

Republican Ticket for 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,
U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON.

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

Albany Register.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

Vote and Work.

Next Tuesday is our Presidential election. Never were graver or more momentous interests at stake. Never were prospects more encouraging for the triumph of our ticket. The nation will elect Grant and Wilson. But how will it be in Lin county? Is there not a chance that we may carry the county by a good round majority? If all the Grant and Wilson men in the county will come out and vote, we believe the sequel will show a majority. There are no Greeley Republicans in this county that we know of—one would be a curiosity to look at. There are many straight-out Democrats, bed-rockers—the won't vote for Greeley kind, who prefer Grant. Many of these, if they vote at all, will vote for Grant; but most of them will probably remain away from the polls, unless O'Connor tickets are out. If every Republican vote were cast, then a glorious victory could hardly fail of being realized. Republicans are too often lethargic on election occasions, and allow some trivial matter or reason to keep them away from the polls. For the honor of Lin county let not this be the case on next Tuesday. It is possible, let every Grant and Wilson vote in the county be polled. Let zealous Republicans exert themselves in this direction, and see that every Republican vote in the county is cast. Lin county for Grant will swell measurably the grand aggregate in the State. If we do our part, as we think may reasonably be expected from other counties in the State, may we not look for a Grant and Wilson majority in the State of from two to three thousand votes? Glorious, indeed, would be such a consummation. Let us have it, by doing our duty next Tuesday.

Served Him Right.

One of the best things which transpired in the late Indiana election, was the defeat of Dan. Voorhees for Congress. Two years ago he was elected to that position by a majority of 1,425 Democratic votes. He was among the few Democrats who at the first spoke out boldly and bitterly against the Greeley movement; but afterward, for the sake of a candidate for Congress, deliberately went back upon the position he had taken, yielded his convictions, and went about his District asking Democrats to endorse such perfidy by voting for him. They responded by electing his Republican opponent. We do not believe the Democracy in Lin will forswear their principles by voting for Greeley next Tuesday.

Baleful Effects.

The consequences which would follow from Democratic rule, were portrayed by Horace Greeley about a year ago as follows:

"The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element of the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day. It would come into power with the hate, the chargin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unobscured exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation would be spared us."

Not the Man so much as the Party.

Let it be remembered that the character of the next Administration will not depend so much on the man elected to the Presidency, as on the party that supports him. His Cabinet officers, who will engineer the different departments of Government, and constitute his chief and most influential advisers and counselors, will be selected from the party that elects him. But the President could do little without the support of Congress. In case of the election of Greeley, the result would not be simply the elevation of him, personally, with all of his vagaries, contradictions and whims to the Presidential chair, but it would be placing the party in power which supports him. And look at the composition of that party: The old Democratic party and a few renegade and dishonest Republicans are its elements. The Democrats, in sympathy, manner of thought, prejudice, habit, ambition, are about the same they were before this unnatural coalition was formed. They were induced to yield their individuality as an independent organization, to yield their name, but the spirit they cling to. They are far the more numerous in the Greeley party, and therefore he would have to govern mainly through them. They would be appointed to most of the offices, and their policy would be the leading guide in shaping his acts. With the history of this party before us—its State rights and secession doctrines; its rebellion record; its opposition to the reconstruction measures; its hatred of and disposition to oppress the negro; its opposition to the Constitutional Amendments; its positions upon the financial questions; Indian question; home and foreign policy, etc., would it be safe to intrust the affairs of the Government in their hands? Under the policy and guidance of President Grant, the country has been saved from destruction, aimed both at home and abroad, and has been most wonderfully prospered. Step by step in this work has been met by the most determined opposition from the Democratic party. Grant and the Republican party saved the country from the destruction which Southern Democrats tried to bring upon it on Southern battle fields. They saved the country from the Legislative policy of the Northern Democrats in Congress. To-day freedom is vouchsafed to every citizen; our flag is a protection at home and abroad; we are at peace with all mankind; legislation is humane and progressive; economy is strictly regarded in the management of finances; capability and honesty are the recommendations for official preferment. In every step leading to these results, and more, Grant has been opposed by the Democrats. Can the American people afford to elevate such a party, bearing such a character and record, to power, by electing Horace Greeley to the Presidency? Never. The mission, God-given, we believe, of the Republican party, is not yet consummated. Work for the living present and for posterity, it has yet to do. U. S. Grant is its chosen leader to guide in the execution of this work. Let every voter, who loves his country, forget not to poll a vote for this truest and ablest of her Republican friends, next Tuesday.

"Northern Alabama is alive with a glowing Liberal sentiment," exclaims the New York Tribune. "The glow probably comes from a burning school-house or negro's shanty. Growing Liberalism of that kind has been very prevalent in many sections of the South," answers the Chicago Post. Elect Horace Greeley to the Presidency, and the flames of perdition itself, in the shape of the murdering Ku-Klux, would again be turned upon colored Republicans.

The tremendous falsehoods which have been circulated of General Grant, have only served to increase the thoroughness of the investigation into their merits, and the result of every scrutiny has brightened the luster of his record. His reputation is brighter to-day than ever before.

Let it be remembered that Greeleyism does not mean reform. It only means how to get into office by putting the Republicans out.

A Few Considerations.

Now that another term of our State Legislature has ended, several considerations suggest themselves. The tendency of Legislative bodies is to overmatch legislation. Especially is this the case among new members. Such are ambitious to distinguish themselves, and seek to do so by originating and introducing new measures. In this way our statute books are burdened with many useless and unnecessary laws. Acts will be made penal which a little investigation would have discovered already so by some existing statute; and so unskilled legislation blunders. But all of our Legislative bodies, young or old, are inclined to make too many laws. It has been said that a few laws, plainly expressed and strictly enforced, are all that are required. We believe it. But to originate and enact these require great deliberation, study and care. Time for this should be ample. No period of forty days, every two years, will compass the needs of a great State like ours for this purpose. The forty days of hurry-scurry, turmoil, contradiction and confusion confounded, just closed at Salem, will convince any reasonable head that that time is entirely too short for the practice of premeditation, wisdom and care. A host of bills were nervously introduced, some hurriedly passed and many left over. Quantities of these bills could not be examined critically by the Legislature at all, and even the most important measures had to be scanned in a hurry. Under these circumstances much ill-digested and imperfect legislation must result. The time allotted to the continuance of the Legislative session should be extended. It should compass a period of at least three months. If the present system of forty days was enacted with an eye to economy, it has not filled the expectation. The imperfect, unnecessary and mischievous enactments which its briefness has induced, more or less at every session of the Legislature, have cost the State more than sessions of six months each would have done. In fact, if the time was sufficient to enable our Representatives to consult with the people, and vice versa, on important measures, less unnecessary legislation would result, and the character of the enactments would be greatly improved.

The Contrast.

Much has been said by the Greeleyites about "shaking hands over the bloody chasm." They endeavor to convey the impression that Grant and the Republican party have not been willing to do this but that Greeley has. Let us see how this was in the terms stipulated to Gen. R. E. Lee for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia? The officers were "to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands." The arms, etc., were to be turned over to proper officers, &c., but not to embrace the side-arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, "each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by U. S. authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force, where they may reside." Is there anything like inhumanity in these terms? Now contrast these with the language and spirit of Horace Greeley in the Tribune of May of the same year. Read his bloodthirsty and revolting language: "But, nevertheless, we mean to conquer them; not merely to defeat, but to conquer; to subjugate them; and we shall do this the most mercifully, the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."

The political pot will cease to boil and bubble after this week. Greeley will go back to his ink slinging and wood-chopping, while Grant will keep right along smoothly where he is.

Hon. Henry Wilson.

The following beautiful language issued by Hon. Henry Wilson in his recent St. Louis speech, is his position upon the subject of reconciliation, as related to the people of the South:

Gentlemen, I am ready for conciliation, but with God's blessing it must be a conciliation in which humanity and the laws of Almighty God are not sacrificed. [Applause.] I am ready to be conciliated with anybody. I don't know a man or woman on the earth that I can not meet to-night and shake their hand in friendship. I do not like quibbles. I had rather be abused any time and bear wrongs than to inflict them. But, gentlemen, one thing is clear. We had a struggle in this country for forty years. On the one side was the spirit of liberty, born in heaven—a spirit that lifts everybody up, and pulls nobody down. On the other hand was that spirit of slavery, of cast, of privilege, that outrages humanity and divides mankind into classes—a spirit that drags everybody down, and lifts nobody up. We had it in peace; we had it in war, and we have had it since the war; and, gentlemen, at the sacrifice of blood, of treasure, of years of strife, we have marched up and reached shining summits where liberty dwells and heaven rains down its choicest blessings.

Now, gentlemen, instead of going down from the heights we have struggled for forty years to gain—where we stand—we have gone up nearer God and tried to carry the world with us, instead of going down. I want to reach down to our Southern brethren and lift them up to the lofty plane on which we stand. [Applause.] I want to breathe into their souls the spirit of patriotism and of that love of country that sacrifices property and life itself to save. I want to breathe into their hearts the love of liberty—liberty for all classes and conditions of men. I want to make their blood loyal and their hearts throb with sympathy. I want to let them say that they will build their school houses that shall teach the children and the people the truth, the truth that teaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all humanity. [Applause.] I want to understand just where we are, and with God's help stand there firmly; and if time and the providence of God work in our favor, and we do all we can to take our Southern brethren out of the depths where slavery and the war left them, and carry them up on the lofty plane on which the nation now stands. [Applause.] That is the way to conciliate. It is a change of heart and reason of our erring and misguided countrymen. Now, gentlemen, humanity demands it—the God of our country demands it—the hopes of coming years demand it, and the good God above bids us do it. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, when you ask me to come down and shake hands with and join with men who are wrong, instead of lifting them up, to make them more weak than before, I don't join in that work. I pray God to keep me from it. [Applause.]

In a letter written by Hon. Phillip Clayton, of Georgia, addressed to the people of that State, July 22d, 1872, he uses the following language relative to the feelings of Greeley towards the people of the South: "I have sought in vain to find one sentiment ever uttered or published by Mr. Greeley in which he manifested even a common humanity toward the people of the South."

A settled policy is the desire of the people of the nation. With the reelection of Grant this will be secured. He has a settled policy, and it has proven a success. But should Greeley, with his erratic notions, be elected, stability would be the exception, and inharmonious the rule. He would disturb every element of uniformity, and bring about a financial crash in a very short period.

Shortly after the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, the Richmond Enquirer closed a long editorial on the subject as follows: "Our only hope is in a united Democracy; and we must unite that great party. Their three millions of votes, properly distributed, will elect the next President; and elected by their votes Greeley will be a Democratic President, bound in honor and by gratitude to carry out the policy of the Democratic party." That is what the movement meant, and the people so regard it.

Democrats, you say Greeley is honest. If so, this opinion which he expressed of your party must be true: "Every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat." Horace Greeley.

The People will not Endorse Secession.

Before the REGISTER shall again reach our readers, the election which is to determine the character of the administration of our national affairs for the next four years, will have been determined. We are very sanguine of the nature of that determination. The State elections which have already transpired indicate unmistakably the popular preference. The people prefer a policy of clearness, directness, order, economy, stability, force. They are opposed to the doctrine of State rights, or secession, and hence they favor General Grant. At Pittsburg Greeley announced his belief in the doctrine of secession in language so plain, that the most skeptical could no longer doubt. He there encouraged another rebellion by telling the people of the South, that if they desired to withdraw from the Union, all they had to do would be to express their desire at the ballot box, by an untrammelled vote, and he would favor their withdrawal. The people have no use for such a man as this to guide the helm of State. They desire that this doctrine shall be regarded as too odious to be entertained for a moment. Its endorsement by Greeley has already revived the hopes of Southern secessionists. They begin to wake up and prick up their ears. The Southern press begins to listen and applaud. The Augusta Chronicle says: (a Greeley organ) "Surely if these Pittsburg sentiments can be relied upon, Greeley is as much of a secessionist and as little of a centralist as Jefferson Davis, or Alexander H. Stephens." To elect Greeley, then, would be to give success to secession principles. It would be to justify the leaders of the late rebellion in their efforts to overthrow the Government. It would be to crown the efforts of Jeff. Davis and Stephens with the chaplet of approval. It would be to pronounce a verdict of condemnation upon the sacrifices made by our heroic dead, who so freely yielded up their lives in the late rebellion in defense of National Union. The people of the United States are not prepared to justify Jeff. Davis, neither have they forgotten the countless graves of our beloved defenders, and so Greeley will not receive their votes.

Before Greeley began to itch so intensely for the Presidency, he used the following sensible language relative to Gen. Grant. This was in 1863: "We do earnestly believe that General Grant's four years will serve to efface all the ugly scars left by our late fratricidal war; but, if not, we shall have to insist on his serving a second term, and that will certainly see the good work completed. Sulky chagrin cannot out live twelve years of blasted hopes."

Our Democratic Governor has seen proper to veto two Immigration Bills passed by the late Legislature. He predicates his objections on Constitutional grounds. We suppose everything is unconstitutional with him which does not in some way recognize or employ his office. We have observed that as a politician plays out, he sputters most about the constitution.

The taxes under Andrew Johnson's Administration were fully twice as large as under Grant's. During the former, only \$13,656,968 of the national debt was paid. Under Grant \$333,976,916 33 has been paid.

Let it be noted that under Grant's Administration all the internal taxes, except on whisky, beer, tobacco, banks, bankers and stamps, have been abolished.

Since Grant has been in the Presidential office, the national debt has been reduced from \$126,389,550, to \$100,000,000 per annum.

"If the Democrats are fools enough to vote for Greeley," says the Marshall (Michigan) Express, "we feel as if we might just as well be fool enough to vote for Grant."

There is not a State in the Union but what will cast a respectable vote for O'Connor and Adams.

Judge McKean is said to have determined to withdraw as senior counsel for Stokes.