



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.

REVOLUTIONARY AND DISGRACEFUL.—Finding that they could not defeat the Legislature necessary to carry on the State Government until the regular session of the next Legislature, by any fair means, the republican members of the Lower House all resigned their seats save three and two of them were absent. This conduct on the part of the minority defeated the passage of the appropriation bill and left the State powerless to maintain its credit, or discharge current liabilities. It will be in vain that the revolutionists undertake to shift the responsibility for the disgraceful proceedings on to the shoulders of the Democratic majority in the House. The people will understand the motives by which the seceders were actuated and have it in their power to administer a becoming rebuke, by inviting the recreant members to occupy back seats in the future.

Gov. Woods says that the Legislature attempted to interfere with his prerogative. Who gave the Governor these "prerogatives" but the people? And did not the people reserve to them selves the right to arrest these "prerogatives" from their Governor when said Governor might be fairly presumed to have determined upon their abuse? And do not the people speak through their Legislature, and did they not demand that the appointment of Penitentiary officers be taken from the Governor and vested in the Legislature? And was the Governor very modest to enable him to defeat all this with one stroke of his pen? Lo! modesty cuts both ways—so thinks Governor Woods—we reckon.

Dick Turpin, compared with the leaders and controlling lights of the republican party, was a gentleman, christian and philanthropist. Turpin confined his operations in the line of robbing and pillaging the rich and opulent, while the republicans rob the poor almost exclusively.

For the low and paltry consideration of retaining a few pets in office that the Legislature would have displaced could a quorum be obtained, Gov. Woods advised and sanctioned the revolutionary and diabolical action of the republican members of the House in resigning their seats and thus blocking the wheels of the Government of the State.

It is generally understood about Salem that Gov. Woods advised the revolutionary course which the republican members pursued in resigning their seats and thus defeating the appropriation bill. The Governor and his followers should cease to charge the Democratic party with being a revolutionary party.

Remember that to-morrow is election day and that a vote for Seymour is a vote toward assuring your country's perpetuity. Elect Seymour and the days of the pillagers are numbered. A vote for Grant is a vote toward perpetuating thieves in high places and an earnest that you prefer continued dishonor of the government that afforded you protection instead of oppressing you. Remember these things.

A petition was numerously signed by members of the Legislature asking Hon. J. S. Smith to designate young Liggett, son of our worthy ex-Sheriff, for a cadetship at West Point. This would be an appointment worthy to be made.

Woods' Veto.

Though Gov. Woods had assailed President Johnson from one end of the land to the other, and principally upon ground of his exercise of the veto power, no sooner does an opportunity present itself than he himself goes extensively into the veto business. The Legislature passed a law making the officers of the Oregon Penitentiary elective by that body. Had this law escaped the blighting touch of the Governor, thousands of dollars would annually be saved to the State Treasury. The way the matter now stands, the Governor appoints the Penitentiary staff, and it might be fairly presumed makes this unguarded and unlimited patronage yield something for himself; else why does he hold on to it against the will of the people with such tenacity? The people are here thwarted by the action of a single individual who could have no other motive than one of selfishness in the matter. By his arbitrary action in this matter the Governor has made himself truly obnoxious to the charge of having wantonly and selfishly interposed his will to the extent of defeating the will of the people he has always misrepresented, and of perpetuating a needless burthen upon the State.

Resolution of Censure.

The House having called on Gov. Woods for information concerning penitentiary transactions from 1st to 14th of September, 1868, and the required information not being forthcoming, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Gilfray, which passed, censuring Gov. Woods and Ex-Governor Gibbs for their dereliction touching the matter.

The following is a copy of the preamble and resolution passed by the House of Representatives. The preamble fully explains the cause of the resolution:

WHEREAS, This House did on the day of October, 1868, pass a resolution, respectfully calling upon his Excellency the Governor of this State, for information with regard to the Penitentiary of this State, inquiring how many convicts had been pardoned or commuted during the last fourteen days of the administration of his immediate predecessor, Hon. A. C. Gibbs—no reports having been made by him of any pardons during that period (between the last day of August, 1868, and the 12th day of September following)—a period during which no mention is made in the report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary; and whereas, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary is the creature of the Governor, by whose will alone he is appointed or removed, and could not be exposed to this House directly, but through the Governor, who is the custodian of the records of the Penitentiary and whose duty it is to give either branch of the Legislative Assembly any information touching the public service which may properly come under his duties as prescribed by law: and whereas,

Hon. A. C. Gibbs, in his biennial message to the Legislative Assembly, on the 11th day of September, 1868, did not report the number of convicts pardoned or commuted, to the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with Art. V. Sec. 14 of the Constitution, which says "that the Governor shall report to the Legislative Assembly at its next session each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same;" and whereas, the report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary for the two years ending on the 1st day of September, 1868, reports a number of pardons, which pardons during that period were not reported to the Legislature, with the reasons for granting the same, as provided by the Constitution of this State; and whereas

His Excellency Governor Woods has failed to furnish such information as this House asked for in said resolution, in regard to what transpired at the Penitentiary during the interregnum of fourteen days, to-wit: from the 1st to 14th day of September, 1868, of which this House and the country have no information or report, and are in entire ignorance. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this House can but look upon such refusal or neglect on the part of his Excellency Governor George L. Woods, to furnish such information when respectfully asked for the same, as a breach of the courtesies which should exist between the Executive and this House, and in direct contempt of the rights and will of the people of the State; that Hon. A. C. Gibbs, in failing to comply with the requirements of the Constitution herein set forth, was derelict in his duty to the people, careless of the sacred obligations of his office, and merits the condemnation and contempt of all law-abiding citizens.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The President has addressed a letter to General Thomas Ewing in relation to the national expenses and the public debt. After recapitulating briefly the history of the public debt after the revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, he says the debt in February, 1866, was twenty-eight hundred millions. The expenditures during the last three (3) years have been respectively five hundred and twenty-three millions, three hundred and thirty-six millions, and three hundred and seventy-three millions. He proceeds to say these startling facts thus concisely stated suggested an inquiry as to the cause of this increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the Federal Government was the one great purpose which animated our people. That economy should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses which had an origin in the war, continued. They existed long after it had been brought to a triumphant close. The people having been accustomed to a rash expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of the free institutions of the country, have patiently borne the taxation of a most oppressive character. Large sums of money continue to be extorted from the people and squandered in useless extravagance. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes, the accomplishment of which requires a large standing army, the preservation of the Constitution and the subjugation of States to negro domination with a military establishment, costing in time of peace, not less than one hundred million dollars annually. Instead of one hundred and fifty million dollars annually, we have two hundred and fifty millions for these two items of expenditure. Retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy will soon overtake us and involve the country in paralyzing results. If, however, a wise economy should be adopted taxes may soon be nominally reduced not merely for the benefit of the few, but in the interest of all, and that revenue would remain sufficient for the administration of the government as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would in a few years relieve the people from the millions of interest now annually drawn from them. The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be discontinued as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and the payment of an amount of interest every fifteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in Government securities which would seek remuneration in other sources of income and would add much to the wealth of the nation upon which there is a great drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent, must evidently be gathered into the hands of the few, and would enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the leaders, and the creditors masters of the people. The letter concludes by declaring that the vital issue is, whether Congress and its arbitrary assumption of authority shall supercede the supreme law of the land; whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by thousands of tax collectors and a standing army as numerous as that now maintained, making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people, or whether the Constitution, with each and all of its guarantees, shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at an early period as practicable, that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than to be used to build up and sustain the money monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall accept the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved and the Union stand restored; that our Federal system may be unimpaired and fraternal feeling re-established; that our national strength may be renewed and expenditures diminished; that taxes may be light and the public debt once more extinguished; that it may not injuriously affect the life, property and morals of the nation.

Who are the secessionists of Oregon? The minority party which seceded the other day in Salem.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The unprecedented and extraordinary demand for Plantation Bitters is evidently owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our Druggists all complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great demand and limited supply, are but tardily executed. Be sure and get genuine.

Barman Bros., Salem, not being in any way responsible for the late Legislative break-down will be able to sell Custom made Clothing cheaper than ever.

OUTRAGEOUS MURDER.—A terrible affair took place a few days ago, between Wallula and Walla Walla. It appears that a discharged soldier, known as Fancy, from Fort Lapwai, came down to Walla Walla and got on a drunken spree, and in his phrensy mounted several horses and would have rode them off had he not been prevented by the respective owners. At last, watching a favorable opportunity, he secured one and succeeded in reaching Walla Walla. Immediately the owner of the horse, and a brother-in-law of the County Sheriff, then acting as deputy, and another man started in pursuit. They overtook him a few minutes after his arrival at Wallula, and arrested him on a charge of horse stealing. He gave himself up unresistingly into the hands of the deputy, and the four retraced their steps towards Walla Walla. Not content with guarding him, they bound his hands in a most cruel manner to the horn of the saddle, so that his misery must have been excruciating during the long ride. When about fifteen miles from the latter place, they took him one side of the road, shot him and left his body lying like a dog. When they arrived at Walla Walla, they coined a story that he had attempted to escape, and it was necessary to shoot him to prevent him making his escape. The circumstances exciting some suspicion, the Coroner repaired to the spot and held an inquest over the dead body. We have not heard the result, but it is highly probable that the grand jury will find an indictment against this party for murder. The story about the escape does not look very plausible, and is not generally believed. The matter will be thoroughly sifted to the bottom. No reason could be assigned for so foul a murder except the impression that he had considerable money about his person.—Etc. Commercial.

JOHN BILLINGS ON RATS.—Rats originally cum from Norway, and I wish they had originally stayed there. They are as unclean for as a pain in the snuff of the back. They can be domesticated dreadful easy—that is as far as getting in cupboards and eating cheese and knowing pie is concerned. The best way to domesticate them that I ever saw is to surround them gently with a steel trap. You can reason with them to a great advantage. Rats are migratorious; they migrate whenever they have a mind to. Pizen is good for rats; it softens their nature. Rats hate cats—and cats hate rats—and who don't. I suppose that there are between fifty and sixty millions of rats in America. I quote now only from memory—and don't suppose there is a single necessary rat in the whole lot. Rats enhance in number faster than shoe pegs do by machinery. One pair of healthy rats is all that any man wants to start business with, and in ninety days, without any outlay, he will begin to have rats to turn off. Rats, viewed from any platform that you can build, are unspenkably cursed.

"HIGHLY UNWRONG."—In a Grant Tanner Club torchlight procession in Chicago, one of the transparencies bore this legend: Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound Cures it. And immediately after came another which read thus: Grant And Colfax Use It. It appears some wags imposed on the ignorance of the tanned cullod pussens who carried the transparencies, and the rough joke was not discovered until after the procession had marched through several of the streets.

The republicans are about to take New Orleans. Let us have peace.

Get your Blanks at the SIGNAL Office.

THE RULE OR RUIN PARTY.—The Republican party is emphatically a rule or ruin party. In order to defeat the election of a State Librarian all the republican members of the House seceded, stampeded and vanquished; sneaked off, hid away, skulked, dodged, skeydaddled and left Salem a disgraced and despised set of wretches. The State will never again be disgraced by the presence in their seats as legislators of so venal and worthless a set of vagabonds. So mote it be.

Who are the secessionists of Oregon? The minority party which seceded the other day in Salem.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The unprecedented and extraordinary demand for Plantation Bitters is evidently owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our Druggists all complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great demand and limited supply, are but tardily executed. Be sure and get genuine.

Barman Bros., Salem, not being in any way responsible for the late Legislative break-down will be able to sell Custom made Clothing cheaper than ever.

OUTRAGEOUS MURDER.—A terrible affair took place a few days ago, between Wallula and Walla Walla. It appears that a discharged soldier, known as Fancy, from Fort Lapwai, came down to Walla Walla and got on a drunken spree, and in his phrensy mounted several horses and would have rode them off had he not been prevented by the respective owners. At last, watching a favorable opportunity, he secured one and succeeded in reaching Walla Walla. Immediately the owner of the horse, and a brother-in-law of the County Sheriff, then acting as deputy, and another man started in pursuit. They overtook him a few minutes after his arrival at Wallula, and arrested him on a charge of horse stealing. He gave himself up unresistingly into the hands of the deputy, and the four retraced their steps towards Walla Walla. Not content with guarding him, they bound his hands in a most cruel manner to the horn of the saddle, so that his misery must have been excruciating during the long ride. When about fifteen miles from the latter place, they took him one side of the road, shot him and left his body lying like a dog. When they arrived at Walla Walla, they coined a story that he had attempted to escape, and it was necessary to shoot him to prevent him making his escape. The circumstances exciting some suspicion, the Coroner repaired to the spot and held an inquest over the dead body. We have not heard the result, but it is highly probable that the grand jury will find an indictment against this party for murder. The story about the escape does not look very plausible, and is not generally believed. The matter will be thoroughly sifted to the bottom. No reason could be assigned for so foul a murder except the impression that he had considerable money about his person.—Etc. Commercial.

JOHN BILLINGS ON RATS.—Rats originally cum from Norway, and I wish they had originally stayed there. They are as unclean for as a pain in the snuff of the back. They can be domesticated dreadful easy—that is as far as getting in cupboards and eating cheese and knowing pie is concerned. The best way to domesticate them that I ever saw is to surround them gently with a steel trap. You can reason with them to a great advantage. Rats are migratorious; they migrate whenever they have a mind to. Pizen is good for rats; it softens their nature. Rats hate cats—and cats hate rats—and who don't. I suppose that there are between fifty and sixty millions of rats in America. I quote now only from memory—and don't suppose there is a single necessary rat in the whole lot. Rats enhance in number faster than shoe pegs do by machinery. One pair of healthy rats is all that any man wants to start business with, and in ninety days, without any outlay, he will begin to have rats to turn off. Rats, viewed from any platform that you can build, are unspenkably cursed.

"HIGHLY UNWRONG."—In a Grant Tanner Club torchlight procession in Chicago, one of the transparencies bore this legend: Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound Cures it. And immediately after came another which read thus: Grant And Colfax Use It. It appears some wags imposed on the ignorance of the tanned cullod pussens who carried the transparencies, and the rough joke was not discovered until after the procession had marched through several of the streets.

The republicans are about to take New Orleans. Let us have peace.

Get your Blanks at the SIGNAL Office.

STORAGE! STORAGE!

WHEAT BOUGHT. R. DOTY & CO., EOLA, 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. 2611

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.

STRAWBERRIES!

STRAWBERRIES! FOR FALL PLANTING! 13 Choice Varieties Now Ready! \$1 50 PER HUNDRED! PLANTS carefully Selected and sent by Mail at low rates. October and November is the best time to plant. COX & EARHART, Moore's Salem. 20-4w

John Hughes,

Dealer in FEED, GRAIN AND FLOUR! Paints, Oils, Varnishes, COLORS OF ALL KINDS, Glass and Putty, Groceries and Provisions. 20 Under the Legislative Hall, Holman's Block, Salem. 254

EARTH FOR SALE.

Geo. H. JULLERS offers his Farm, situated 1 1/2 miles west of Eola, and one mile north of the Rickard, and containing 100 Acres, all under fence, for Sale at a Bargain.

S. R. JESSUP, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Dallas, : : Oregon. Office—At Residence.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, on or before September 1st, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume: The Merchants' Protective Union Reference Register. Containing among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing and Rating as to Credit of over Four hundred Thousand

Of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers and public companies, in more than 20,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character and degree of Credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit.

The report and information to be given in the Register will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it believed the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By the aid of the Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register, business men will be enabled to ascertain at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the Monthly Chronicle, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half yearly volume of the Mercantile Reference Register. Price of the Merchants' Union Reference Register, Fifty dollars, for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book, should be addressed to the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 125 Broadway, (Box 2666), New York. 26-6m

From the New York Independent, Nov. 7th, 1867.

Read, think, and decide! The simple therapeutics of the Patriarchal era, when herbs "for healing the nations" were the only medicine in use, find little favor with the medical profession of the day. Yet at the early period of the world's history the ordinary term of human life was at least eight times longer than it is now. It is therefore manifest that the stamina of man has seriously declined in the lapse of ages.

It is a scientific fact that, during this process of human degeneration and decay an immense number of powerful poisons have been introduced into the medical repertoire, while the mild vegetable system of treatment exclusively practiced when the world was young, has been in a great measure abandoned by the medical profession. This is a singular coincidence, and it suggests the possibility of a direct connection between the physical deterioration of the species, and the wholesale administration of deadly mineral and other drugs. It may well be doubted whether the mineral salts and oxids, and the no less dangerous alkaloids, which chemistry has added to the pharmacopoeia, have not destroyed more lives than all the diseases they have been prescribed to cure. One thing, at least, is certain—viz: that the average term of human existence has been shortened since the days when the vegetable kingdom was the only medical dispensary known to mankind.

The truth is—and sensible people are becoming more alive to it every day—that the world is overdosed. The principles of medication are simple; but they have been so befogged by technicalities, so mystified by professional verbiage, that one half the community fancy they can neither be interpreted nor applied except by persons who have been taught to clothe the living truths of science in dead languages. It is not to the interest of "the Faculty" that the theory and practice of medicine should be simplified and popularized, and therefore the public conceive but little light from that quarter.

To prevent crime is one of the great ends of civil law, and to prevent disease should be one of the grand objects of medical science. It is better to protect than to cure, and much easier. Vital power is the natural antagonist of all the influences that militate against health—whether they exist in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, or the objects with which we come in contact, or in ourselves. Without a sufficiency of this resistant principle, there can be no reasonable hope of escaping prevailing epidemics, or of enjoying even under the most favorable external circumstances, an immunity from sickness and pain. This fact being established, the next question is, how shall a deficiency in physical and constitutional vigor be supplied? Instructed by the experience of twenty years, and sustained by the testimony of thousands of individuals of both sexes; hailing from all parts of the world, we reply that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only medicine that can be fully relied on as a protective and preventative tonic and alternative in all climates and under all contingencies. With a system strengthened and fortified by the use of this invigorant, no one who possesses common prudence need fear the effects of malaria. It is the best safeguard against infection at present known. It produces appetite; it promotes digestion; it prevents constipation; it regulates the flow of bile; it strengthens the nerves; it purifies the animal fluids; it clears the brain; and the vehicle of its medical properties being a pure diffusible stimulant, their influence is extended to every portion of the system. Mere alcoholic stimulants, though administered largely in medical practice, are not in themselves medicines; but they pervade the whole organization more certainly and swiftly than anything else that can be given. They are quickly taken up by the absorbents, and there is not a fiber of the body between the crown of the head and the sole of the foot which is exempted from their influence. Hence a spirituous stimulant is the best medium for conveying to all the organs and members of a feeble or disordered system the means whereby that system is to be recruited and regulated. It is for this purpose that the alcoholic elements is used in the preparation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is simply the instrument by which the medical virtues of the preparation are carried to their objective points and rendered active.

It is almost necessary to call the attention of dyspeptics to a medicine which is everywhere recognized as the standard specific for indigestion. In every town in the United States which contains a drug store, or a store in which drugs are sold, it is known as a remedy for stomach complaints of every class, from simple flatulency up to the most obstinate chronic torpidity of that most important organ. Its anti-bilious properties are also universally understood and appreciated; and in the West and South-west the old "Aguo cura" have been generally abandoned, and this real chologog—which actually breaks up intermittent fever within a week after the first dose is taken—adopted in their stead. In the intermittent fevers so common in malarious districts during the fall of the year it is proved equally efficacious, and it may be truly said that it combines in an equal degree the qualities of a restorative and a preventative.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, nov2-1m