with one end of a stick of wood and made an image of the other, which they worshiped, were not more unreasoning idolators than those who prostrating themselves before Horace Greeley. In both cases the virtue of the idol exist only in the imagination of the worshipers. I don't choose to bow at such a shrine, and am not led captive by such enchantments; and if we are compelled to go through the ceremony of choosing a master, to me there is less of humiliation in accepting the soldier to whom Lee surrendered his sword than the fanatic whose teachings have been 'the Iliad of all our woes."

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN S. MOSBY.
Capt. A. G. BARCOCK.

Sam. Bowles of the Springfield *Republican* was one of the most prominent of the leaders of the Cincinnati movement. He attended the Philadelphia Convention as a looker on, and writes to his paper that:

"The convention greatly encourages the Republican leaders. It was better every way—larger, heartier, and exhibited the party organization in stronger condition than they feared would be the case. Quite a number of prominent men appeared in it who have been thought doubtful. Some of them would not have been here had Mr. Adams been nominated at Cincinnati. It is felt that the Greeley movement has made but a small indentation on the party; it is certain that it has not broken or weakened its organization. Though conventions do not elect Presidents, this body has great good reasons now in the faith that's in it."

Henry Wilson stated to a correspondent recently that during thirty-two years of political life he had made about thirteen hundred speeches, which had appeared in print, and, so far as his memory extended, had uttered but one sentence that he now regretted, and that because it was misapprehended.


W. S. SERVICE.

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Nov. 30, 1872-v1n37m6.


## RAILROADS.

### PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 3d, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Philadelphia | 11.30 p. m. |
| " " " Ridgway | 2.05 p. m. |
| " " arrive at Erie | 7.30 p. m. |
| Erie Exp leaves Philadelphia | 12.30 p. m |
| " " " Ridgway | 2.25 a. m. |
| " " arrive at Erie | 7.40 a. m. |
| Accomodation, leaves Renova | 2.00 p. m. |
| " " Ridgway | 6.14 p. m. |
| " arr at Kane | 7.30 p. m. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train leaves Erie | 11.25 a. m. |
| " " " Ridgway | 4.50 p. m. |
| " " arrive at Philad'a | 6.40 a. m. |
| Erie Express leaves Erie | 7.50 p. m. |
| " " " Ridgway | 12.38 a. m. |
| " " arr at Philadelphia | 1.20 p. m. |
| Accomodation, leaves Kane | 7.30 a. m. |
| " " Ridgway | 8 40 a. m. |
| " arr at St. Marys | 9.12 a m. |
| " arr at Renovo | 12.10 p. m. |

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L S and M S R east and west and at Corry with O C and A R R W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and Irvineton with O C and A R R W.

WM. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Sup't.

### NEWTIME TABLE.

Commencing November 20th, 1871.

### ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

THE BEST ROUTE BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND POINTS ON THE PHIL'A. & ERIE R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day Express leaves Oil City at | 2 25 p m |
| Arrives at Pittsburgh | 8 55 p m |
| Night Express leaves Oil City | 9 30 p m |
| Arrives at Pittsburgh | 6 40 a m |
| Mail leaves Oil City | 9 45 a m |
| Arrives at Pittsburgh | 6 00 p m |
| Parker's Accom. leaves Oil City | 7 15 a m |
| Arrives at Parker's | 10 15 a m |
| Kittanning Accom. leaves Oil City | 4 00 p m |
| Arrives at Kittanning | 9 10 p m |

GOING NORTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day Express leaves Pittsburg at | 7 50 a m |
| Arrives at Oil City " at | 2 25 p m |
| Night Express leaves Pittsburgh | 8 20 p m |
| Arrives at Oil City | 5 45 a m |
| Way Passenger leaves Pittsburgh | 11 50 a m |
| Aarrives at Oil City | 7 25 p m |
| Parker's Accom. leaves Parker | 6 00 p m |
| Arrives at Oil City | 9 15 p m |
| Kittaning Accom. leaves Kittn'g | 7 05 a m |
| Arrives at Oil City | 12 20 p m |

Close Connections made at Corry for Pittsburgh with trains East and West on P. & E. R. R.

Pullman Pallace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains between Corry and Pittsburgh.

Ask for Tickets via Allegheny Valley R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

### DAGUSCAHONDA RAILROAD.

From and after Monday, Feb. 5th 1871.

Trains will run on this Road as follows:

Leaves Earley 7.30 a. m., arrives at Daguscahonda Junction 8.10 a. m., connecting with Accom. east 8.14 a. m., and with Mail west at 9.15 a. m.

Leaves Daguscahonda at 9.20 a. m., arrives at Earley 10.00 a. m. Leaves Earley 3.30 p. m., and arrives at Daguscahonda at 5.00 p. m., connecting with Mail east at 5.09 p. m., and Accommodation west at 5.40 p. m.

In case P. & E. trains are late, Daguscahonda train holds twenty minutes beyond the above time.

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Ridgway, Pa., March 28, 1871


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JOHN G. HALL, Attorney at law, Ridgway, Elk county Pa. [mar-22'66

A. S. HILL, Physician and Surgeon Kersey, Elk Co. Pa.

JO. W. BAILEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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v1n2y1.

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Oct 30 1869.

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