

FOR PRESIDENT.

Horatio Seymour.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Francis P. Blair.

OF MISSOURI.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas County. JOHN BURNETT, of Benton County. AS. H. SLATER, of Union County.

ORGANIZE.

Fellow Democrats and lovers of the Constitution and free institutions, lovers of a white man's government; you who are opposed to negro suffrage, and the setting-up at the white house a military Dictator, who will at once control one third of our country through the military Kings, and who will endeavor to convert the entire country to the despotic sway of a military despotism.

You who would pay off the public debt in accordance with the contracts made by the government with those of whom the money was procured, instead of paying an enormous debt, (which was agreed when the money was procured should be paid in Legal Tender;) in U. S. Gold coin, you who would see the government administered in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, who would see enough of liberty left, that a true lover of a republic can remain in the country without conscientious scruples, should organize, buckle on your armor and do battle for the old flag, and our precious Constitution.

Democrats of Yamhill, you are all satisfied that you legally and rightfully carried Yamhill County at the last election. You know that money was used, and a portion of which came out of your pockets for taxes, to prevent men who would have voted with us from doing so; you know that the enemy of the country is thoroughly organized into Union Leagues and Grand Army encampments and are making a death struggle to hold the popular vote of this county.

Is not your country worth one noble united struggle? Is not the fair reputation of your home, your country worth one strong united effort? Then let every man who would do good in the noble cause come bravely up to the work.

Organize bros. I organize! Let us meet the enemy on the high roads, in the market places, at the fireside, everywhere and expose the danger and fallacy of his position, and rout him, foot, horse and dragoon! Let us redeem the county from the odium of radicalism.

Our enemy is better organized than we; and they will resort to all manner of corruption and fraud to accomplish their purposes. Let us watch them closely, expose their frauds and satisfy the minds of the people that radicalism is but another name for corruption and fraud and tyranny and despotism. If we would see our country's standard of citizenship and suffrage depend to the level of the negro and chieftain, if we would have the officer throw the robe of protection around the malfesance of an officer because he is their partizan, if we would see our once glorious Constitution trampled under foot, and a monarchy or a moneyed aristocracy set up to grind down our children, then may we be justified to remain at home, and folding our arms, trust to providence to do the work he has allotted to us. But if we would see harmony, peace, prosperity and national happiness for ourselves and generations to come, if we would have a country where law is the only sovereign, ruling over principalities and powers by the magic of its command, because its majesty is enthroned in the hearts of a law abiding people, we must organize and make a noble struggle for the election of Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, two of the purest, ablest and best men of this great country.

Military Tyranny.

Military rule is always and everywhere, and has been in all ages of the world, the most odious and oppressive form of tyranny. The Mobile (Alabama) Register thus calls attention to the manner in which justice is administered by the military tyrants in the five monarchies which have been established in the southern states of the union by the radical congress. It says:

"Here, for example, are seven young men, citizens of Alabama, sent off to endure the rigors of confinement at hard labor, within the walls of a fortress on a distant and dreary island for an offense of a comparatively trivial character—a mere assault and battery, in which only one of them seems to have taken an active part. They are subjected to this exile, imprisonment, three of them for a period of two years, and four of them for one year. On the other hand, an officer of the United States army, holding a commission, the obligations of which intensify and aggravate every offense against honor, justice or chivalry, was recently tried by the same military law for shooting down and murdering an old man, a defenseless prisoner, and was sentenced to what?—death?—imprisonment for life?—public ignominy? No, none of these, but to three or six months' imprisonment (we have forgot which) not in the Dry Tortugas at hard labor, but in the repose and dignity of the officers' quarters of a domestic fort!

Hiram U. alias Ulysses S. Grant.

There is not an office in the world of greater duties and responsibilities than that of the President of the United States. The incumbent of that office should be thoroughly versed in the principles and workings of our government and with the law of Nations, and that statesmanship and diplomacy that will cause our country to be prosperous at home and command the respect of other nations.

Lives there a man under God's throne who will claim for Hiram Ulysses S. Grant any Statesmanship whatever?

He has never made a speech or written a letter on any political question; nor has he, in any private conversation ever developed any knowledge of any subject of national policy or politics, nor any other knowledge above playing second fiddle in a small tannery, unless it be in the art of war.

Nor has he shown any great ability as a soldier. The highest virtue of a soldier is the courage requisite to tell the truth, in which Grant has shown himself sadly wanting.

The New York World carefully compiles certain facts and figures from official documents which challenge scrutiny and contradiction.

Let us look at the figures. When Grant crossed the Rapidan, the Confederacy was well nigh on its last legs from a three year's exhaustive struggle. All its ports were blockaded, and the Mississippi river was open to the gun-boats of its enemy. There was both a scarcity of provision and material of war. Its armies did not number, in effective forces, more than one-fifth of the Federal.

But let us look at Grant's operations, especially when he assumed command, in May, 1864. His army consisted of one hundred and eighty thousand men. He crossed the Rapidan with 125,000, leaving a reserve to protect Washington.

Lee, at the date indicated, had an effective force of 52,000 men. This was the material of the two armies when they encountered each other in the Wilderness.

Up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, Grant had been reinforced to the extent of 97,000 men. Lee's reinforcements up to the same time were 18,000.

Grant's total force including reinforcements was 222,000. Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10th, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors du combat was 117,000. Up to the same date the number of Lee's men that had been put hors du combat was 19,000. The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

"The truest test of military genius," says the World, "is the accomplishment of great result with slender means. We can recall no instance (unless Grant be an instance) of a General who established his title to be called great, otherwise than by succeeding against great disadvantages, either superior numbers, or consummate abilities in the commanders opposed to

him, or formidable physical obstacles. A man does not prove that he possesses a giant's strength by overmastering an invalid or a cripple. A general does not establish his title to be considered great by subduing an army one-third as large as his own, and losing five of his own men for every one that he disables of the enemy.

"We have had some experience before of running successful generals as candidates for the Presidency; but their achievements were, in this particular, a great contrast to those of Gen. Grant. Gen. Jackson won his brilliant victory at New Orleans with 7,000 men against the British army of 12,000. General Taylor had but about 6,000 men at Buena Vista, and the Mexicans twice or thrice that number. General Scott had 8,500 men at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans 12,000. The splendid victory of Contreras was achieved by Scott with 4,500 men against 12,000 Mexicans. General Scott, in his report to the Secretary of War, speaking of the battles in front of Mexico, said: "And I assert upon accumulated and unquestioned evidence, that in not one of these conflicts was this army opposed by fewer than three and a-half times its numbers—in several of them, by a yet greater excess." If it be said that Gen. Grant had disadvantages of ground and position to encounter in advancing through an enemy's country, the same is equally true of Scott, who, nevertheless, with greatly inferior numbers, advanced rapidly from triumph to triumph, while Grant, operating with superior numbers against a nearly exhausted foe, required a whole year to capture Richmond, which finally succumbed to exhaustion rather than to military genius."

The Negro Suffrage Plank in the Chicago Platform.

The second resolution of the Chicago platform reads as follows:

The guarantee by congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the south was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal states properly belongs to the people of those states.

We thought the above resolutions would prove entirely satisfactory to the most radical negro suffrage man of the black-and-tan party, and we so said. In proof that we were correct, we clip the following from the Philadelphia Post:

There is nothing in the republican platform, adopted at Chicago, which we cannot heartily approve, for even the second article, which is the only one open to objection pledges the party to maintain impartial suffrage in the south. That maintained, it is inevitable that impartial suffrage will be established in the north, for it is impossible that the republican party can divide its principles and hold to a two faced policy. It is certain to lose the colored vote in the south unless it gives the ballot to colored citizens in the north. And if it refuses to become the champion of freedom everywhere, it will deserve to be disgraced and defeated. The right of the loyal states to decide for themselves the suffrage question does not, in our opinion, give them power to prevent citizens of the United States from voting for officers of the United States and here it is that congress should interfere. We trust Mr. Stevens will not forget his bill prohibiting states from disfranchising citizens of the whole country. And it is to be regretted that the convention did not more explicitly declare that the people of the loyal states ought to grant the ballot to their fellow citizens, without respect to color. But we repeat that it is impossible to confer full citizenship on the million of colored people in the southern states, and to continue to withhold it from the thousands in the north.

What clearer proof could any man ask than the statements of this leading radical paper? Let no man make a mistake in this matter. The election of Grant, is the universal enfranchisement of every male, above the age of twenty one, without regard to race or color.

A vote for Grant is a vote for universal suffrage. If you would enfranchise the negro, chinaman, mongol, esquimaux and Indian, and otherwise approve of radical measures, then vote for Grant.

PAST PRAYING FOR.—It appears, says the New York Herald, of the 23d ult, that the colored brethren of Washington on Friday night pretty generally joined in the prayer that the Lord might so enlighten the minds of Senators as to enable them to see the wickedness of Andrew Johnson and judge him accordingly; but the vote on Saturday morning shows that the impeachment was past praying for. The conduct of the Washington negro radicals, however, in resorting to prayer for the impeachment was praiseworthy compared with the violent and outrageous expedients of intimidation and threatenings and accusations resorted to by their white brethren against the unbelieving Senators.

Grant was a Breckinridge Democrat when the war commenced, and during the war declared himself a Democrat, and old Grant is one now, and says Ulys. is.—When did he change? or is he playing possum on them, and will turn up a Tyler, or Johnson, should he be elected. "The exigencies of the times demand a statesman, not a political shyster—a man of principle not professions." If Grant is not a political shyster we certainly have none in the nation.

COMING.—It is rumored that Calvin B. Macdonald, the "Triple thunderer" of the Salem Unionist, has accepted an invitation to take editorial charge of the Oakland Evening Transcript. Mac is a terrible fellow to kill off news papers. His "slain" are already numbered by scores.—Dramatic Chronicle.

Just what we said last fall when Mac was transplanted to "webfootdom" and the "loyal" of that County were felicitating themselves hugely on the prospect of his routing Beriah Brown and despatching the Herald. We told them Mac was justly a terror to news papermen! But that we knew of none who need dread so much his approach as the proprietors and publishers of the Unionist from whose sanctum he proposes to hurl his thunders! Mac's artillery has a terrific back action!—Yreka Union.

Just so. The Unionist office was on Monday last, closed out by the "loil" Sheriff of Marion county. Mac had "did" the work and left in disgust.—A loil bread and butter chap bought the concern and the same will probably be run until the hopes of loily are foreclosed by the election of Seymour and Blair next November.—Signal.

Three groans for Mo. The blackey Clem Eckles party have held a wake close by the cor-pi-us of the defunct Unionist and have refused to "default" to any more counties to support black-and-tan papers.

THAD STEVENS said if Johnson was not convicted the radicals would carry but two States—Massachusetts and Vermont.—The President is not convicted.

MR. DRAKE, of Missouri, gave Mr. Fessenden a good dressing down in the Senate.—Boston Traveler.

No, Drake only let down his own dress. Prentice.

THE REASON.—Madder colors red.—This is the reason why the madder you get the redder you grow.

YES, SIR.—"Am you familiar wid de Talmud?" asked a literary African of a sable brother; to which the latter responded, "De tall mud. Yes, sah, to de tallest kind of mud. I'm a native in New York and to de mud and manner born."

Grant and Colfax are making a tour, out west.—Exchange

Yes and they will both make a final tour up salt river and be buried in the sea of oblivion. They had better bid their political friends a last farewell.

DESERTS THE SINKING SHIP.—The Boston Pioneer, a leading German radical organ reviews the history of the republican party its hypocrisy and fanaticism, and withdraws from association with it. The Pioneer says:

"The bond between us and the republican party is severed. Away with old servilism, and hurrah for the independence of the Germans!"

Gen. Grant will be the President and leave these disloyal curs to continue to quarrel and fight over the spoils of defeat.—Olympia Transcript.

This is much nearer the truth than rads generally come. Grant will not be elected, but the disloyal black-and-tan curs will continue to quarrel and fight over the spoils of defeat, Alamo, Clem Eckles.

Republicans stand up for you standard bearers.—Unionist

Yes, black-and-tans, stand up for them, for some of them are not able to stand up for themselves.

When a radical refuses to obey the orders of those in charge of the destinies of the party, they straightway charge him with having been bought. They know their own weakness.

Our party is a party of progress—Oregonian.

Yes, last Presidential election your candidate was a joker and this time he is a toper.

The Tribune has become very "sweet" on Grant and says "Grant still preserves the sweetness and simplicity of childhood." He ought to, for he has been preserved in alcohol ever since.

"Grant and the negro vote" is the God to whom Radicalism looks for its salvation at this time; but its God is an angel of darkness, and the party will be dispersed by the light of Democratic truth, as the valley of the shadow of death is made luminous by the rays from the throne of the immortal God.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, during the rebellion was chairman of the Military Committee and charged Grant with "being an habitual drunkard," and tried to induce Mr Lincoln to remove him on account of his drunkenness. Being a good templar, of course he'll vote for Grant who is more besotted now than then.

A SOCKDOLAGER ON CONGRESS.—In a recent letter a correspondent of the Bulletin gives utterances to the following bit of irony on Pea-unt John who now misrepresents California in the senate.

It will be sad day for our State a sad day for Congress, and a sadder still for the country at large, when, on the 4th of March next, the wise statesman, the gifted orator, the trusty partizan and the faithful Senator, who never hesitated to obey the commands of caucus, or shrink from any party work because it happened to be dirty, vacates his seat in the Senate because of the "shamelessness" of party "faction"

J. J. Hoffman, Chief Justice of the city of Portland, has decided that in his court, when the city is a party to an action, neither party can have the intervention of a jury.

EVENING COMMERCIAL.—Our friend M. P. Bull, a printer, lawyer, and now one of the Justices of the peace has commenced the publication of the above named paper. It is neat and outspoken. We extract the following, as a specimen.

Unassessable Railroad Stock.

We published, yesterday, the "Cards" of Hon. J. W. Nesmith and Hon. J. W. P. Huntington, in relation to the offer of fifty thousand dollars of "reserved" and unassessable railroad stock in the East Side Railroad Company, by that Company, to Mr. Nesmith, for his influence in behalf of the Company. Passing over the blunders made in making such an offer to the sterling integrity of such a man as Mr. Nesmith, we cannot but here remark the bad public policy of resorting to such means for influence. It is setting an example which no respectable people ought for a moment to wink at or tolerate. The inevitable and direct result of such a course of action—the offering of subsidies, in the nature of bribes—is to demoralize public sentiment, corrupt public morality, poison the currents of business honor, take unfair advantages of a rival Company, laboring in a legitimate way, and, in short, substitute for fair, honest, upright dealing among men, all the trickery, fraud and corruption of knives and daggers. We do not desire to be understood as applying those characteristics to the gentlemen connected with the East Side Company; but we warn them that the policy exhibited in this offer to Mr. Nesmith, is one fraught with great danger to their reputation as honorable men and if persisted in will ruin the name of any man upon whom it is fastened. Every man who desires to see fairness and correct dealing, instinctively raises his hand and voice against those who confess their want of a good cause by resorting to a bribe to secure their ends. No just cause needs that such a bribe be offered to any man, and if the East Side Railroad Company cannot succeed without offering such sums of stock for influence, it is prima facie evidence that it ought to fail.

There is another view of this matter also. This reserved and unassessable stock, proposed to be divided among the Directors, is not paid stock; nobody has ever added one dollar to the funds of the Company on its account. Then if the Directors are to pay nothing for it, it is worthless to all intents and purposes unless some other person contributes to the funds of the Company. And just in proportion a "outsider" purchases the "common stock, in the same proportion is value added to the unassessable stock; and whatever of value is made out of the unassessable stock; is so much wrongfully fraudulently taken from the pockets of the common stockholders. In every view of the case, this unassessable stock in the East Side Company, and their offer of it to prominent persons, is to be sternly deprecated and condemned by every fair man.—For the credit of our young State, and its opening system of internal improvements, let all such schemers be repudiated and crushed.

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