

Republican Ticket for 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,
U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,

Presidential Electors,
A. B. MEACHAM, of Umatailla county.
W. D. HARE, of Washington county.
J. F. GAZLEY, of Douglas county.

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872.

Lock and Canal Bill.

The bill introduced in the House of the Legislature providing for the State to acquire possession by lease and eventual purchase of the canal and locks at the Willamette falls, is exciting much discussion at this time. The bill as first introduced provided an annual rental to be paid by the State of not to exceed \$50,000 for a period of ten years. This was amended to \$40,000 for five years, ten per cent. annually to be paid into the common school fund. Three commissioners are to be elected every two years by the Legislature, who are authorized by the bill to lease the locks so soon as they are completed. They are to have control of the canal and locks, fix the rate of toll, and pay the collector and other persons employed. The canal collector is to pay all money collected as tolls into the State Treasury, and the money so obtained is to be paid into the general fund until it exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year, and thereafter, should there be any excess, it shall be paid into the common school fund. At the expiration of the lease of five years the State may purchase the canal and locks at their actual value, as provided in the Act of 1870, deducting the \$400,000 already advanced by the State. This is our understanding of the bill. We do not believe this bill ought to pass. While we believe the State ought to own these works, she should not be required to pay more than their cash value. It is well known that the tonnage on the Willamette river has fallen off year by year as railroad facilities have been provided, until it now amounts to no more than twenty or twenty-two thousand tons, which at fifty cents would yield the State but \$11,000 per annum. The tolls for passengers would probably increase that from one to two thousand dollars more, and then the rest of the forty thousand dollars rental would have to be paid out of the State Treasury, thus increasing the taxes on the people to cover that amount. But then how long will the tonnage on the river remain at 22,000 tons? It is computed that upwards of one-half of that amount comes from Yamhill county, and that when the West Side Railroad is completed through there, that much, if not all of that will be lost to the river, thus diminishing these figures nearly if not quite one half. The thing looks to us like an attempted imposition. The men who are building the locks, it seems to us, would not be so anxious to lease or sell, were it a profitable or paying investment. They went into the project, backed by two hundred thousand dollars from the school fund, with the design of making a "big thing" financially, and not with the laudable aim of increasing the facilities of navigation. The speculation does not promise to pay as they thought, and so they want to get out of it as handsomely as possible. They have a right to make this endeavor, if they choose; but the people do not care to be taxed to death to enable them to succeed. Let the State buy these improvements at a reasonable figure, for their present cash value; but don't pay them in rents more money than the canal and locks are worth. The duty before our Republican Representatives in the Legislature in regard to this bill is very plain. They should reject it most emphatically.

His Honor, Too.

The New York *Tribune* has devoted a great deal of space to the charge, that Henry Wilson was a Know-Nothing some eighteen years ago, and every Greeley journal in the country, nearly, has rebuked the charge. Supposing he was. Every charge they hurl against him in that direction, will apply with equal force and precision against Greeley. It is well known that the latter was not only a friend, but an advocate of Know-Nothingism, at the time it was in vogue in the country. In 1854 or 1855, Greeley attended a Know-Nothing meeting in Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., and was one of the speakers. Know-Nothing resolutions were passed, and Mr. Greeley, in his speech, endorsed and advocated them. Now if it was wrong for Hon. Henry Wilson (supposing he were) to be a member of that order in Massachusetts eighteen years ago, was it not equally wrong for the "Wood-chopper of Chappaqua" to advocate its claims in New York at the same time? We submit it was. Because Horace Greeley, at some time in his history, has been an advocate of almost every idea or theory that has come up for recognition, is that any reason he should be exempt from the consequences of praise or blame resulting from their adoption? Hardly. It is true that he is old and well stricken in years; that his past history has been one of foolish whims and changes; that he is now in the dotage of politics as well as years, and hardly accountable for what he says or does; but these things will not shield him from responsibility. He must enjoy or suffer the consequences of his past acts like other men. Hence, the anathemas of the *Tribune* on Wilson for his purported Know-Nothingism eighteen years ago, fall with equal weight upon the *Tribune* candidate for President, Horace Greeley.

Consider These.

Much has been said by the opposition of the extravagance of Grant's Administration; but investigation reveals the fact, that the public expenditures have been less per head under his Administration than that of any other President since 1860. In that year the expenditures on a gold basis were \$63,025,788 89, or \$1 95 per head. On the same basis, leaving out the amount of indebtedness chargeable directly to the war, the expenditures in 1871 were \$73,554,110 78, or \$1 75 per capita. Then in the matter of collecting the tax on whisky. During the three years of Johnson's administration, with a tax of \$2 a gallon on whisky, only \$63,000,000 were collected; but during Grant's administration, with a tax of fifty cents a gallon on whisky, the amount collected and paid over to the treasury was \$157,000,000. The expense, too, of collecting the revenue has been one-half less than under Johnson. Out of the \$2,060,220,196 53, which has passed through the hands of officials during the past three years, the Government has lost through defalcation only \$1,004,963 65, which is a very low percentage of loss as compared with other administrations. These are a few facts, among others, which the people will consider in choosing the next President.

Snap It On.

A Washington dispatch says our Government will shortly take vigorous and decisive action for protecting our Texan boundaries from incursions of Mexican smugglers and robbers. The high-handed outrages of theft and blood almost continually being perpetrated on our citizens by those Mexican banditti, would seem to call loudly for speedy action. Let the remedy be applied quickly.

We have read four separate cases of men choking to death from eating meat, lately. Two of them occurred in San Francisco, the last individual bearing the name of Austin Dutton. Why is it these cases are becoming so frequent? Is the fault in the meat, or is it in the "swallow?" Won't some vegetable-eating, meat repudiating Greeleyite tell us what he knows about it?

Nearly 3,000 women are engaged in boot and shoe making in Philadelphia.

Reception of Hon. J. H. Mitchell.

A brilliant reception was given to Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senator elect, at Portland, on last Saturday evening. The proceedings were begun by a fine display of fireworks at the Plaza, which were witnessed by thousands of spectators. A triumphant arch, erected in front of the Court House, bore inscribed upon it in illuminated letters the words, "Our Senator, J. H. Mitchell." This was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The meeting, or reception proper in the Court House, was attended by an immense crowd, including a large delegation from the Legislature. A brief and appropriate address of welcome and congratulation was delivered by Hon. H. W. Scott. The response of Mr. Mitchell was felicitous and able, both in rhetoric and sense, showing a sensitive appreciation of the honor which has been conferred upon him, a clear realization of the weight of responsibility resting upon him, and a modest, though earnest determination to bend every energy, of body and mind, to meet every obligation. His reply was greeted with hearty cheers throughout.

Splendid News.

Splendid election news comes thrilling over the wires from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Nebraska. Intraudt's majority for Governor of Pennsylvania is announced to be thirty thousand. This is largely in excess of what was expected by Republicans. Half of that would have fully reached their figures. The Republican majority in that State last year was only 14,575. Thirty thousand is more than double that, and Greeley, by his short speeches there, must have made the difference. Then comes Ohio, so hotly contested, and so ardently thought by Chappaquicks to be sound for the Sage, with a Republican majority of from ten to fifteen thousand—a handsome result, which indicates a most overwhelming victory there for Grant in November. Nebraska, too, steps in line with a majority of over five thousand—a considerable increase over last election. At present writing, the result in Indiana is doubtful, though Republican gains are reported. The result in Pennsylvania will satisfy the Greeleyites without a peradventure, of the overwhelming defeat of their candidates next November.

Be Prudent and Discreet.

The report of the Committee of the present Legislature on the indebtedness of the State, shows a debt of \$175,000 which is unprovided for. There are now before the Legislature quite a number of bills, of a local nature, asking for appropriations more or less large. If these bills are passed, the State indebtedness will be fully doubled, and the burdens of taxation will be increased in that proportion. Is it best at this time of financial pressure to contract these additional obligations for local purposes? The habit of the American people is to run in debt. This has grown out of the newness of the country, scarcity of money, and other causes; and the habit has not been slow to exhibit itself in the proceedings of our Legislative bodies. In fact, the tendency of American legislation is to a reckless prodigality of the people's money. The Legislature preceding the one now in session, was highly extravagant in many of its legislative acts, and in this incurred the emphatic condemnation of the people. We do not believe in the policy of a niggardly economy, when it comes to granting State aid to measures intended to promote the general welfare of the whole people; but when it comes to granting appropriations for the development of local interests, and individual corporations, we do believe in the policy of a close and rigid economy on the part of the State. The former are intended to reach every citizen; and for the money which he annually pays to the State in the shape of taxes, he feels that he receives an ample equivalent. In the latter cases, a few are benefited at the expense of the whole. We hope, therefore, our present Republican Legislature will show a wise economy and prudent discrimination in granting State aid.

The Reason.

The Greeley party have carried the State of Georgia. This result was anticipated by Republicans, though the majority, thought to be some forty thousand, is in excess of what was generally expected. The reason for this excess is not hard to discover. It may be traced to the intimidation and outrage again renewed by the Ku Klux organization in that State towards colored Republicans. In Wilkinson county, where two years ago so many fiendish outrages were perpetrated, causing a reign of terror among the entire class of colored Republicans, acts of intimidation and cruelty were again committed on the 16th ult. At this time two colored men, because of their Republican principles, were compelled to flee from their homes for their lives before the murder-intent banding of the revived Ku Klux. One colored Republican was secured and most terribly lashed by these unlawful Greeleyites. Colored women and children were insulted and terrified, though luckily for them, uninjured bodily. Hundreds of the colored men of that county were debarred from going to the polls by these unlawful acts, and by threats, and we presume the same system of terror was practiced in many other sections. The Ku Klux being again on the scent for colored Republican blood, is the reason why Georgia has gone upwards of forty thousand majority for the Chappaquack ticket.

EASTERN NEWS.

Greeley arrived in Philadelphia on the 28th ult., making speeches on the route. In Eastern Pennsylvania he said: "I am a protectionist as all men know, but it is equally true that if a majority in Congress should pass a law not reconcilable with these opinions, I would not exercise the veto power."

The Commonwealth Insurance Co., of Baltimore, has been ordered to suspend for fraudulent transactions.

Caleb Cushing astonished the members of the Geneva Conference by his remarkable ability as a linguist.

It is estimated that the annual loss to Missouri from insect depredations amounts to \$60,000.

The official canvass of Vermont shows a majority of Converse of 20,319.

Three-fourths of the oil wells throughout Pennsylvania, by agreement among their owners, were stopped at midnight on the 23rd ult., to wait for the price of oil to advance.

Bishop Lagnen, of Syracuse, N. Y., died at Saratoga on the 30th ult.

Two persons were killed and eight wounded by the colliding of two trains on the railroad near Patterson, N. J., on the 29th ult.

On last Saturday night week a train the Boston, Concord and Montreal on railroad was thrown from the track, wrecking three cars, and fatally wounding three passengers, and injuring others.

E. K. Smart, ex-Congressman, died at Camden on the 29th ult.

Patrick Leary, of New York, lately discharged from the Insane Asylum, had a recurrence of his insanity on the 30th ult., and horribly mutilated his wife and daughter with a meat saw.

Considerable excitement existed in the Pennsylvania oil regions on the 30th ult., over the suspension. In some localities violence is reported.

In accordance with a recent act of Congress, no paper, after the 30th ult., is subject to stamp duty except bank checks, drafts or orders. No stamp is required on foreign bills of exchange.

The Collector of Internal Revenue decided that wholesale and retail liquor dealers may continue and sell malt liquors under the special tax having receipts as such, without being assessed as malt liquor dealers, and the collection of taxes assessed contrary to this construction shall be suspended until the question is brought before Congress.

A Committee of the Colored Men's Convention of New England, which met at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Sep. 5th, called on the President on the 30th ult., and presented a letter from the Convention. The President, in reply, expressed his gratification that his efforts to secure protection to life and property of all classes throughout the country had been so fully appreciated, and thanked the committee for the kind manner in which they had alluded to his action toward their race.

The verdict in the Fair case is received in Chicago with surprise and indignation.

Many lives are reported lost and vessels driven ashore by a storm on Lake Huron last Saturday night.

A prisoner attempted to escape from Chicago policemen last Sunday night, and was shot dead.

John McCool has been nominated for Mayor of New York by the National Democratic Convention.

Tweeds' son denies that his father has fled.

Mr. William L. Despain, of Greene county, Kentucky, has eloped with his sister-in-law and two of a neighbor's horses, leaving a sick wife and nine children to mourn his loss.

Secretary Boutwell arrived at St. Louis on the 5th inst., visited the Fair in the afternoon and spoke in the Temple at night to a large audience, composed mainly of the substantial men of the city without regard to politics. His speech was a clear and concise statement of the financial condition.

An explosion of nitro glycerine occurred at Bayonne, N. J., on the 5th inst., on the railroad where it was applied for blasting. Patrick M. Glynn, forty feet distant, had his arm torn off by a piece of rock. Another laborer was struck in the bowels and was in a dying condition. Another was lifted in the air and was severely injured. A residence two hundred feet distant had the roof crushed through by boulders of a thousand pounds.

Chief of Police McWilliams, and Detective Doyle, of the Jersey City force, were arrested on the 5th, charged with being implicated in the attempted robbery of the First National Bank of that city.

Buckley, Justice of the Police Court at Brooklyn, N. Y., was indicted on the 5th, for intoxication while on the bench and for dereliction of duty.

In a work on finance now in preparation by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, he says after quoting the law of February, 1868, for the reduction of currency, at this time the amount outstanding is three hundred and fifty-six millions. That is the limit below which the circulation of the United States notes cannot be reduced without Congressional enactment, and the amount out has fluctuated between that amount and four hundred million as authorized by law. The issue of a reserve of forty-five million is left to the discretion of the Secretary, who has never since availed himself of it to any extent whatever, except on two occasions. During September, 1869, about a million and a half of three per cent. bonds demanding certificates came in suddenly for redemption and were paid out of this reserve, but the amount so withdrawn within two weeks was again restored thereto.

Telegrams to Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister at Washington, from San Francisco on the 4th, contain the latest advices from Japan to Sep. 7th, and state that the country is quiet and the Government affairs are progressing favorably. Mori authorizes a denial of the statements of the anti progressive movements in Japan.

Government has received information of extensive smuggling off the Gulf coast, from Key West to New Orleans, by running goods along the Gulf shore and thence into the interior of the railroad points. Measures have been taken to stop it.

Miss Annie Murray on the 4th inst. was thrown from a second story window in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Patrick McClosky, and was impaled on a picket fence. Her injuries will probably prove fatal.

Near Austin, Miss., a negro outraged and murdered Mrs. Weiss, a German woman, and plundered her house. Citizens were in pursuit.

Advices at Washington from the Northwest Boundary Commission, say that little progress is made in locating the forty-ninth parallel.

Rodney Adams, one of the oldest editors in Eastern New York, is dead.

To ease the money market Acting Secretary Richardson directed the Assistant Treasurer to buy \$5,000,000 in bonds and sell \$5,000,000 in gold on the 7th inst.

Greeley has been invited to make another western tour.

Serious trouble was apprehended on the 6th, between the authorities of Georgia and the U. S. Marshal, in regard to the surrender of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. General Wafford is instructed by Gov. Smith not to give up the road, rather tear it up first. The Marshals have arrested Sheriff of Dade county, and more trouble is looked for.

Eighteen friars expelled from the Guatemalan Government sailed from New York on the 5th for Europe.

The reading room of Cooper Institute was thrown open to the public for the first time on the 6th, and was visited by nearly 400 persons.

The registration of voters began in New York last Tuesday.

A riot occurred in Cincinnati on the night of the 7th, between the Fourth Ward Greeley torchlight procession and some colored people. From fifty to seventy-five shots were fired, wounding several persons, but none fatally. The Greeley Club was largely Irish, and the locality of the riot was thickly settled with colored people. The negroes say it was an organized attack to prevent them from voting the next day. They were informed during the day that they would be attacked that evening.