

(Continued from first page.)
be prosperity, progress, liberty, God send us misfortune, reaction, despotism! (Applause.)

The radicals attempt to smooth the hideous visage of this reconstruction, by telling us who served in the army that it is indispensable to prevent the Democratic party from coming into power, lest they should reverse the results of the war and repudiate the national debt. It is to prevent repudiation of the national debt that a scheme must be devised by which the majority of the white electors of the States shall not be permitted to rule them. If the calamity of national repudiation and dishonor be really impending over this Republic, the feared event will not be long postponed by devising in the interest of a sectional party a scheme of reconstruction which violates the Constitution and the fundamental principles of our Government, breaks the pledges of the war to the soldiers, of infinitely more sacred obligation than the money debt, cripples every industry of the land, and while reducing one half the ability of every taxpayer to pay his taxes, doubles the amount of them, the inseparable and sole aim of which reconstruction is to secure the continued supremacy of a party which at this day does not represent one third of the white people of this nation. Thank God, fellow citizens, the faith of a Republic, like the Union of the States, rests secure in the hearts of the people. (Applause) The vast majority of them, of all parties, will preserve and defend it, as they did the Union. But if anything could shake or destroy the national credit, it would be to have the public creditors flock all into one party, and under the panoply of the national honor seek to perpetuate the power of that party at the cost of the established Constitution and the liberties of the States in the nation.

Now, gentlemen, it is not alone for driving ten States out of the Union, and the destruction of the liberties of one third of the people of this country, that we complain of the radical party. By prosecuting these unconstitutional designs, they have, moreover, fundamentally changed our form of government, by Congress usurping most of the great faculties and powers confided to the President by the Constitution.—They took from him the command of the army, which the Constitution gives to him, and confided the command of these in the Southern States to General Grant and five District Commanders. (Hisses.) By this bold act of usurpation, whose boldness strikes the military mind, they have converted to radicalism a large part of the officers of the regular army, and made them the willing instruments of their despotism. (Voices, "Not many.") The regulars, I am talking about, and not all of them. They took from the President the power of removal, which the Constitution confides to him alone, prohibiting him even from removing the Cabinet officers, the adjutants, through whom he gives orders and receives reports. They strip off the power of pardon by a sweeping bill of pains and penalties, inflicting the punishment of total deprivation of all right to hold office on almost all white men of the South, notwithstanding the pardons of the President. And they now, themselves, avow their purpose to grant the Congressional pardon to no Southern man who will not eat the leek of radicalism. (Hisses.) Men like Governor Brown, of Georgia, who, before the war broke out, drove and dragged their people into rebellion, and coward-like, seized our ports and arsenals while yet wearing the mark of loyalty, are accounted loyal; while men like George W. Jones, of Tennessee, who was true to the Union from the first—who will not swallow the dose of radical reconstruction, are denounced as bad malignants, deserving only of proscription at the hands of Sumners and Kelleys and Butlers in Congress. (Great Hisses. Cries of "Who stole the spoons?" "Dutch Gap.") Counsellors who write down judgments with pens hard-nibbed; and Congress crowns its usurpation by an impeachment founded upon a statute it had passed, declaring it to be a crime for the President to exercise the power conferred upon him by the Constitution as interpreted by every Administration and Congress from the time of Washington down.—(Applause.) After having impeached him, while giving him a lynch law trial, the radical party, through its spokesmen and leaders, in Convention, with a diabolical ferocity never before equalled in the politics of this country, attempted to force Republican Senators to commit moral perjury by an insincere verdict. (Applause.) So vast an act never before was attempted by a party of this nation. Had the President sought only personal ease or personal ambition, and consented to become the instrument of this faction, his great executive powers would not have been usurped, nor would he as a criminal have been dragged to the bar of the Senate. But to his eternal honor (applause) he stood by the Constitution when assailed by his political friends, as he stood by the Union when the storm burst over him.

Unshaken, unswayed, unterrified, his loyalty he kept, his love, his faith, his number nor example with him thought, to avert from truth or change his constant mind. (Three cheers for Andrew

Johnson). In any other government than ours, usurpation so flagrant and fundamental would have led to revolution. In ours they can be overthrown by the people at the ballot box. The people this Fall will decide whether the radical party shall retain or surrender the powers it has thus used for the destruction of our liberties through our form of national government. If the appeal could be taken so as to present the living issues between the parties, free from the rubbish of dead questions, who can doubt the result? If we could present a candidate who would so thoroughly unite the opponents of radical rule as General Grant's supporters—(Hisses)—we would give to that candidate nine tenths of the votes of the electoral college. (Applause)—The strength of the radicals lies, not in their cause, but in the divisions of their adversaries. The war was a success; not a failure. It settled the doubtful question of secession against the right to secede. It settled, too, the subject of slavery. (Applause.) These, however, were unsettled questions in 1864, and were supposed to enter into the political conflict of that year.—whether fortunately or unfortunately, I think unfortunately, the passions of the war and of that political conflict of 1864, are not as dead as those issues in which they played their part. Upon them rest all the hopes of the radicals, and all the fears of the friends of the Constitution and the Union. Rousing the slumbering passions of the war, and led on by one of its foremost Generals, the radicals hope to fight over again the conflict of 1864. Shall they be permitted to do it? ("No," no.") I wish I could leave it to this Convention to answer. Another Convention must answer that question. It is for the Democratic Convention, by its choice of leaders, to decide what shall be the battle ground; and, in short, whether the Democracy shall triumph on living issues or be routed on dead ones (applause), whether the radicals shall be tried for what they are doing, or the Democracy for what they did or failed to do four years ago.

Gentlemen, the records of the Adjutant-General's office in Washington show that 2,670,000 men were enrolled in the armies of the Union from the beginning to the end of the war. Of that number, making a deduction for re-enlistment, two millions will represent the number of men from first to last actually in the service. Less than three hundred thousand died on the battle field and in the hospitals. A little over twenty thousand, perhaps, have died from wounds received, or in sickness incurred in the service, or from the casualties of ordinary life; leaving 1,500,000 present voters who fought under the flag in the war for the Union. It is not assuming too much—no, nor enough—to say that this Convention represents fully one half of those soldiers. (Voices—"More than one half," "Two thirds," "Three fourths.") I do not believe one third of the persons who served in the Union army and navy have to this day made up their minds to vote for General Grant. ("No," "no.") But to make the estimate safe, I say that this Convention represents at least one half of these 1,500,000 soldiers who are now voters.—Of that half, one half or more, like myself, are of convictions so strong that they will vote for any Democratic candidate who has been named for the office. (Great applause.) I refer to my position of 38, not from vanity, but only to give weight to the further estimate that the other half, 375,000 voters who served in the Union army, may be lost or won to the Democratic cause, as the nomination may prove wise or otherwise. (Laughter and applause.) We have assembled here in no spirit of dictation, but animated by a love for the Union and Constitution, and a kindness toward all who would aid in securing a harmonious nomination, and in securing a victory. I cannot permit myself to doubt that the Democratic Convention assembled in the same patriotic spirit, and that they will present a candidate for the Presidency, who, whether he has served in our army or not, incontestably sustained the war (great applause), and for whom all the soldiers and sailors can vote without seeming inconsistency. Gentlemen, the Republican party represent no principles for which we fought. We fought not for negro suffrage. (No, no. A voice—"We wouldn't have given a cent for it.") Nor did we fight for white disfranchisement. (No, no; never.) Nor for forcing unequal fellowship on any State of the Union. (Never, never.) Nor for changing the fundamental principles of the Government. (No, never.) Nor did we fight for the supremacy of any party in the Union. (No, no.) Of the 3,000 Union soldiers who lie in fields washed by waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, not one laid down his life for any of these objects. Of the fifteen hundred thousand of their surviving comrades not one will say he would have risked his life for any of these objects.

These theories of the Republican party are not only the theories of the war, but they are so prosecuted as to defeat the accomplishment of those purposes, and to inflict on the nation evils as great as those which the war was waged to prevent. The Democratic party is now the only party true to

the Constitution and the Union. If we would accomplish that for which we fought—if, in short, we would save the Union and restore to those States their liberties and their laws, we must unite with the Democracy. (Applause.)—We must not ask of men what they have been, but what they are—not who loved and defended the Union, but who now defends it. (Applause.) In the path which the Democratic party trends to day, we see the footsteps of Washington, of Madison, of Governor Hamilton, and all the sages and heroes of the Revolution—of Webster, of Clay, of Andrew Jackson—(applause,) and of all those giants of the generation just gone before us. And while it keeps that line of march, and bears all ways in view the Constitution and the Union, we can follow it with pride and unflinching footsteps.

The Weekly Polk County Signal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF POLK CO.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1868.



For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas County.
JOHN BURNETT, of Benton County.
JAS. H. SLATER, of Union County.

A Specious Plea.

The Unionist has the bald faced effrontery to assert that the current civil expenses of the Government will be less for the year to come than were the expenses per year under Buchanan!—Think of it! The highest figure of annual expenditure ever reached prior to 1861 was sixty-six million dollars. The interest on the republican debt alone now amounts to over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS! The Unionist says that the amount appropriated for the civil expenses of the government for the current year is only \$106,000,000. Did that paper know there was a trick in this "estimated" expenses. There is a presidential election pending and it behooves the powers that be to make as good a showing as possible, and hence the one hundred and six million dodge. Congress might just as well, while it was about it, only appropriated one hundred and six dollars. That can all be fixed up during a future session. "Deficiency bills" rushed through would make matters all right after the election, though not one cent had been appropriated. The Unionist challenges investigation. We had thought the editor of that paper too sagacious and well posted to have fallen into so glaring an error. The same Congress that made this deceitful appropriation ought to have reduced our taxes correspondingly. This it did not do. If, according to the Unionist editor's estimate, it will cost less for the current year than it cost under Buchanan's administration to carry on the government, why are not the millions of tax gatherers called off? Why was not the income law repealed? Why are we still required to pay a government license for the privilege of carrying on business, however small and insignificant? Why are consumers still compelled to pay the enormous tariff of from 40 to 70 per cent. on articles of prime necessity? Why did not the same Congress that discovered that we could get along cheaper now than we did under Buchanan repeal the "Stamp Act" and thus relieve the people of the annoyance and cost of affixing stamps to all writings in the details of business transactions? Buchanan got along sans any of the above cumbersome and vexatious machinery. Under his administration we had no Revenue Assessor—no Collector—no 70 per cent. tariff—no Income tax—no stamp tax—no army of tax gatherers to eat out our substance—no pimps, spies or "informers" nor any of the thousand and one petty annoyances which now beset the citizen on every turn as a concomitant of raising revenue to support the government. The editor of the Unionist cannot but confess that the single item of Freedmen's Bureau machinery

costs the government annually nearly half the whole sum required to carry on the entire governmental machinery under Mr. Buchanan. Then what amount of cheek must it require to assert that the government costs less than it did under Buchanan?

Political Correspondence.

EDITOR SIGNAL:—

Let me ask my radical friends. "In voting the radical ticket, why do you vote it?" The party came into power with the country prosperous and happy; out of debt and at peace with all the world. It has fastened upon the country a debt so heavy that the people groan under the payment of the interest; it has destroyed the Union of the States, and established in one third of them the most arbitrary and oppressive military despotism; it has destroyed the sacredness of the ballot box and made popular elections a farce; it has created thousands of offices for the sole purpose of giving positions of profit to its votaries; it has made bribery the power which enacts laws, and perjury the instrumentality which acquits or convicts criminals. And this is little of what it has done, to say nothing of the further evils with which it proposes to afflict the country. Then, why will you vote that ticket? Now, would it not be better for you to lay aside your prejudices and consult your better judgment; to act independently and for the best interests of the country? You want taxes reduced; you want their burdens equally distributed; you want the Union of the States preserved and the liberties of the people perpetuated forever. You know the radical party has uniformly acted in direct opposition to these things; you know it has been actuated by no other motive than the perpetuation of party power, the enslavement of the laboring classes, and the downfall of Republican forms of government on this continent. Then will you not cut loose from it, and by so doing throw your influence with that party, upon the success of which, depends the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people, and the Union of States. Then vote down radicalism, and when victory perches upon the standard of Democracy, the glorious sun of liberty will again rise, to give life and warmth to the Republic. ECHO.

We overheard a republican in the streets of Dallas the other day berating the "copperheads" for wanting the Freedmen's Bureau abolished. In order to impress upon his hearers the enormity of the proposition, he exclaimed: "If that Bureau is taken from the niggers what will the government do with it? It will be of no use to any one, it's so large, and why not let the poor darkies keep it?" We were convinced that this simple yet honest republican had about as clear a conception of what the nigger bureau is, and the end it is to subserve, as most persons who favor the prolongation of the term of the nuisance.

Gen. Butler is being besieged and deluged with packages by mail and express containing old spoons, tin spoons, pewter spoons, iron spoons and worthless spoons of all grades. It annoys the old cock-eyed wretch terribly, but he has no way of helping himself.

BISHOP Marvin, of St. Louis, is now in this State. He represents the M. E. Church South, and is said to be a very talented gentleman. The Bishop has lately been in attendance upon the Conference and a series of religious meetings at Roseburg.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the publishing house of Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, "McKenzie's 10,000 Receipts," a very valuable and interesting book; also, "Power and Wealth," a book of rare interest and value from the great variety and importance of the subjects treated in it.—The public only want to know what these books contain, to give an immense popularity and sale. Sold only by subscription. Agents wanted everywhere. Address Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

ENTREPRISE.—The boats having disappointed G. B. Stiles last week, he immediately rushed off teams for more goods.

The State Senate—How Shall it be Organized!

In view of certain contingencies it has become a question with some, just how the State Senate, which meets to-day, will be organized? The Democrats, on a proper roll-call, have a majority of three members in that body. But if, as is claimed by some, the old clerk may call the roll, and if Secretary May has dropped the names of Judge Stout and Col. Dribblesby, both members elected under the law, from the roll, and has substituted the man Sels from Grant county and retained on the said roll, the names of both Dolph and Powell from Multnomah—one of whom must go out according to a law of the radicals' own making—why, the Senate, for the purposes of an organization, will be a tie. Should law and justice prevail, Judge Stout, who holds a certificate of election, and Col. Dribblesby, contestant at the last session for the seat usurped by the drunken vagabond Stearns, will both take their seats at once and either Dolph or Powell will withdraw, leaving the Senate as the people dictated it should be. The course we would advise, in view of Secretary May's ringing in and ringing out dodge, would be this:

Let the 13 Democratic members hold a caucus and agree upon a plan of action, proceed to the Senate Chamber and, in conjunction with the nine republican members, proceed to organize the Senate by the appointment of a temporary President, Secretary and Sergeant at arms, under whose temporary administrations a permanent organization can be effected independently of Sam May's roll and the "old Secretary," when the body will be ready for business. If it is true that the Secretary of State has dropped the names of Messrs. Stout and Dribblesby, his object is obvious enough, and he has thereby forfeited decent respect at the hands of the majority of the Senators.

GEN. EWING'S GREAT SPEECH.—We print in this issue the great speech delivered by Maj. Gen. Ewing in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in New York. We direct the special attention of republicans to this honest expose of the principles and tendencies of the radical party. No person can object that this speech is the emanation of a "rebel copperhead." Gen. Ewing has always been opposed to the Democracy—never voted with them in his life—has been a republican ever since that party was organized—fought with honorable distinction during the late war and was enthusiastic in his support of many measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration. But he has become convinced that the radical party, if allowed to continue in power, will totally destroy the government, and hence quits it and joins the Democracy. We ask honest republicans to read and ponder his speech carefully.

THE more ignorant of the republican press constantly assert that more whites down South are relieved through the agency of that nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, than blacks—that they are fed and clothed from its bounty, and so on. If this were a fact; if the Bureau is so prompt and efficient an agent in the relief of the wants and necessities of the white people down South; if they are fed and supplied with the necessities of life by it, why are they so unaniously opposed to it and why do they clamor so loudly for its removal among them? And how is it that destitution prevails to so alarming an extent among the white people in many of the States where the "Bureau" is in full blast? Liars! and hypocrites that they must be who set up so silly a plea.

STEALING ON A GRAND SCALE.—The telegraph teems of late with accounts of robberies of the government on a larger scale than has been usual. Postoffice delinquencies loom up from all directions, and stealings of all sorts are being constantly reported. Commissioner Rollins—a bright and shining Mongrel luminary is under arrest but is likely to escape. This state of things grows out of the action of the Senate abridging the President's right to remove offenders from office. They can steal to their hearts' content and the President is powerless to prevent it.—Rumpism is a costly commodity.

STORAGE! STORAGE!

WHEAT BOUGHT.
R. DOTY & CO., SOLA, HAVE THEIR splendid new WARE HOUSE

Completed and are prepared to store an indefinite quantity of Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc., etc., and are paying the highest

CASH PRICE for WHEAT and OATS. Their facilities for receiving and sacking grain are unsurpassed anywhere in the State. Steamboats land regularly alongside of their Ware House at all seasons of the year. 261f

J. K. GILL. C. F. YEATON.

GILL & YEATON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods.

Our goods were purchased in the East, by ourselves, and we feel confident that we can give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage, both as to price and quality. State street, Salem, Ogn. 261f

GEO. A. EDES. SAML HEADRICK.

GEO. A. EDES & CO., DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

AND DYE STUFFS. At the Old Stand formerly occupied by M. R. COX & CO.

UNION BLOCK, Commercial Street, SALEM, OREGON.

A liberal discount made to country trade. GEO. A. EDES, SAML. HEADRICK.

SELLING OFF SELLING OFF!

MITCHEL & ROSENDORF, INDEPENDENCE, WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpeting, Crockery, and Notions at

PORTLAND PRICES!

For the next NINETY DAYS.

Being obliged to Refurbish our Store, before winter sets in, and having no time to move our goods, we will sell at the above said rates.

No charge made for showing goods, so call and learn the prices. 234f MITCHEL & ROSENDORF.

C. G. CURL.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Salem, Oregon.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Record and inferior Courts of this State. Office, in Watkins & Co's Brick, up stairs. 181f

Farmers' Store—

MONEY SAVED! LOOK AT THIS!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, and Crockery.

That has ever been offered in Polk Co., is just received at

CRONE & WOLF'S

New two story building at INDEPENDENCE, which we will sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

We are prepared through recent arrangements made in San Francisco, to find constant sale for all kinds of Produce, and paying the highest market price for WHEAT.

We also have in connection with our store, A LARGE WAREHOUSE,

where we offer storage on good terms. 181f CRONE & WOLF.

MUST SETTLE UP.

I HAVE SOLD MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Groceries to J. G. Brown, and all those indebted to me by book account, will confer a favor, by coming forward immediately and making settlement, either by Cash or Note. J. G. Brown is authorized to settle all accounts.

W. C. BROWN.

In pursuance of arrangements just entered into as per above announcement, I make my bows to all customers of the house and desire a continuance of their favors. Those desiring good bargains in dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., will do well to remember Brown's fire proof brick, Dallas. 193m J. G. BROWN.

Notice of Final Settlement

In the County Court of Polk County, Oregon. In the matter of the estate of Sarah Wood, deceased.

John Waymire, Administrator de bonis non, of said estate, having filed his final account, in said Court, praying a final settlement of the same. Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the said application will be heard and determined at the Court House in Dallas in said County, on Tuesday the 6th day of October, 1868.

W. C. WHITSON, County Judge. 4w

SCHOOL FUND.

THERE IS ABOUT \$1,300 INTEREST due on the School Fund Bonds, and those who are in arrears, are requested to call at once and pay the same to the County Treasurer.

M. CANTERBURY, Supt. Com. Schools, Polk Co.