The following Is an advance copy of the first veto of President Greeley: An act to raise revenue by imposing a duty of ten cents a ton on guano.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. I return this obnoxious measure without my approval. The man who introduced it is an ass; the men who voted for it are scheming British agents, and the men who say this is ot the case are liars and horethieves. I judge that, on an average, every woman and child in America uses a ton of guano a year. In some shape or other—whether as a farmer lu New York, Louisiana, Colorado, Podunk, etc., in agriculture, or as Charles A. Dana, for editorial articles. We then consume, in round figures, forty million tons of gnano annually. The arbitrary and revolutionary act which I veto to day would thus im-pose a tax of \$4,000,000 a year on our people. With what effect? It would not stimulate the production of Amer-lean guano. American birds could not compete with the pumper labor of birds in debauch and priestridden Central America. I am not quite sure as to what I mean, or, why it is not so, or what is which; but the man who speaks to the contrary is a hell-hound, and bribed by British gold. H. G.

General Butler Vindicated. From the Baltimore Sun of June

22d, we opy the following: The suit in New York of Henry A. Tilden against General Butler, in the matter of the seizure of the Nassan at New Orleans, in 1852, was abandoned by the plaintiff ou Thursday, after the conclusion of the testimony for the de-

David Bandman, a photographer in New York, Supervisor Alexander Fulton, of Baltimore, Mr. H. S. Van Winkle, General E. B. Tyler and John C. Ashton were respectively called, and they all deposed that they knew W. H. Wiegel, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff, and that they thought his testimony was not entitled to much credit in any matter in which to much credit in any matter in which interests are involved.

General Butler then took the stand and testified that he needed two vessels for the Teche expedition; the Nassau was reported to him a mitable vessel, and that Hunnewell. to whom she was consigned, said that he could give title for her for \$40,000; the naval board reported her worth \$23,000, and Hunnewell, rather than press a claim against the Govern-ment, offered to take the sum; Hunnewell afterwards came to his office with a lawyer and received his check; it was found that the Nassau was too weak for a gunboat, and he told Hunnewell be could have her back for the parchase money and the amount expended in repairs; he said he must send to New York for the money, and afterward said he would give the pur-chase money in New Orleans finds for her. Admiral Farragot, witness said, was not in New Orleans during September, 1852, and Hunnewell could not, therefore, have seen him at witness's office at the interview. Mr. Griffin bought the Nassau on the terms which she was offered to Hun-newell; he did not know that his brother, Andrew J., became interested in the Nassau with Griffin until the fact came out in the testimony on the present trial. His brother died the fact came out in the testimony on the present trial. His brother died insolvent; the testimony of Wiegel in band, "you have killed my wife!"

Editor, with dignity; "Sir, I aman ought to be abolished and a ware trial. relation to Andrew J. having secret conference with witness at which army officers were excluded was unqualifiedly false

General Butler then read the correspondence between him self and Wiegel, in which the latter threatened Gener-In which the latter threatened General Butler that he would get even with him. General Butler also said that Weigel was the author of the stories published about him in relation to stealing spoons, wearing armor in New Orleans, and of other malignant reports. He also read a later letter from Weigel, asking pardon of General Butler for all the offenses previously committed by him against the General Committed by him against the General Recommitted Recom In sotter for all the offenses previously committed by him against the General, on the ground that they were
committed in a state of frenzy, and
General Butler replied to this he and was trying to get out of a many Ing that the frenzy presented too aemen method to be excusable.

Judge Porter then arose and said that he had conferred with his associ-ate counsel and with the plaintiff, and ate counsel and with the plaintiff, and that they had heartily and unanimously resolved to proceed no further in the case, in view of the developments made by the testimony for the defeuse, which was conclusive in their minds that General Butler had acted solely in the interests of the Government, and for a praiseworthy object. Counsel for plaintiff had been misled by their own witnesses, and deemed it no more than an act of justice that the proceedings should be dismissed.

The trial was discontinued amid great applause. General Butler was

great applause. General Butler was immediately surrounded and warmly congratulated by his friends, and was yisibly affected.

In 1783 Gen. Washington arrived in New York from Mount Vernon, to assume the duties of the Presidency. He was dressed in a full suit of Vir-

The Cod's Beeiston.

A poor Turkish slater, of Constantinople, being at work upon the roof of a house, lost his footing and fell into the narrow street upon a man who claused to be passing at the time. The pedestrian was killed by concussion, while the slater escaped without material injury.

A son of the deceased caused the states

A son of the deceased caused the sla-ter to be arrested and taken before the Cadi, where he made the most grave charge, and claimed ample redress. The Cadi listened attentively, and

in the end asked the slater what be had to say in his defense.

"Dispenser of justice!" answered the accused, in humble mood, "it is even as this man says; but God forbid that there should be evil in my beart. I am a poor man and know not how ean make amends."

The son of the man who had been killed thereupon demanded that con-dign punishment be inflicted upon the

The Cadi meditated a few moments and finally said.

"It shall be so," Then to the slater be continued: "Thou shalt stand in the street where the father of this man stood when then did'st fall upon him." And to the accuser be added— "And thou shalt, if it please thee, go

out upon the roof and fall upon the culprit, even as he did fall upon thy father. Allah is great ?"

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR .- "Brother Smith, what does this mean?" "What does what mean?"

"Bringing a nigger to this church." you should insult the whole congrega-

"But he is intelligent and well educated. "Who cares for that? he is a nig-

"But he is a triend of mine." "What of that? Must you there-fore insult the whole congregation?"

"But he is a Christian, and belongs to the same denomination?" "What do I care for that? Let him go and worship with his tellow nig-

But he is worth five million dol-

lars," said the merchant.
"Worth what?" "Five million dollars." "Worth five million dollars! Jeru-salem, Brother Smith, Introduce me."

Vanities of the Fathers.

In 1782 Gov. Hancock received his guests in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen, turned up over the edge of the velvet one or two inches. He wore a blue damask gown, lined with silk, a white satin small clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, as late as 1773, wore robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet; and in summer black silk gowns. Gentlemen wore coats of every variety of color, generally the cape and collar of velvet of a different color from the

We feel ourselves "some pumpkins" already, we Americans, but how will it be fifty yours bence, when, as Senscreecher?

editor, not a doctor."

"That's just it." cried the bereaved husband; 'you have killed her on paper, and she's alive."
"If she is not dead, I congratulate concerns

for disappointment."

An economical Iowan, who had a toothache, determined to remove his tooth in the Indian fishion. According'y he bent down a sapling in the woods, lay down himself, and attach-ed a stont cord to his tooth and the sap-

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLAT-

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

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.

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 disoronlers of a great war, and initiated a He was dressed in a full suit of Virginia homespun. On his visit to New England he wore the old Continental uniform, except on the Sabbath, when he appeared in black.

John Adams, when Vice-President, wore a sword, and walked about the streets with his hat under his arm.

At his levees in Philadelphia, President Washington was clad in black velvet, his hair powdered and gather-Adams, when Vice-President, were a sword, and walked about the streets with his hat under his arm.

At his lerees in Philadelphia, President Washington was claif in black velvet, his hair powdered and gathered behind in a slik bag; yellow gloves; knee and shoe buckles. He held in his handa cocked hat ornamental with a cockade, fringed phanting the proved in regulation.

welvet, his hair powdered and gathersed behind in a silk bag; yellow gloves; knee and shoe buckles. He held in his handa cocked hat ornamental with a cockade. Fringed about an back deep with black feathers. A long sword in a white scabbard, with a pollshed steel hill, hing at his hip.

Mr. Brown (flercely)—"I owe you a gradge sir; remember that!" Mr. Jones coelly—"Oh, that's nothing. I shan't be alarmed, for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed!"

ment of the naturalized citizen's rights has been powering in the naturalized citizen's rights has been secured from European powers, improved in regulation and the national credit has been sustained under extra-ordinary burdens, and new bonds have been carefully collected and bonestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rates of purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have rate of one hundred million dollars per commended him to the heart of the analysis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail through the land. Menacing—for-

eign 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 discrimin-

tration should admit of any discrimiaation in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous con-

dition of servitude.

Third—The amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially su-tained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law; should be curried out accord-ing to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party

that secured the amendments.
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 "The pew is my own."
"Your own? Is that any reason make honesty, efficiency and fidelity on should insult the whole congregation, 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 nse 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 la-borers and to promote the industries. growth and prosperity of the whole

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 cure of the Government and the gratitude of the people. We favor such addi-tional 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 Erit-

ain and other European Powers con-cerning allegiance "once a subject al-ways a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the Ameriator Thurman calculates, we shall have 160,600,000 population, or a hundred, when we shall have outgrown accepted by the European nation, it is the whole confinent of Europe? the duty of our Government to guard Won't the American Eagle be a with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumptions of un-DEADESTAINT.—A Yankee editor authorized claims by their former gavand careful encouragement and protec-

Tenth—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way pre-pared for a reduction in the rates of

instand: 'you have killed her on paser, and she's alive.'

"If she is not dead, I congratulate on."

"Congratulate! I demand damages or disappointment."

An economical lowan, who had a sothache, determined to remove his both in the Indian fishion. Accordable he bent down a sapling in the roots, lay down himself, and attached a stouteerd to his tooth and the saping. Then he touched the spring.

Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which coacerns 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, 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 Eleventh-Among the questions

and the Present nate only infinite 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

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 speed payment.

ment.

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 usefulnessis received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citzens 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 pro-

C. MEALEY, FURNITURE

-AND

CABINETWARE!

BEDS AND BEDDING,

MATTRESSES Of all Hinds!

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 E ERY 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!

UPHOLSTERY

---AND---

Undertaking

in all their branches,

Done to Order, and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

I have on hand a supply of

Ready - made Coffins,

suitable for all tee demands of this com-

Also, I have a nent

HEARSE,

for the use of my customers. Corner Broadlaftlin and First-sts., T ALBAMY, OREGON.

DRUGS, ETC.

-AND-

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A I new stock of millinery goods, triuminers, ladies and children's farmishing goods, of all kinds, of the latest and most fashiomable styles, which she offers to the ladies of Albany and surrounding country at the lowest rates. In the

Dress Linking Department

My determination being to give satisfac-tion 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.

WHO KNOW THIS TO BE TRUE

Are now keeping, and also constantly weniving additions to,

"They Who Have Nothing for Sal

are Farthest from Market "

A. CAROTHERS & CO.,

The Largest Stock of Goods

USUAL TO THEIR TRADE

ABOVE PORTLAND.

And

AT SUCH PRICES

Purchasers Shall be Satisfied.

Besides a Large Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Dyc 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 Must be Good.

Arctic Soda!

A. CAROTHERS & CO.

MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING

MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING.

FURNISHING HOUSE!

I guarantee entire satisfaction. Charges liberal.

MRS. H. D. GODLEY.

BAT Agent for Mrs. Carpenter's CFLB-BRATED DRESS MODEL. Nov. 4,71-9:4

PATENT GATE, E.C. Self-Opening and Self-Closing

GATE. PATENTED BY JOHN DICKASON,

June 4, 1867. 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 binner by a rod, thus opening the gate before you and insteading it open. After going through, the carriage passes over a similar lever, also connected with the gate binge, causing the gate, in its rotation, 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 or let. If a neaf, cheap gate is desired, it may be made light, with three cross lears of wood and one-fourth inch wire, nearly curved at the ton, the lower end hid in the bottom bar, which is the style of a factory under gate. The gates are now in practical use in several of the counties around San Francisco, and plenty of testimonimals 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. Wherever it has been used it has reserved the highest en-cominus, as the large number of certifi-cates from prominent farmers in all parts of the country, now in my hands, will testify.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS,

Of All Descriptions, On band and manufactured to order. Blacksmithing and Repairing

Done to order at most reasonable rates. Shon-foot of Ferry street, opposite hearts. Montelth & Co. Schouring mills. THOMAS J. SAFFORD, Albany, Oct. 28, 1871-804

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 COP-

And the usual assortment of furnishing goods to be obtained in a tin store.

25,000 | PRICE Sold Yearly \$3110

Made by Walter A. Wood, the birgest manufacturer of farming machinery in the world; with folding bar, two wheels, and all late, buprovements. It let the world at the Fars V sillon, and has found no peer sines. Let simple and powerful, and had the manufactor of this coast, as every farmer will say who has one.

Let Every machine is granuateed as refreshed. Buy the best. Buy the Woodla Improved Prise Mower. Sold by TREADWELL & CO., Old stand, Market street, San Francisco. April 19-32m3

Repairs neatly and promptly executed, Short reckonings make long friends, FRONT STREET, ALBANY. Doc. 5, 1886-1