

# Albany Register.

The New York Evening Post, edited by the veteran William Cullen Bryant, is opposed to both Grant and Greeley. Speaking of the latter, the Post has the following bitter remarks: "Should Horace Greeley ever be the President of the United States, we firmly believe that the corruption and the crime of an administration with a man at its head so weak in principles as he, so infirm of purpose as he, so insensible of character as he, so surrounded by such a crowd of adventurers and emulators and knaves as would surround him—that the corruption and the crime of such an administration would reach proportions that would put their perpetrators beyond the cognizance of ordinary Courts of law, and that would call for and compel other correction than ordinary penitentiaries can afford."

Bryant has known Greeley pretty well for more than a quarter of a century, and being an independent politician, his views should be carefully considered.

OUR STATESMEN.—Clay reached the age of seventy-five; Jackson, seventy-eight; Calhoun, sixty-eight; Webster, seventy; John Q. Adams, eighty-one; Buchanan, seventy-eight; Van Buren, eighty-one; Taylor, sixty-four; Cass, eighty-two; Marcy was seventy-one and Edward Everett the same. Benton was seventy-six and remarkable; Webster, Calhoun, Cass, and Van Buren were born the same year—1782. Going back to men of older date, John Adams saw his ninety-first year; Jefferson his eighty-third; both dying on the 4th of July, 1827. Burr lived to eighty-one, which is a striking contrast to his ancestors, for his father was forty-two at the time of his death, and his grand-father, Jonathan Edwards, was only sixty-six. Moore lived to seventy-three, John Jay to eighty-four, and Patrick Henry to sixty-three. We thus learn that our Politicians, notwithstanding their cares and vexations, enjoy an existence much beyond the average.

The following conversation, or colloquy, occurred between a 'cute New York "perforator" in real estate, traveling by pocket-compass in one of the very last sections opened in the Government land region between Gotham and Alaska. His interlocutor was a woman, standing in scanty but airy raiment, at the door of a log shanty; to whom he thus addressed himself: "Do you like to live here in the woods, these distant woods, so far away from any other human habitations?" "Woods? like to live in the woods!" she echoed and repeated; "bless your lawful sakes, you don't call this woods, do ye? There are no bears, nor wolves, nor otters, nor muskrats, nor musk-rats around here—not within 20 miles! Why, we've got best-beds in the cabin; we don't sleep in hollow logs as we used to. The stumps are out of the middle of the road, most of 'em; and bless you, don't you see we've got some fences? Look over there! We raise our own good-sized pork; we lay our own eggs; we have tame hens and roosters, and pumpkin pies, and twisted-necked squashes, and appetizing coleslaw. Woods!" she repeated again—"live in the woods!"

BURIED ALIVE.—An Irishman took the contract to dig a well. When he had dug about twenty-five feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in—filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously around and saw that no person was near, then took off his hat and coat, hung them on a windlass, crawled in some bushes, and waited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, they supposed that he was at the bottom of the excavation. Only a few hours of brick-digging cleared the loose dirt from the well. Just as they had reached the bottom, and were wondering where the body was, Pat came walking out of the bushes and good-naturedly thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job. Some of the tired diggers were disgusted, but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh which soon followed.

YOUNG MAN YOU'RE WANTED.—A woman wants you; don't forget her. No matter if you are poor, don't wait to be rich; if you do, ten to one if you are fit to be married. Marry while you are young and struggle up together. But mark, young man, the woman don't want you if she is to divide her affections with a cigar, spittoon, or whisky jug. Neither does she want you if you don't take care of her and the little afterthoughts which are pretty sure to follow. Neither does she want you simply because you are a man, the definition of which is too apt to be an animal that wears bifurcated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter section of stove-pipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practices generally. She wants you for a companion, for a helpmate—she wants you to have learned to regulate your appetite and passions; in fact the image of God, not in the likeness of a beast. If you are strong in a good purpose, firm in resistance of evil, pure in thought and action as you require her to be, and without which inward purity neither of you are fit to be husband and wife, if you love virtuously, forbearing and kind, and not loud-talking, exacting and brutal—young man that woman wants you—marry her when you like, whether rich or poor; we'll trust you both on the above conditions, without any further security.

In an advertisement by a railroad company, of some unclaimed goods, the letter "P" dropped from the word "lawful," and it reads now, "People to whom these packages are directed are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

## Our Next Legislature.

The next Oregon Legislature will convene at Salem in September next, and politically will stand as follows. Democrats marked thus \*:

- SENATE.
- First Senatorial District (Marion county)—Samuel Brown, J. H. Moore.
  - Second District (Lin)—R. H. Crawford, Finch Hoult.
  - Third District (Lane)—W. W. Brantley, A. W. Patterson.
  - Fourth District (Douglas, Coos and Curry)—J. F. Watson, Gains Webster.
  - Fifth District (Jackson)—J. D. Fay.
  - Sixth District (Josephine)—E. N. Tolen.
  - Seventh District (Benton)—A. M. Willard.
  - Eighth District (Polk)—Richard Chrysal.
  - Ninth District (Yamhill)—J. W. Cowles.
  - Tenth District (Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook)—T. R. Coraellius.
  - Eleventh District (Multnomah)—Joseph N. Dolph, David Powell.
  - Twelfth District (Clackamas)—John Myers.
  - Thirteenth District (Wasco)—William Moore.
  - Fourteenth District (Baker)—Albert H. Brown.
  - Fifteenth District (Umatilla)—T. T. Lewellen.
  - Sixteenth District (Union)—Samuel Hanna.
  - Seventeenth District (Grant)—J. W. Baldwin.

- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
- Baker county—J. B. Onstein.
  - Benton—James Gingles, Benjamin Simpson.
  - Clackamas—J. D. Crawford, L. T. Barin, N. J. Matlock.
  - Clatsop—John West.
  - Clatsop and Tillamook—Samuel Corwin.
  - Columbia—Hodgkins.
  - Coos and Curry—M. Riley.
  - Douglas—David Bushy, J. F. Cooper, Geo. W. Riddle.
  - Grant—C. N. Thornbury, Samuel Johnson.
  - Jackson—N. Jaugell, E. F. Walker, E. C. Mason.
  - Josephine—A. L. Watson.
  - Lane—N. Martin, C. W. Washburn, A. S. Powers.
  - Lin—N. H. Crum, S. J. T. Crooks, R. B. Willoughby, Harvey Shelton, James Blakely.
  - Marion—Rufus Malloy, William Dast, T. McF. Patton, Joseph Engle, J. Downing.
  - Multnomah—J. F. Caples, J. B. Coyle, J. D. Biles, S. Hirsch.
  - Polk—J. C. Allen, S. J. W. White, R. Clow.
  - Umatilla—Geo. A. LaDow, James Morrison.
  - Union—O. D. Andrews.
  - Union and Baker—Dunham Wright.
  - Wasco—Robert Grant, T. C. Stevenson.
  - Washington—George H. Collier, Thomas Stott.
  - Yamhill—A. R. Burlauk, T. R. Harrison.

RECAPITULATION.

Senate—12; Democrats, 10. Republican majority in the Senate, 2.

House—32; Democrats, 17. Republican majority in the House, 15. Republican majority on joint ballot, 17.

The Greeley Rebel Democracy are beginning to show their hands down South early in the fight. At Yanceyville (N. C.) a few evenings since, Judge Settle, Republican candidate for Congress, was prevented from addressing a public meeting by a shower of rotten eggs hurled by the Ku-Kluxers. Only let Horace be elected President, and the lives of loyal men wouldn't be worth a rotten egg. The Ku-Kluxers would rule the roost.

Though soldiers profess to love the wives they leave behind them, they somehow, generally, go away in transports.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 6th, 1872.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith and appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises, have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands are freely given to actual settlers; immigration is protected, encouraged, and the full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizen's rights has been secured from European powers. The national currency has improved in regulation and the national credit has been sustained under extraordinary burdens, and new bonds have been negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rates of taxation the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars per year. A great financial crisis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign

difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation has been kept high throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step in this beneficial progress.

Second—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law or its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third—The amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law; should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendment.

Fourth—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth—Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered as rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for the free use of the people.

Seventh—The annual revenue, after paying the current expenditures, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal of the debt; and revenue, except so much as may be received from a tax on tobacco and liquors, ought to be rated by duties on importations, the scale of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers and to promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of the Government and the gratitude of the people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of their service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by the European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumptions of unauthorized claims by their former governments; and we urge the continued and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way prepared for a reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates for capital the largest opportunities, and a just share of mutual profits of those two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an important duty in a measure for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain of the lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box; and, therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth—We denounce repudiation of the national debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and we confidently expect that our excellent currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of the specie payment.

Fourteenth—The regular Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to usefulness received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in relation to the rebellious States, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth—The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated to them to the State and Territorial governments. It disapproves of any resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or the National Government.

Seventeenth—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnestness of purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and that with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

**C. MEALEY,**  
FURNITURE  
—AND—  
CABINETWARE!  
BEDS AND BEDDING,  
MATTRESSES  
Of all Kinds!  
SPRING BEDS  
Of Every Description!  
MIRRORS,  
Picture Frames,  
WINDOW SHADES,  
WINDOW CORNICE,  
CHINESE  
MATTING!  
CHAMBER SUITS in every style.  
PARLOR SETS of Substantial patterns,  
LOUNGES,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
TABLES,  
Every style known to the Trade;  
KITCHEN SAFES,  
BOOK CASES,  
Hat-Racks,  
CUPBOARDS,  
China Closets,  
Wash Stands.  
BEDSTEADS,  
In endless variety;  
CHAIRS,  
All Styles and Descriptions,  
all of which will be sold at the  
VERY LOWEST FIGURES!  
—AND—  
UPHOLSTERY  
—AND—  
Undertaking  
In all their branches,  
Done to Order, and  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
I have on hand a supply of  
Ready-made Collins,  
suitable for all the demands of this community.  
Also, I have a neat  
**HEARSE,**  
for the use of my customers.  
Corner Broadalbin and First-sts.,  
ALBANY, OREGON.

DRUGS, ETC.  
"They Who Have Nothing for Sale are Farthest from Market"  
A. CAROTHERS & CO.,  
WHO KNOW THIS TO BE TRUE  
Are now keeping, and also constantly receiving additions to,  
The Largest Stock of Goods  
USUAL TO THEIR TRADE  
ABOVE PORTLAND,  
And  
AT SUCH PRICES  
That  
Purchasers Shall be Satisfied.  
Besides a Large Stock of  
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,  
They keep  
Yankee Notions,  
Confectionery  
Finest Tobacco & Cigars  
WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLER  
SPICES, PERFUMERY,  
(All kinds),  
TOILET SOAP,  
—AND—  
Everything  
USUALLY OBTAINED IN  
A STRICTLY  
First Class  
DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.  
NO ARTICLE SOLD  
But what is  
Guaranteed To Be  
JUST AS REPRESENTED  
—AND—  
Must be Good.  
—AND—  
Arctic Soda!  
A. CAROTHERS & CO.

MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING  
MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING,  
—AND—  
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S  
FURNISHING HOUSE!  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A  
new stock of millinery goods, trimmings, ladies' and children's furnishing goods, of all kinds, of the latest and most fashionable styles, which she offers to the ladies of Albany and surrounding country at the lowest rates. In this  
Dress Making Department  
I guarantee entire satisfaction. Charges liberal.  
My determination being to give satisfaction in style and quality of work and prices, I ask a share of public patronage. Call at store  
Opposite A. Carothers & Co.,  
First street, Albany, Oregon.  
MRS. H. D. GODLEY.  
Sole Agent for Mrs. Carpenter's CELEBRATED PRESS-MACHINE. Nov. 4, 1871  
PATENT GATE, ETC.  
Self-Opening and Self-Closing  
GATE.  
PATENTED BY JOHN JACKSON,  
June 4, 1871.  
THE GATE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT  
when the vehicle approaches it the wheels on one side pass over a lever which is connected to the gate hinge by a rod, thus opening the gate before you and fastening it open. After going through, the carriage passes over a similar lever, also connected with the gate hinge, raising the gate, in its reaction, to shut behind you and fasten.  
No Getting Out of Your Vehicle!  
No Raising of Latches Nor Pulling of Strings,  
Except the "ribbons" of your team. It is often called  
"THE 'LAZY MAN'S GATE,'"  
And a  
"Dead Open and Shut."  
This gate is simple in its construction, both of iron and wood work, and not likely to get out of order. In a most cheap gate is desired, it may be made with three cross bars of wood and one-fourth inch wire, neatly curved at the top, the lower end hid in the bottom bar, which is the style of a factory iron gate. The gates are now in practical use in several of the counties around San Francisco, and plenty of testimonials can be given.  
THOMAS J. SAFFORD,  
Having purchased the  
Right for Linn Co., Oregon,  
Has now on hand, and will manufacture the above described gate. Whether it has been used it has received the highest commendations, as the large number of certificates from prominent farmers in all parts of the country, now in my hands, will testify.  
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS,  
Of All Descriptions,  
On hand and manufactured to order  
Blacksmithing and Repairing  
Done to order at most reasonable rates. Shop foot of Ferry street, opposite Benet, Monteth & Co.'s flouring mills.  
THOMAS J. SAFFORD,  
Albany, Oct. 28, 1871  
STOVES AND TINWARE.  
THE  
OLD STOVE DEPOT.  
JOHN BRIGGS,  
Dealer in  
RANGES.  
COOK, PARLOR AND BOX,  
STOVES!  
Of the best patterns.  
ALSO: TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK.  
And the usual assortment of furnishing goods to be obtained in a tin store.  
Repairs neatly and promptly executed, on reasonable terms.  
Short reckonings make long friends.  
FRONT STREET, ALBANY.  
Dec. 5, 1881  
The Wood's PRIZE Mowers  
25,000 PRICE  
Sold Yearly \$110  
Made by Walter A. Wood, the largest manufacturer of farming machinery in the world—with folding bar, two wheels, and all the latest improvements. It led the world at the Paris Exposition, and has found no peer since. Is compact and powerful, and just the machine for this coast, as every farmer will say who has one.  
Every machine is guaranteed as represented. Buy the best. Buy the Wood's Improved Prize Mower. Sold by  
TEADWELL & CO.,  
Old stand, Market street, San Francisco,  
April 10-1881