

I hold that this Government was made for the benefit of WHITE men, and their posterity forever, and should be administered by WHITE men, and NONE OTHER. I do not believe that the Almighty made the Republic of this Government.—Linn.

FOR REPRESENTING IN CONGRESS  
J. S. SMITH  
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas County,  
JOHN BURNETT, of Blaine County,  
JAS. H. SLATER, of Union County.

District Nominations.  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,  
of Prosecuting Attorney—W. G. T. VAULT

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,  
For Judge—L. F. MURPHY,  
For Prosecuting Attorney—R. L. STRAHAN.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,  
For Prosecuting Attorney—C. G. CURL.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,  
For Judge—W. F. HEMMILL,  
For Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. REED.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,  
For Prosecuting Attorney—W. B. LASWELL,  
Yamhill County Democratic Ticket

For State Senator, CHARLES H. BURCH  
For Representative, H. F. WHITE,  
J. L. FUGUSON  
For County Clerk, Prof. John W. Johnson  
For Sheriff, M. B. HENDRIX  
For Treasurer, J. M. BELCHER  
For Assessor, W. J. WIGGS  
School Superintendent, M. R. CARY  
For Commissioners, John PERKINS,  
Geo. H. SPRINGER  
For Surveyor, JAMES DEVOEN  
For Coroner, Dr. G. W. COOPER

Immense Railroad Meeting at Salem!  
One hundred persons at the Wigwam  
Great speech of Johnny Mitchell.

They had a Railroad meeting at the wigwam in Salem last Tuesday evening, in order to give the east side company a "boost." Flaring posters announced that Lion J. H. Mitchell, and several other titled gentlemen would speak. Considering the fact that Salem contains four thousand people, is the head quarters of the great eastern china company, and contains a daily paper edited by the secretary of the company, and specially devoted to its interests, the meeting of only one hundred persons on Tuesday evening was a lamentable, disgraceful failure. From a person present, we learn that the manager waited until 9 o'clock for an audience, before commencing, and then had to speak to a beggarly remnant of empty benches. The business men of Salem did not attend, and the meeting was made up of boys, and next morning the flat failure (for such it was) was the laughing stock of the town. Although Elliot, the "great financier," as the Record terms him, and who, according to the Record, "has more railroad sense than all other men in Oregon," was present, still the people "couldn't see it," and wouldn't come out.

At nine o'clock Mitchell got up to speak, and spoke just fifteen minutes, and then tried to apologize to the others. He told the audience, that the china company had made a contract with Elliot to pay him thirty two thousand dollars in bonds and three thousand dollars in gold coin per mile for building their railroad; and that they couldn't go on unless the people would come out, and that if Salem wanted a railroad, they must raise one hundred and forty thousand dollars in coin. Exactly so! And to this you have come at last!

Don't we all remember that one year ago Elliot called "the great financier," "the railroad sense," told the

people of Oregon that he had one hundred and fifty miles of railroad iron on hand, and that he would build a railroad from Eugene to Astoria in one year, and that he would not take a cent of the people's money—only a contract. And don't we all remember how Vooch, Moore and Clark, echoed the story of Elliot, how they said that Oregon couldn't build an inch of railroad, but there was no money in Oregon, and above all nothing with "any railroad sense." And did not they give us Gaston and Newby for presuming to talk of a railroad, how they ridiculed their efforts, and told the people not to listen to them, nor to aid them, that they were fools and didn't have "any railroad sense," for telling the people that Oregon must aid.

Monitory Elliotts amazing financial ability is now beginning to show out. He first wanted a contract, that he got; and now he wants money enough besides out of the people of Oregon, to build the road. In the first place his contract was for thirty five thousand dollars per mile in bonds. After he had given his gudgeons a little he stuck them for three thousand dollars per mile in coin, and then asked the City of Portland to pay the interest on six hundred thousand dollars of his bonds. If he gets this, his ability as a financier will be established. If he succeeds he will get more than twice as much as the road will cost. His Engineer Brooks has been overheard to tell J. P. Hirt, that the grading of the road would not cost two thousand dollars per mile from Portland to Eugene. The contract price of the Napa Valley railroad California, now about completed, was thirteen thousand three hundred dollars per mile for every thing but the rolling stock. From those two items it will be seen that if Elliot and his band of foreign adventures can get the people of Oregon into an execution of his contract, they will have paid for one road just the price of two roads.

The Salem meeting, and the move at Portland, gives the lie to all their stories of immense capital in the East, and their ability to conduct the road without the aid of Oregon money. Their operation in Oregon so far is on par with their stories last summer. They have received eighteen car wheels, and of this number there are three different patterns, and the axles are wore out showing that it is an old broken down construction train, which would sell for nothing but "old iron" in the States. Their grading is nothing but a rude ditch, as destitute of the characteristics of a railway track as a mill race. We have not the slightest objection to a railroad on the east side of the river, but after the friends of Yamhill county have been misrepresented for a year, we now feel like ventilating the humbug deceiving the east side of the river.

A DUAL EXECUTIVE.—Senator Doolittle started his great speech against the pending reconstruction bill in these words:

Mr. President, there is more involved in this measure than in any other—admittedly, perhaps, I see in it a complete overthrow of the Constitution in the States of the Union. I see a Republic in form at least, still retaining north of the Potomac, I see an empire rising south of it. I see in the realization of the wildest dream of Calhoun—a dual executive—a President to execute the laws in the Republic of the North; a Military Dictator, and president of the President, to make as well as execute laws in the negro empire of the South.

How vividly does the eloquent Senator portray the true condition of our country! "A dual executive," is the most expressive term that could have been selected by the most expert linguist.

Gen. Grant has been clothed with imperial power and rendered subordinate to no other tribunal. Well might Butler, Boutwell and the other leading republicans rush to the rescue when Mr. Cary, a member of Congress from Ohio, propounded those unanswerable questions to his

colleague Buchanan, involving the accountability of Grant, who was given power without limit; the power that has made him, will see that he does not abuse their trust; thus assuming that congress can confer the chief control of the military—given expressly by the Constitution to the President—to an officer appointed by the President. General Grant was appointed to his present high office and commissioned by President Johnson. Yet the subordinate has been clothed with power rightfully the prerogative of his Chief.

Another prominent feature, of this usurpation theory, is that people having the same Constitution and speaking the same language, have a "dual" mode of government; executed by two different bodies, the one trying to conform his acts to a Constitution; the other obeying a body of men claiming "power outside of it."

There are but few republicans who do not boldly avow their intention to perpetuate this "dual" executive. They say we do not want negro suffrage in Oregon, but are in favor of giving it to the South.

Why not have negro suffrage in Oregon? Are not the negroes here more intelligent than those just emancipated? If there are as many of you say, conclusive reasons for opposing the extension of franchise here, are there not some reasons for denying unqualified extension in the South?

Aside from the fact that the people could here vote independent of Congress, while in the South, the electors are appointed by that body and directed how to vote by a committee of thirteen, the negroes are more numerous than the enfranchised whites in five Southern States, while in Oregon they would have, but a comparatively insignificant vote.

But some radical may suggest that negro suffrage is the punishment to the South for rebellion, and while he would object to political or social equality with negroes, it is good enough for conquered Confederates.

Has that person never thought of moving from his present locality? It may be that the sunny South will yet invite that individual to share the punishment he is prepared for another, and he may yet see the appointment of Notary Public from a negro governor of South Carolina; while those most instrumental in promoting rebellion, are enjoying a white man's government in Oregon.

This indiscriminate punishment of the innocent and guilty is contrary to Divine command. A great many foreigners are now settling in the South, while the leading rebels are colonizing in South America, or living in Europe; northern capital is seeking investment in southern internal improvements. Fearing that we may distract the attention of the reader from the main text a "dual executive" we submit the preface of this piece to the candid consideration of friends and foes.

Advice to a man with a pain in his stomach: Wear a "sash."

Then and Now.

In the days of Mr. Lincoln, the round head rumpies who ruled the government by a secret caucus, became clothed with Sewall, Blair and Bates. They essayed to cast these honorable gentlemen because their morality was of too high a standard to suit their degenerate times. They wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, giving a reason for wanting them out of the Cabinet. Among other things they said:

"The theory of our government, early and uniformly practical construction thereof, is that the president should be elected by a cabinet council agreeing with him in a political principle and general policy, and that all important measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. The most obvious and necessary condition of things, without which no administration can succeed, we and the public believe does not exist, and therefore such elections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.

"The cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes above mentioned."

This paper was signed by the chief managers of the impeachment intrigue including Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Benj. F. Wade, John Sherman, Ohio; Preston King, New York; David Wilmot, Edgemoor, Pennsylvania; L. N. M. Moore, W. P. Fessenden, Maine; James Dixon, L. S. Foster, Connecticut; Stephen F. Austin, Jacob Collamer, Vermont; David R. Clark, John P. Hale, New Hampshire; H. B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Zachariah Chandler, Michigan; O. H. Browning, Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; James Harlan, James W. Gilme, Iowa; S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; J. D. Little, T. O. Howe, Wisconsin.

Now most of these individuals are in prison and rampant for the impeachment of Mr. Lincoln, for doing just what they insisted it was President Lincoln's duty to do. We doubt whether there ever were just such a set of infamous, self-aggrandizing respectable outlaws anywhere at any time upon the face of God's green earth, banded together to make laws for a civilized people. The rump Parliament secretly forms a conspiracy. They should be held up to public scorn and indignation.

The views of the leading men of the nation upon the present political crisis are much sought after just now, and newspaper correspondents seem to be doing their best to supply the popular demand. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald has had an interesting interview with Alexander H. Stevens, with whom he conversed freely upon the situation. Mr. Stephens thinks that—

"We are tending to centralization, we are approaching Asiatic government; which is the concentration of all the powers of government in one, and makes all the others subservient and moved only by the dictation of the power in the ascendency."

To the question as to what was his opinion of the political prospects of the South,

Mr. Stephens said, the prospects of the south were gloomy in the extreme. He saw nothing but utter ruin. The promiscuous enfranchisement of the blacks throws the control of the Southern States entirely into the hands of an inferior race; that for a time the blacks might be satisfied to exercise their political privileges with the whites, but with the knowledge of the power thus placed in their hands it would be but natural for them in a short time to insist upon exercising that power exclusive of the whites. The effect of registration, he continued, has completely demoralized the negro, and though fortunately, the crops of last year were matured before registration set in, the mass of the negroes show little disposition to quietly settle down to the necessary labor of preparing for the crop of the next. In regard to "reconstruction," Mr. Stephens said:

"I think the policy of Mr. Johnson was generally accepted by the thinking people of the South as the true grounds of a restoration of harmony between the sections. Indeed, feeling this was the unanimous opinion of the people, and the enforcement of the opposite it is a fixed conviction with them, their doom is sealed. A war of races seems to be the inevitable consequence. In that event the white population would do one of two things—either the country or remain as it is. For my part my mind is made up, I have nothing to live. I will stay no longer with the shays; but to the young I would counsel them to find homes elsewhere."

Mr. Stephens was deeply affected at this portion of his conversation, and with a firmness of tone, a flash of the eye, he rose to his feet, and nervously striking one hand with the other, said:—"I'm prepared; I will remain and perish with the ship."

Questions from Eminent "Copperheads"

As the 40th Congress seems determined to override the constitution, and, in the language of Thad Stevens, to "act outside of it," it may be well to read the following extracts:

"The constitution, which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

constitution. I have acquired a habitual attachment to it and veneration for it.

JOHN ADAMS.  
The preservation of the general government, in its whole constitutional vigor, is the object of our peace at home and safety abroad.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.  
To hold the Union of the states as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities.

JAMES MADISON.  
By what means shall we contrive to cement the Union and give the greatest support to our most excellent constitution?

JAMES MONROE.  
In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed in the future of those duties, my first fear will be that constitution which I shall fear, to the best of my ability, to preserve intact and defend.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
The constitution is a sacred instrument which should be guarded with sleepless vigilance.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
I shall endeavor to preserve, protect and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provisions for direction in every action.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the constitution clothes them.

W. H. HARRISON.  
My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, understandingly to carry out the principles of that constitution.

JOHN TYLER.  
The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safe guard of our federal compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent states, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

JAMES K. POLK.  
My guide will be the constitution. For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decision of the judicial tribunal established by its authority.  
ZACHARY TAYLOR.  
The constitution will be my guide. I regard all its provisions as equally binding.  
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Our only Salvation.

Under the above caption the Examiner says:

"If the Radicals succeed in the coming election, the man is not now living who will ever see peace and prosperity in the so-called United States; and it is doubtful whether future generations will ever behold that result if the Radical policy permanently prevails."

The above sentiment tallies with our own conviction of what is in store for the United States. We are not a people, either the son of a prophet, but nevertheless we can but scan the political horizon and watch the portentous clouds of wrath that are threatening to burst upon our unfortunate country. And the result of our observation is, that the result of the success of the radical policy would be the final overthrow of the republican institutions and the establishment of a centralized despotism over this once happy republic. This republic as framed by our fathers was truly the fairest offspring of freedom in a nobler, purer country God ever provided for the habitation of man. Our mountains are the depository of the precious metals, our valleys are the garden spots of the world. Nature intended us to be a Paradise, but the folly of man may corrupt us into a purgatory.

If the Party of Constitution and law and order and a white man's government prevails, then will peace and happiness and prosperity return, because the radical success then face us to the glory and liberty of the great American republic. When the conservative elements of the country are fully awakened to the importance of the issues before the country, will they unite as one man to hold back the tide of oppression that is now flooding the land.

Is not liberty and the blessings of a free country worth one noble struggle? If so let us who would save it from the impending ruin join in the mighty contest against the dark hosts of the satanic radicals. To fail, is to submit to be controlled by a despotism, or suffer a voluntary expatriation.

The reason why some people put on airs is because they have nothing else to put