

National Union Republican Nominations.

For President, CLYDE S. GRANT, of Illinois.

For Vice-President, HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

Union Republican State Nominations.

For Governor, JULIUS COLEMAN, of Woodstock.

For Lieutenant-Governor, RUSSELL T. TAYLOR, of Burlington.

County Republican Nominations.

For Senators, W. WARREN BARNES, of Ferrisburgh.

For Representatives, MARSHALL SMITH, of Ferrisburgh.

For Representatives, LEWIS L. BEERS, of Monkton.

For Representatives, J. W. HOUSTON, of Orwell.

For Representatives, J. HAYWARD LELAND, of Vergennes.

For Representatives, ISAAC M. TRIPP, of Middlebury.

For Representatives, EDWARD H. HARRIS, of Addison.

For Representatives, JOHN D. SMITH, of Vergennes.

For Representatives, SAMUEL E. COOK, of Middlebury.

Election Next Tuesday.

One week only intervenes between this and our biennial State election.

A few words that we wish to say, and only a few, to those Republicans who desire to vote unadvisedly.

In the first place, don't fail to estimate the full importance of letting your vote count in this election, for the influence it will have upon the national issues.

Any negligence or apathy which prevents your going to the polls and depositing your vote for Governor, will count against us in the moral influence of majorities in the presidential canvass.

Secondly, in this time of both confusion, it is very important that you vote the regular ticket, to show the fullness and foolishness as well as the calamity, of both without cause.

We need not argue this matter for the sound sense of the Addison County Republicans will accept the truth at once.

Thirdly, beware of split tickets. Don't allow any carelessness of observation to cause you to vote a ticket you do not approve.

It may be made up similarly and have the same heading, but with some omitted and another put in its place. It will be well to compare every name with our regular list, as published in the Register since the convention.

We call special attention to the names which will be made to put a blotter's name in the place of the nominee for Sheriff.

Remember that the regular ticket will have the name of ISAAC M. TRIPP for Sheriff. Any ticket which has another name substituted for Mr. Tripp's is spurious, and should be rejected at once.

Finally, we urge all good citizens, all who desire the election of good men to positions of responsibility and trust, to be sure and attend the canvasses. There is the place to go in order to have any influence in determining the question of candidates.

When an improper person gets a nomination in the caucus, as the parties are now constituted in Vermont, it is next to impossible to prevent his election, and hence it becomes the duty of good men to see to it that such an improper person is not nominated.

It is every citizen's duty to exercise his privilege at the ballot box, and to do it effectively for the best good of the country and in the interest of morality, justice and correct principles.

And so we urge all to be faithful and in earnest for this occasion, which it should be remembered, will not occur again for two years.

President Grant's Personal Habits.

Rev. C. W. Denison, of Washington, has made some very damaging statements as to the President's personal habits, offering to substantiate with proofs his statement that President Grant is much of the time drunk and is incompetent to do public business.

If this were true, it would be sufficient reason, in our judgment, for refusal to support him for the office of Chief Executive of the United States. But, in the absence of Mr. Denison's proofs, and with ample proofs to the contrary at hand, we must conclude that Mr. Denison's statements are not well founded.

It is always safe to receive such statements with regard to candidates, especially in times of great excitement, with a grain of allowance. But when the allegations are made with so much positiveness as these were, and so contrary to all our preconceived notions, we are glad to get something definite from men who ought to know, and whose record for truth is so very clear as that of the Hon. Henry Wilson, himself an earnest advocate of the temperance reform.

Mr. Wilson positively denies Mr. Denison's statements so far as they apply to himself. He furthermore states that General Grant is not especially temperate though not a teetotaler. Senator Edmunds also says that President Grant is not an intemperate man, and who would know better than our Senator if the country were true. And now comes another testimony equally clear and convincing—that of the Rev. Dr. Rankin, a graduate of our College and well known in Middlebury, who says: "A friend lately wrote me from Vermont, inquiring whether the current stories that political enemies are circulating respecting President Grant's social habits have any foundation. So far as I can observe, so far as I can learn from men, themselves teetotalers, who have frequent access to him, there is not one shadow of foundation for them."

"He is not a teetotaler; but he is a very moderate eater and drinker. He has no habit of drinking which he is a slave."

This is probably the truth of the matter. It is to be regretted that he drinks at all. We commend the habit utterly. We consider it a flaw in our ticket—an imperfection which we wish was not there. But we do not think it a sufficient reason to refuse our support to the nominees of the Republican party. There are other considerations of vital importance which we cannot find perfection in our candidates, we must do the best we can. We have long since come to the conclusion that absolute perfection, even in candidates for office, is tolerably rare. So far as they are wrong we are ready to condemn them, whether of our own party or the opposition. So far as they are right we are equally ready to commend and endorse. President Grant, like other men, has his faults and weaknesses, no doubt. It is not strange that they are dragged to the light by his enemies. And it is not entirely an unkind thing that faults of candidates are exaggerated. We must expect that. But now we seem to have got at the truth of this matter and may see understandingly. It is not so

Mr. Greeley and His Supporters.

Mr. Greeley is supported in the State of New York, outside the city by a class of men who are inferior to none others in the United States.

The old constituents of Silas Wright and Martin Van Buren, democrats, whigs, and republicans, know his integrity and know his capacity, and support him as the fitting man to bring back the government to its ancient purity.

The selection of John Morrissey, and holding him up as a sample of the men who support Horace Greeley, is a very weak device, and can hardly be expected to influence intelligent persons.

John Morrissey is a gambler by profession, but he gambles with the money of his country. John Morrissey is as respectable as the man Chamberlain, who is also a gambler, and who is the personal associate of General Grant.

General Grant accepted from Chamberlain a gift of a cottage at Long Branch, knowing that one object of the gift was to attract more visitors to Long Branch, and consequently, more persons to Chamberlain's gambling rooms.

It has never been charged that Mr. Greeley has ever done any act to draw customers to Morrissey's gambling-house, or to any other institution of that kind.

The personal habits and tastes of the two men—Grant and Greeley—leave no doubt that, in private life as well as official life, their associates are, and will be different.

Mr. Greeley has no taste for horse-racing, dog-fighting, or drinking, and it is not likely that a large class of persons who indulge in these luxuries will disappear from about the White House if he is elected.

The change can be for the worse. As Mr. Greeley is no gambler, he will have no dealings with Morrissey or Chamberlain. As he will not accept presents, he will be under no obligations to appoint men to office who sell him bonds, mortgages, horses, or dogs.

As his election to the whole people, he will be under no necessity to select such men as Peter Sweeney, Dan Siskies, Charley Spencer, Tom Murphy, or Boss Tweed for important trusts.

As he will not purchase votes, he will be under no obligations to order the payment of state and Federal taxes, between which they are the chief under a trustee that he shall make so much money during his term, he will not want the services of any professors in the science of addition, division and silence.

Horace Greeley's supporters are to be found upon the farms and in the workshops of the country, and he need feel no shame in recognizing them. When elected, he will be under no apprehension that any visitor will remain long in the vicinity of the White House.

It is the same in spirit as Greeley's act, and both are commendable rather than otherwise.

The Geneva Court of Arbitration.

Minds, which are especially predisposed to believe in the Peace doctrines of American Peace Society, or who are disposed to ignore the emphatic predictions of Jesus, respecting the continuance of wars and rumors of wars, down to the end of the age, have hailed, as it seems to us, quite prematurely and without sufficient consideration, the inauguration of the Geneva Conference.

Really, that which we have arrived at a social era, when arrogance and violence can be controlled by any such tribunal as that now being held? It was a very happy thing for mankind were it possible. But is it? Has the Geneva Court any power to take in hand belated questions, or those questions involving war, unless the parties, between which they arbitrate, are really desirous of avoiding an open rupture, and the labor of the arbitrators aided by reciprocal understanding? Such, in fact, are the real circumstances of the case.

With no desire on the part of England and America to go to war, it is an easy task for Italian, Swiss, and Brazilian diplomats to solve the problem presented.

An arbitrator, and a modern writer, is all very well for the certain vessels, but not for the bazaar-pots, and there exists uncontrollable forces the shock of which diplomacy is harmless to prevent.

Questions which do not involve very much of national passion, or religious antagonism, or princely ambition, and which relate, like the case of Geneva, to mere pecuniary matters, may come up for arbitration. But this is far from meeting the aspirations and wishes of such as want to make the world a little better, to say the least, than what it is. The truth is, say what we will, that war, in the abstract, is popular; and it only requires provocations of the right sort, and which are but too abundant, to make it popular in the concrete.

When the great Powers there, at their conference, at Paris, in 1856, submitted all questions of war for the future to neutral powers. But how not to do any such things, has been pretty well illustrated, by the wars of France with Italy, Prussia against Austria and Germany with France.

Arbitration, in those cases, was very conveniently forgotten by some of the very Powers, which in council and conference, themselves called for arbitration, and who profess to believe that the great social, moral, and political evil of the day is intemperance, including all whiskey rings, dram selling and dram drinking, can sustain either of the two Colorado grows a species of milky weed, with tough, stringy roots, and resembling the "sweet chestnut" of the boys used to pull and chew, along the Washakie. The Navajos cook this in boiled milk, or with bacon, when at home, and on journeys without supplies take it with them.

It contains, of course, very little nourishment, and on such journeys they eat "rotten as snakes" but it will keep soul and body together, give the stomach something to do, and prevent that deadly fatiguish which results from complete fasting. With no food whatever I think an aboriginal white man could outlast an Indian. They endure thirst, though better than food. And the reason is obvious: their food contains no intoxicating chemicals, they have no intoxicating liquors (there at least), and use little tobacco. With unsalted bread, very coarse, and coffee night and morning, I soon found I could go half a day or a day without water with no great inconvenience. Nor do they eat large quantities at once. With three regular meals a day some of our party ate as much as myself. But for a long time they seem to lack, from what I have seen, the judgment to restrain hunger, but the result is quite as bad to them as to whites.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Within two weeks Messrs. Duell & Oreat shipped five car loads of beef from Whiting station, California. A part of one car was devoted to seven head of Durham cattle destined for the California market.

The paid through freight for each car \$640, or \$3200 for five cars. The fitting up of the cars with racks, for feeding purposes cost \$25 each, making in all \$3925. This is about \$8 per head for the transportation of sheep which, added to the cost of feed, attention &c., will make the entire cost of shipping sheep to the Pacific Coast about \$15 per head.

In 1870 we paid for the use of a car for 40 sheep from Appalwah to Panama a distance of 49 miles \$640—or \$16 per head.

This sum including steamer passage, feed and attention made the entire freight \$90 per head to transport a sheep from Middlebury to San Francisco 12 years since. This sum would not buy a sheep now.

When we see here, recalled the fact that the starting freight and required some pluck and heroism to extract wealth from the operation. But with industry, frugality, perseverance, and energy we were enabled to make "ends meet" and a little more.

TWO THINGS THAT ARE SETTLED.—It is frequently said that "if Greeley is elected the Confederate slaves will be paid out of the United States Treasury."

The fourth section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares: "But neither the United States nor any State shall assume and pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." This cannot be changed unless the Constitution is amended by a two-thirds vote in Congress,

and that act ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

It is well to use a little reason and truth in our resolutions, which were adopted:

For the Register. A Resolution and What It Means.

The sixteenth resolution in the Republican platform reads as follows: "The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Federal governments. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils, and of interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National governments."

The resolution as one reads it casually is utterly meaningless, and seemingly a string of glittering generalities, "without a point or purpose. It seems that there is a history to its origin which explains its meaning, and which is the history which follows as found in the New York Evening Post, a Republican paper:

MR. MILLER'S LETTER. PORTSMOUTH, Mich., July 8, 1872. MR. RASTER, DEAR SIR—You are credited with the authorship of the 16th resolution of the Philadelphia platform; and as there is some difference of opinion in reference to what evils are alluded to, if you would condescend to write me a line in explanation, it may serve the cause of truth and free government.

Yours, J. M. MILLER.

MR. RASTER'S REPLY. CHICAGO, Ill., July 10, 1872. J. M. MILLER, DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of July 8th, I have to say, that I have written the 16th resolution of the Philadelphia platform, and that it was adopted by the platform committee with full and explicit understanding that its purpose was the disavowment of all so-called "temperance" (prohibitory) and "Sunday laws" for the purpose of securing the rights of the people which had not been delegated to either national or State governments; it being assumed that the right to drink what one pleases, (being responsible for all acts committed under the influence of strong drink) and the right to look upon the day on which Christians have their prayer meetings as any other day, were among the rights not delegated by the people, but reserved to themselves. Whether this explanation of the meaning of the resolution will satisfy you or not I do not know. But as you want to serve the cause of truth, so do I, and what I have stated here in regard to the "true meaning and intent" of the 16th resolution of the Philadelphia platform is the truth.

Very respectfully yours, HUBERT RASTER.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE NOBLE RED MAN.—A novel fact to me, is, that an Indian will "suborn" as much or even more than a white man, taking in very large numbers of additions to his color in five days. John, my special guide, is considerably darker than when we started; and those who live indoors at the Agency seem no more than half as dark as the hunters and wanderers. In fact, the more I get acquainted with the Indians, the more I am convinced that many of our generally received notions about them are quite erroneous, and contrary to the claims of our "missionaries" because they are not authoritatively controlled. For instance, it is a great mistake to suppose they can travel so long without eating. They do eat, three or four times a day, even on these deserts; but of various roots and plants which a white man would not venture to touch. They know the country, and know what roots are nourishing and what poisonous. All over this section between the two Colorado grows a species of milky weed, with tough, stringy roots, and resembling the "sweet chestnut" of the boys used to pull and chew, along the Washakie. The Navajos cook this in boiled milk, or with bacon, when at home, and on journeys without supplies take it with them.

It contains, of course, very little nourishment, and on such journeys they eat "rotten as snakes" but it will keep soul and body together, give the stomach something to do, and prevent that deadly fatiguish which results from complete fasting. With no food whatever I think an aboriginal white man could outlast an Indian. They endure thirst, though better than food. And the reason is obvious: their food contains no intoxicating chemicals, they have no intoxicating liquors (there at least), and use little tobacco. With unsalted bread, very coarse, and coffee night and morning, I soon found I could go half a day or a day without water with no great inconvenience. Nor do they eat large quantities at once. With three regular meals a day some of our party ate as much as myself. But for a long time they seem to lack, from what I have seen, the judgment to restrain hunger, but the result is quite as bad to them as to whites.

ADDISON COUNTY LIBERAL CONVENTION.

MIDDLEBURY, August 20, 1872.

Hon. L. E. Smith, chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order, and after the call for the convention had been read, nominated Hon. John B. Huntley, of Bridport, as temporary chairman. Mr. Huntley took the chair, and J. Cobb and E. K. Haven were elected secretaries.

The Hon. R. D. Holden, E. B. Jenney, J. T. Rice, H. H. Beers, were elected temporary Vice Presidents.

On motion, the above list of officers were made the permanent officers of the convention.

The following resolution was presented for the consideration of the convention: Resolved, That a Committee on Conference, consisting of one from each town represented, be appointed to confer with a like committee appointed by the Democratic Convention, to examine the merits of the resolutions, as reported by the Cincinnati nominations, as reported at Baltimore.

The above committee were directed to report their action to the next annual convention to be held in Middlebury, after the adjournment of the present one. The resolution was unanimously passed, and the committee was appointed as follows:

ADDISON, J. B. McLean. BRIDPORT, R. D. Holden. COMPTON, H. W. White. GREENSBORO, R. D. Holden. GOSHEN, J. B. McLean. HARRISBURGH, P. Martin. LEICESTER, D. G. Henry. LINCOLN, I. G. Wakefield. MIDDLEBURY, Calvin Goodale. MONKTON, Daniel Meader. NEW HAVEN, Chas. H. Smith. ORWELL, Nelson White. RIPLEY, R. D. Holden. STARBURGH, Nathaniel Morrish. VERMONT, E. C. Everett. WALTON, Solomon Burroughs. WEYBIDGE, G. L. Harrington. WHITING, Allen Ketcham. SHERBURN, J. T. Rice.

On motion, a committee of five from the Liberal Republicans and five from the Democrats was appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Addison County, having met in joint convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for all County offices for the next year ensuing.

Resolved, That we recognize in the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and all resolutions thereon, a determination on the part of the people to throw the yoke of party tyranny and bondage, under which we are now laboring, and place in its stead a government of integrity, and through whom our country will be redeemed from its present corrupt and oppressive state.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and all resolutions thereon, as a determination on the part of the people to throw the yoke of party tyranny and bondage, under which we are now laboring, and place in its stead a government of integrity, and through whom our country will be redeemed from its present corrupt and oppressive state.

Resolved, That we deprecate all kinds of oppression, and all measures which tend to the subversion of the Union, and all measures which tend to the subversion of the Union, and all measures which tend to the subversion of the Union.

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