

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1872.

Republican Ticket for 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,
U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON.

Presidential Electors,
A. B. MEACHAM, of Umatilla county.
W. H. FAIR, of Washington county.
J. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.

A Patriot.

We were taught to believe that a patriot was one who loved his country, its safety and welfare, paramount to any purely personal desire or ambition. We imbibed the opinion that, second alone to the claims of Deity, around the idea of country—its laws, its institutions, its sacred traditions—clustered the most sacred incentives to inspire unselfish devotion and sacrifice. Individual predilection or emolument, home, and the endearing relationships of friends and society and kindred, were subordinate in rank of estimation to country's welfare and glory. Character is the grand central idea of human life. A good name is desirable above riches, is the deduction of wisdom. To the mind of the patriot, the character of country, of fatherland, is as precious as his own. If either must be sacrificed let the weight of dishonor fall upon him. No opinion or act of his will favor or assist in the development of a policy which will in the least prove derogatory to the interests of national freedom, union, virtue or progression. Personal desire and sectional interest must remain passive in the light of the mightier claim of the general good. His eye of earnest solicitude for country's welfare glances to the central idea of national institution. From this point of concentration he weighs carefully the lines of influence from every quarter converging to that point. Then in the light of securing national integrity, and the greatest good to the greatest number, from these converging lines of influence he chooses his principles and line of political action. In this selection, the interests of the present are not alone the objects of his solicitude. His earnest vision pierces far into the dim beyond, and seeks to project a line of policy that will reach the interests of generations yet to be. He knows there is no comprehension without intelligence. He knows that virtue is the source of trust and confidence. He has learned from experience that mankind in its development is governed more by example than precept. Applying this principle to national development, he seeks to favor that policy which will identify in the national character the idea of increasing intelligence and growing virtue. The national habit thus being fixed, the individual citizen is influenced to mould his life in consonance with it. He aspires to become wise and virtuous because it is the national habit, and the stepping-stone to national favor. In fact, whether he is influenced by such an aspiration or not, the forces of national habit will mould him imperceptibly to themselves. He will be swept along by the national current. He will breathe the magnetic influence of national life, and its subtle influence will gradually change the texture of his moral being. Every age and country has had its patriots. In this has our country been peculiarly blessed. Her altars have been copiously fed by rich libations of patriotic blood, freely shed to establish her identity and promote her welfare. The influence of these lives and sacrifices has been absorbed into the national life, giving character and tone to its energies. Intelligence, truth and consistency have been the fundamental ideas inculcated in the formation of the American habit. The

existence of parties did not imply the ignoring of these, but a difference of opinion as to the manner of promoting them. Federalists, Democrats and Whigs vied with each other in their efforts in these directions. While much of inconsistency and error appears upon the historic record against them, the good more than overbalances them, and the march of time has witnessed progress. The national character is stronger and more imperative in its claims for the promotion of these ideas to-day than it ever was. While the interests of the present are dear, the future are equally, if not more, precious. It calls for parties to lay their principles deep in the channels of intelligence, truth and consistency. A looseness in these directions for the sake of present power, is injurious in its influence upon the development of national habit, and as such most disastrous to the claims of posterity. Accepting these principles, where is there the man of intelligence, who reflects but for a moment, that does not regard the character and personality of the Greeley party, so fraudulent in its inception; so untruthful and unscrupulous in its language of opposition; so inconsistent in the history of its constituent elements; so generally false to every principle of consistent integrity and honorable fairness; who does not regard the position it occupies and the example it sets as highly detrimental to the inculcation of correct principles of intelligence, virtue and consistency in the life and habit of the country? No greater monstrosity of selfish incongruity of faith and practice, of superlative pre-emption and bitter hate, was ever presented before the American mind for its suffrages. With Horace Greeley, in the second childhood end of a life of peevish vagaries; with the little squad of bigoted, malcontents from the Republican unpatriotic, rule-or-ruin ranks; with the dissimulated, unsettled in fixed principles, eternally departing, unprogressive, broken in spirit, unprincipled, bankrupt in morals, Democracy; with these elements of deformed depravity united in the Greeley party, there is presented in the political glass the most repulsive picture of moral deformity for the individual citizen to vote into power, and its principles into American habits, that was ever attempted to be palmed off on an intelligent people. There should such a vote of opposition be piled up against it next November, as will sink it to the deepest depth of oblivion. So mote it be, says genuine patriotism.

The Louisville Movement.

The Louisville movement has grown in strength and influence until now Delegates from some thirty-two States are announced as prepared to attend the convention to be held in Louisville next month. In proportion as that party increases in strength and influence the Greeley party weakens. From present indications there is reason to believe that Charles O'Connor will be the unanimous choice of the Convention, and will accept. With him at the head of their ticket, but few Democrats will be found at the polls next November voting for uncle Horace. In his recent Maine speech, Horace said something about thieving carpet baggers, by the verdict of the people being left after the 4th of March next, to "fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away." We think the result of the Louisville Convention will be to leave Horace to do that very thing. The Democrats will all leave him, and then Horace, with his little squad of Republican Judases, will slink off somewhere, very silently, very meekly, and desire very much to be "let alone," or be "put in their little beds."

An old Democrat from the rural districts, arguing in Baltimore in favor of nominating Greeley in a regular manner, said: "If you nominate Greeley here, he is the best Democrat living; but if you do not without nominating him, he is the same old fool he always was."

Acts Against Words.

President Grant, in a conversation on political affairs with some friends on the afternoon of the 15th inst., said that while the President should be in accord with the leading principles of the party that elected him, it was essential that he should enforce the laws which may be enacted and administer the affairs of the Government, not in the interest of the party, but in the interest of the entire country. While he had no unkind words to utter against Senator Sumner, he was perfectly willing to place his acts against Sumner's words; and in this connection he said Sumner did not show himself such a good friend to the black man as he professed to be, when he was not willing to have the Civil Rights bill stand on its own merits, requiring only a majority vote, but insisting on a bill of his own as an amendment to the Amnesty bill, which could not be passed without a majority of two-thirds. Carpenter's Civil Rights bill, however, was passed during the absence of Mr. Sumner, and as facts show much to his surprise. It may be seen by the *Congressional Globe* that Sumner did not vote at all on the joint resolution recommending the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Sumner, the President said, dodged a vote on this joint resolution.

Be Honest.

Some of the opposition who have lately permitted themselves to indulge in the delusion that the Germans are supporting Greeley solid, will have to give it up in the light of facts which are of daily occurrence. A very pertinent example, as indicating the general drift of the German preference, is given in a recent number of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, wherein a list of over eight hundred names, belonging to German citizens, many of them prominent, are affixed to a call for a Grant and Wilson mass meeting. (This meeting was called to be held on 16th inst.) A good deal of deception has been attempted to be palmed off in this direction by the opposition, one instance of which has been detected. It is now known that the names of the fifteen thousand Germans sent to Baltimore asking the endorsement of Greeley, were obtained a long time since on an *anti-temperance protest*. "Honesty is the best policy" in a Chappaquack as well as in anybody else, and he should not forget it.

Horace as a Figurist.

Horace is quite fond of working in figures. Next to theoretical wood chopping at Chappaqua, or swearing at his political enemies, the work of demonstrating on paper to his own satisfaction the results of future elections, affords him great satisfaction. He can tell to a cipher the exact numerical vote to be anticipated in State, county, precinct—anywhere or everywhere or nowhere—it doesn't matter where. It may be remarked, however, that his figuring is in some respects analogous to his singing. He is splendid, of course, but the one time he whistles through his philosophical nose is so profoundly different from any tune ever heard in the world, that the greatest musical experts, or the least, have never been able to detect in the least any music in it. So of his figuring: He can run up long columns of figures, and arrive at wonderful results in the direction he most desires; but now-a-days they have been so entirely wide of the mark, as no longer to amount to anything in the estimation of others. North Carolina, you know, was to have gone largely Chappaquatic, but for some reason or other the figures didn't bring it about. As a figurist, Horace has "gone in."

Ben Herrin, a resident of Union county, disappeared suddenly a few days ago, leaving a young wife behind.

Disgusting.

The self importance of some men, by their own standard of measurement, is beyond calculation. Because a man is self made, as it is called, or because by close application to business, or the persistent advocacy of some unpopular, or it may be, some peculiar principles or line of policy, which, through his efforts, combined with those of others equally as potent, joined to the inevitable tendency of moral development, eventually succeed, is that a reason sufficiently cogent to justify him in setting up claims for distinction more arrogant and impudent than those of a dictator? Because Horace Greeley, by his vigorous advocacy of Republican principles from their unpopular beginning to their final triumph—bearing no insignificant part in shaping their destiny—succeeds in reaching a position of distinction as a leader in the party, alike honorable to his zeal and his sagacity, is that any reason why he should be placed upon a throne of supreme authority to dictate the entire policy and practice of the party, and then of the executive officers whom the party has elevated to power? Such a position is both unpatriotic and vulgar in its assumption; and yet Greeley now occupies the position of a turn-coat from his party, and is found affiliating, nay, even leading that class of men whom the vigor of his pen has been directed against during all of his political life, for no other reason than because the Executive would not consent to be governed by him in the matter of local appointments. Where is there a sensible, patriotic citizen, but what looks upon the motive in this instance, as being utterly disgusting in its vulgar assumption, and execrable in its evil influence?

No Modesty Left.

At the reception of Horace Greeley, the other day, at Portland, Maine, he took occasion to make another electioneering speech. Now we do not care two cents how many such speeches he makes, for we are pretty sure they will do him more harm than good; but we are sorry that a man thought to be wise and prudent enough to receive the nomination of a party for the highest office in the gift of the people, should have so little modesty and common decency. The example of Andrew Johnson in this direction, should shut the mouths of Presidential candidates for the next million years. In a Presidential candidate "there is nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility." We used to think Horace had some common sense and decency, but the Tammany influence seems to have taken it all out of him.

A Sensible View.

A Democratic paper in the prairie State seems to us to take a right view of the situation when it urges its readers to do one of two things: either "acknowledge that they have been knaves and fools all their lives, and ask admittance into the front door of the Radical party and not endeavor to creep in the back way or over a wall, or stand up like free-born white men and assert their manhood, and refuse to be bartered like slaves in the market, by a set of self-appointed leaders, whose record is that of the unscrupulous political trickster and office-seeker, who, if he had lived in the time of Christ, would have wormed his sly carcass into the company of the disciples, in order to get the opportunity to sell out his master at a discount upon the price received by Judas."

A San Francisco dispatch says that while the numerous original diamond discoverers are denounced each other as bilks, the public at large are beginning to coincide with them all, and diamond stock is below par.

A dispatch from Montana says Claggett, Republican, has a small majority.

Contrasted.

The *Boston Globe* contrasts Greeley and Grant as follows:

For the mass of the people, then, the controversy resolves itself into a choice of men. We have before us Grant, with his sturdy, straight forward bluntness and honesty of purpose. He was put forward four years as the representative of the great principles vindicated in the results of the war—principles not yet fully carried out and elaborated in the legislation of the country. He has been faithful to those principles, and the affairs of the country have prospered under his Administration. We have also Greeley, who, like Grant, is a man of the people, and like him has made his way to distinction by his own energy. An eager politician, but credulous and confiding, he has put himself in the hands of bad men who covet power at any sacrifice of principle, and he would be no safe man for the people to entrust with the Presidency. Old party divisions being obliterated, and both candidates making the same professions, the simple question is: With which man do the voters think the country will be safest for four years to come? With one who has been tried and has a good prestige; or with one who has not been tried, but who has a bad prestige?

A. Oakley Hall, Democratic Mayor of New York City in 1870, when Greeley was a candidate for Congress, made a speech at that time in which he got off the following as his estimate of the sage: "He is feeble of purpose, tremulous in judgment, unstable and inconsistent in thought and deed, doing motiveless things, telling motiveless falsehoods, friendly with a man one moment and unfriendly the next, eccentric in dress, eccentric in eating and drinking, devoured by the worm of self-consciousness, full of unaccountable idiosyncrasies and prejudices and awkward affectations." Oakley is now an enthusiastic admirer of this same Horace.

On Rock Creek, near Walla Walla, a few days ago, Samuel Kelley shot and killed George Duke. The difficulty arose about some cattle. On Thursday last Duke went to Kelly's house, when the latter met him with the inquiry, "You have come to take my scalp?" and instantly raising a double-barreled shotgun, discharged it. Duke fell dead, and on examination was found to be without arms—not having even a pen-knife. The affair is looked upon as outright murder.

On the evening of the 20th inst., at Eugene City, L. D. Miller shot and killed T. G. Smith, known as "Cherokee Smith." It is understood that the affair grew out of some scandal in regard to Miller's wife. The homicide was committed in a cowardly manner—Miller shooting Smith in the back. The affair created excitement, and Miller would have been lynched could the crowd have reached him. He was placed in the custody of the Sheriff.

A farmer named Jeff White near Olney, Ill., on the 17th inst., shot in cold blood and killed Henry Houltz, a farmer with whom he had some difficulty. White surrendered to the Sheriff at Olney, and was put in jail. On Monday following Houltz's wife, prostrated with grief, was prematurely confined and died. A party of two or three hundred then broke into the jail, took White and hanged him to a tree in the court-house yard.

Dr. Howard, of Spanish imprisonment fame now in New York, attributes his release to the efforts of American Press attacks, and returns thanks. He thinks Fish might have acted more promptly, and alleviated his sufferings. He goes to Washington to present his claim, which is no small sum, the loss of his medical business at Cienfuegos being estimated at \$30,000 alone.

At the Soldier's Convention, Col. Bullard declared it the duty of the soldiers of the Union to support their Old Commander, and never agree to shake hands with the rebels across the chasm, until they were willing to be loyal. His speech was received with enthusiasm, the entire Convention rising to their feet and cheering at the mention of the name of Grant.

Refined Riot.

The latest news from Belfast, Ireland, represent terrible carnage and wanton destruction of property. On the 20th inst., though the city was in the hands of the military, acts of lawlessness and blood were committed by the rioters. Buildings were fired, school houses were destroyed, and many persons were shot, including several women. The hospital in St. Patrick street was filled with wounded and dying. Fears were entertained of the terrible scenes of 1856, which lasted three weeks. Orangemen in bodies of three or four hundred would issue from their headquarters and rush through the principal streets like demons, firing in all directions. On the 21st inst. the city was more quiet, but the riot not entirely ended. Many arrests were made. All schools and most mills were closed. Nine magistrates were on duty. Many personal encounters between rioters and special constables were reported.

Horatio Seymour and Sanford E. Church have refused to let their names be used in connection with the Governorship of New York by Democrats or Liberals. August Schell is thought to be the strongest candidate.

George Kingsland, book-keeper of the Hudson county National Bank, Jersey City, has decamped for Europe. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. Wine and women is the cause.

Senator Morgan and Gen. Dix decline the nomination for Governor of New York. Senator Robertson and Wm. Wheeler are the favorite candidates. Sickles is also proposed.

Col. Thomas Scott states that the cars will run upon the Texas Pacific railroad across the continent within five years at the farthest.

Indians don't want to give up Wallawa valley, in Union county; and threaten to burn settlers out.

The State Agricultural Fair of California will open on the 19th of September.

The final decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration is expected in a few days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is rumored that Cardinal Antonelli has quarreled with the Pope and threatens to resign should the latter persevere in his policy of hostility to the Government; also that Antonelli requested clerical journals to refrain from publishing speeches of the Holy Father.

Gen. Sherman visited Oxford, Eng., on the 15th, and was very agreeably received by the authorities of the University.

Stanley recently gave an account of Livingstone's discoveries in Africa at a sitting of the British Association at Brighton. Col. J. A. Grant, who explored the sources of the Nile with the late Capt. Speke, called in question the correctness of Livingstone's observations and conclusions. Stanley replied, defending the Doctor, and was loudly cheered.

Further advices from Belfast confirm the serious nature of the rioting there. Several collisions occurred between Protestants and the Catholic procession. Up to the afternoon of the 17th, the city was in an uproar, and fighting was going on.

The supplementary arguments of American counsel before the Board of Arbitration is published in pamphlet form. Evart's argument covers one hundred pages, while those of Messrs. Cushing and Waite are less extended.

It is reported that Don Carlos has again returned to Madrid.

The report that Germans are fortifying Belfast, in violation of their treaty obligation, is declared to be without foundation.

The latest news from Belfast, Ireland, represents the riots still continuing, and that the city was about to be placed under martial law. The same telegram says that the military are now charging on the rioters in the center of the town.

The straight Democrat, Wayne, Mich., nominated a full county ticket on the 16th inst.