atter was almost aunihilated in a band to hand

Danyer City, April 14.—Some uneasiness is felt liere at the conduct of the Sioux, Chyennes and Arapaboes. They have made unusual efforts to obtain arms and ammunition and have recently stampeded soveral herds of cattle near here. The inflicary authorities are taking every precaution possible to prevent an onthreak. A party of the First Colorade Cavalry had a fight with a party of Cheyennes 85 miles cast of here on one 19th, Two soldiers were killed and four woonded. Several Indians were killed.

Desactions, Iswa, April 14.—The emigration westward is increasing daily. Feed for stock on the plains is said to be very scarce and difficult to be obtained. The season is unusually backward, grass having scarcely made its appearance. DESVER CITY, April 14. Some uneasing

usually buckward, grass having scarcely made its appearance.
Latter Rock, Ark., April 11.—Advices from Gen. Steele are to the 7th. The expedition had reached a point about five miles south of Elkin's Forry on the Little Missonri. 25 miles from Camdon, where it was expected that Gen. Thayer, with a force from Fort Smith, would join him next day.

On the 2d Shelby attacked Steele's rear guard under Gen. Rice, with 1200 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The enemy were routed with a tose of 100 killed and wounded. Our loss was 44 killed and wounded and 15 taken presences.

On the 4th. Marsanduke with 3,000 or 4,000 airy and five pieces of artillery attacked e on the south side of Little Missouri. Af-five hours fighting, he was repulsed with a of four killed and 23 wounded; our loss

There is a large force of rebels five miles in same of Steele, but it is not expected they

will make a stand.

Nay Youk. April 15.—The Continental brings New Orleans dates to the 5th, and Alexandria dates to the 5th, and reports that Banks and staff had proceeded up the river and were reported at Grand Echo. Ample preparations lead been taken against surprise at Fort De Ressey. There was still sufficient water for transportation and gunboats to cross the fall.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Richmond Excessions has a rumor that Rarquade's forces are

aminer has a runor that Burnside's forces are landing at Newport.

Forcius Mosroz. April 17.—A Port Royal paper of the 14th reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade runor Alliance, on the 12th, near Savanuah river, where she range 12th, near Savanuah river, where she river the 12th, near Savanuah river, where she ran aground. Her cargo was valued at \$80,000. The Savanuah Republican of the 14th says the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are dying at the rate of from 20 to 35 daily.

the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are dying at the rate of from 20 to 35 daily.

KNOXVILLE, April 16.—A large mass meeting was held to day in front of the court-house. A resolution was elf. red by Parson Brownlow favoring emancipation, endursing the war policy of the Administration, and requesting Gov. Johnson to call a convention at the carliest period practicable. The resolution was carried unanimously. Gov. Johnson made a powerful and telling speech.

The guerrilla Reynolds and his command were surprised yesterday by a small force of our cavalry, and ten rebels were killed, and 15 were captured, including Reynolds, with their horses, equipments and arms.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of testh among the efficers here, when the massacre at Fort Pillow is mentioned. Several officers have been heard to say that unless Government takes retalizatory measures, they should consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrest's command they should meet. Soldiers have threatened to shoot Forrest's men now in Irving prison if they get a chance.

CHATTANCOGA, April 16.—All is quiet in the front, and no change in situations. Fifty-two non commissioned officers and privates came to our lines last night. They report that Harder's corps have been ordered away from Datton, and several teams left before they came away. 'It was believed, in the rebel camp, they were going to Virginia.

New York, April 19.—The Commercial's Washington letter has a rumor that Gen. Halleck has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and will insist upon its acceptance.

The Herald's Alexandria and Washington lines.

Herald's Alexandria and Washington natches state that Gen. Grant will appoint a Mc'Clellan to the command of the Army

the Potomao.

The Tience: Washington special says, it is remerted that Gen. Gilmore is relieved from the
command off Charleston and ordered to serve

elsewhere. Gene J. P. Hatch has been named as his successor.

Battimore, April 19.—The inauguration exercises of the Maryland Fair last night, were very imposing. President Lincoln was present, and in response to repeated calls, made a brief address. He referred to the great change which had taken place in Baltimore during the last three years. He allided to the massacre at Fort Pillow, and said that many supposed that the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to protecting colored troops: he would say to such, they are mistaken. Whenever a clear, authoriticated case was made out. ever a clear, authoriticated case was made out.
retaintion would follow. When the Govern-ment knows the facts from official sources, and ther substantiste reports, retribution will be sately given. The President's remarks were varmly respected and especially his remarks

The schemer Bell, from Mobile was summoned to sucrender and fired into by the steamer Marigoid within five hundred yards of Moro Castle. A claim for damages will be sent to Washington by the Caban Government.

Matamoras dates to the 26th of March, report no demonstrations undeyet by the French. The expedition would not be ready to have Kess Croz until after April 1st.

NEW YOUR. April 20.—Grant reviewed the 6th and 10th corps on the 18th, also the reserve artillery and the 3d division of cavaler.

Maj. Forbes returned on the 19th from a recommonance through Centerville, bringing a few

on the 19th from a re-conneisance through Centreville, bringing a few of Moseby's men as prisoners.

The rabel cavatry in the vicinity of Lees-burg have several available teams and taken them towards Upperville. Gen. Lowell imme-diately fullowed them with a brigade of cavatry from Vicana, supported by Gen. Tyler with a brigade food Fairfax Court House, to give them battle.

NEW YORK, 20 .- Alexandria letter of the

NEW YORK. 20.—Alexandria letter of the 3th says, the rebels are burning all the cotton on Bed river and Guchita.

WASHINGTON, Agril 20.—The following has been received by the Navy Department:

Carno, April 19.—Zo Gideon Welles.—I have received private Jesters from Red river, one dated Grand Echo, the 13th, and another from Alexandria of the same date, stating that the army under Banks met with a reverse on the 3th, near Manelield. The samy fell back, and on the next day the rebels attacked them again and were whipped. Loss have you both sides. Admiral Porter, when last heard from, axas 40 miles above Grand Echo.

Bigued.

A. M. PENNOCK,

Elect Captain.

Cameramento. April 18.—Hedges rehel rigade attacked C.I. Gillespie a forces at antiville. Kg., on the 12th, and was repulsed illespie pursued the rebels with 800 men of a 14th and 65th Kentucky, and surprised seman the 14th, compediat Halfmon mounts, especially a prisoners, 200 horses, 400 ides, 200 stand small arms and camp equipments. Eighty-five robule were killed and madded. A large amount of stolen property as recovered and given to the citizens. The hell magen train was captained and burned, at less was one killed and four wounded.

Camer, 30.—An expedition composed of 100 scaley, and a rection of attilers arrived at release to night from a scoot towards White ser, beinging 50 of Price's mules and 119 isomars.

On Satarday Inst. the jury, in the case People as Willey, for the marrier of Sixten, brought in a vardet of murder in

as found guilty yesterday morning on the 2d degree, and sentenced to the acy for 20 years.—House News.

DEANGER - Over a milition of oranges were colved at San Francisco in two weeks, The Oregon Statesman. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1864.

For President in 1864 ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For Presidential Electors - Georgi L. Woods, or useo, H. L. George, of Liun: Jus. F. Gazley, or useday. uneo, H. L. George, of Linn: Jan. F. Gazl ouglas. For Congress - J. H. D. Henderson, of Lane. For State Printer-H. L. Pittock, of Multi-For Judge of 2d Judicial District. R. E. Str.

Lane.

Prosecuting Attorney.—J. F. Watson, of Douglas
For Judge of 3d Judicial District.—R. P. Bolse, o farion.
For Prosecuting Attorney.-Rufus Mallory, of arion.
4th Judicial District—For Prosecuting Attorney.
W. Hodgkinson, of Maltnomah.
5th Judicial District—For Judge—Jon G. Wilson,

For Prosecuting Attorney,-C. R. Meige of Wason San Francisco Agency.-L. P. Finnen, 629 Washington street. San Francisco, Cal., is the authorized again for the firancians, and will transact all business for our of

fice at Statesman has a Lorger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

THE KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLU-

TIONS.

In another column will be found the celebrated resolutions introduced and passed in the Kentucky Legislature in November, 1798, which have been incorporated into the democratic platform of this State. They go to s greater length in declaring the right of resist nce to Federal laws and authority, than we supposed last week when our hasty comment was made. Those passed by the Virginia Legislature a mouth later, expressed the same sentiment and ideas, but, no a distinguished historian remarks, "were drawn up with more deliberation, and with a more studied avoidance of phraseology that could be made the subject misconstruction."

Although the other States were invited to express similar opinion, they all declined to do so, while all the New England States. New York and Delaware expressly condemned the pernicions doctrine, and the disapproval of the people was so marked and decided, that pullie men were ashamed to cite them in discussions of State policy, until the attempt of South Carolina to destroy the Federal Union by nullification called out a defence of her treason from her friends and abettors. Mr. Hayne, in the famous debate in the Senate in January. 1830, "claimed for a State the right, not only to disregard a law of Congress which it may deem unconstitutional, but to determine for it. self the unconstitutionality of an act, as well makes in our blockade. as the mode and measure of redress," and founded this claim upon the authority of the subjects, and without the hope of ultimate recresolutions of 1798-99. He also argued at ognition by the B.itish nation, the rebellion great length that the Supreme Court had no could not have lived half a year. We have power to decide upon the constitutionality of not been fighting alone the rebels of the South. everywhere meet misrepresention with truth. an act and that the constitution was not a We have not been contending mainly against and noisy abuse with calm reasoning. And compact between the people but between the the Confederate States. It is not the privateers States in their corporate capacity, and that of Jeff. Davis that have driven half our comthese being sovereign and equal, having no merce from the seas. But it is the British nacommon superior, these could be no tribunal above their authority to decide whether the compact had been violated; and the Federal rebels who occupy the Southern part of the Expension of the Union writing for government was bound to acquiesce in the sol- United States, and if meantime the navy can Walla Walla under date of April 16th, says:

the compact, not one of the parties to it. Yet other nations combined, not less than half a Owybee, where, I understand, they are to be the argument, us he has now stated it, makes million of veteran soldiers, and arms and rou- Boise, before proceeding into the Indian countries. the argument. as he has now stated it, makes the government itself one of its own creators. It makes it a party to that compact to which it owes its own existence. For the purpose of erecting the constitution on the basis of a compact to the mands, but we will be stimulated by the signal erecting the constitution on the basis of a compact to which it makes it a party to that compact to which it owes its own existence. For the purpose of mands, but we will be stimulated by the signal that the constitution on the basis of a compact to which it makes it a party to that compact to which it owes its own existence. For the purpose of mands, but we will be stimulated by the signal guard. The civalry will be employed in scouring the plains a search of the Indians. pact, the gentleman considers the States as right temper to do it. parties to that compact; but as soon as the

ers continued to play upon the passions and ignorance of the Southern people, and at length preparations for armed resistance were made. The firmness of President Jackson averted civil war for that time.and the masterly tleman of this town, from Senator Harding : exposition of the principles of government contained in his celebrated proclamation of December, 1832, convinced the Southern people of their error. "The constitution," he arwhether it be formed by compact between the

gued, "forms a government, not a league; and States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are interested, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States. They retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as comfitute, jointly

with other States, a single nation, cannot from that period possess any right to secode, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation. To say that any State may secode at pleasure from the Union, is to say that the United States is not a

Thus comlemned by Congress, the President, and the people, these pernicious heresics were supposed to be baried beyond hope of resurrection. It has remained for the democracy of this latter day to revive them in defence of the more infamous treason of Jeff Davis and his co-workers in iniquity, and it will be the duty and the pleasure of the loyal people of these United States to consign them N

gastic strides in this county.

It was expected that all the works for the iron-stad Commobe would be taken out by the session of the rebel convention.

BEITISH AID TO THE CONFEDERATES. When the first mutterings of treason and war in the South began to force upon us the painful conviction that civil was was inevitable, loval men looked to England with confidence for encouragement and support. Not for material aid—men, money, or material of war-for we knew too well the careful prudence which had always kept British statesmen out of "entangling alliances" which did not promise their nation commercial advantages or increase of power-but for kindly sympathy and honest abstinence from acts which would aid and emboden the rebels. We expected this, because of the well known aversion of the British public to Slavery, and because that nation has so often passed through the painful ordeal of civil war. Remembering the wars of the Roses and of Cavaliers and Covenanters, the Irish rebel.

Italy increase her army and navy, and boasts that she pan dispose of a force of two boasts that she pan dispose of a abstinence from acts which would aid and emlions, and Sepov revolt, it was natural to expect British countenance if not British assistance on the side of law, order, and good government.

But a brief experience of the war showed

But a brief experience of the war showed our error. Starting out with professions of impartial neutrality, the belligerent rights of the rebels were acknowledged with indecent haste. Repeating those professions, thousands of tons good beginning in the political campaign of warlike material were shipped in British vessels to the South. Still protesting neutrality, pirate steamers, built in British yards, monned by British subjects, sailed from British ports to prey upon our commerce. When eighteen months of war has made small progress toward subduing the rebellion, and the stain of Bull Run and Chickabominy had not yet been of right, it is our duty to ensure that the voice effected by the glary of Vielebberg, Gattyaburg of Oregon utters on uncertain sound. Our ened by our disasters, advocated in Parliament the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and hope in loyal hearts, and strike terror to impudently comparing the traitor Davis to the the rebels and their copperhead sympathizers. patriot Washington, and giving to the former | We must not be content with nominal majorithe credit of having "given birth to a new na-

Now with the successes of another eighteen months to enlighten them, they consider the cause of the South hopeless. Afraid of reclamations for depredations on our commerce committed by their piratical steamers, which to enforce, they reluctantly consent to arrest the additious to the pirate fleet which British merchants have prepared to furnish; but shipmats of supplies of which the confederates are sailly in need, still find their way in British vessels through every opening which accident

Without this practical assistance from British

compact is made, then he chooses to consider the general government, which is the offspring of that compact, not as one of its offsprings, but as one of its parties, and so, being a party, has not the power of judging on the terms of compact. Pray, sir, in what school is such reasoning taught I'

Placed in this absurd light before the people, the treason of South Carolina was no longer defended in Congress, but the designing leaders continued to glay upon the passions and for the extra trouble.

It is just possible that England may demur to our intitle bill—may think it too large, or have some other of the objections common to reluctant decline to come forward with the ready cash. In case she is refractory and obstinate, it will be only the work of a little time to make such reprisals upon her commerce as will pay the damage, and at the same time restore to us our former share of the carrying trade of the world. Meantime Canada and Vancouver's Island will serve to pay interest and for the extra trouble.

Furney Serve — Darks to Aprit firm —Garibal distribution on the 36, and was received to our forward with the ready cash. In case she is refractory and obstinate, it will be only the work of a little time to make such reprisals upon her commerce as will pay the damage, and at the same time restore to us our former share of the carrying trade of the world. Meantime Canada and Vancouver's Island will serve to pay interest and decline to come forward with the ready cash. In case she is refractory and obstinate, it will be only the work of a little time to make such reprisals upon her commerce what Government they prefer as will pay the damage, and at the same time restore to us our former share of the carrying trade of the world. Meantime Canada and Vancouver's Island will serve to pay interest and decline to come forward with the ready cash. In case she is refractory and obstinate, it will be only the work of a little time to make such reprise and decline to come forward with the ready cash. In case she is refract It is just possible that England may demor and for the extra trouble.

> The following extracts we make by permission, from private letters received by a gen-Jan 20, 1861 — Lincoln is honest, and has, in my oppolon, as m ch good useful scene as any of the can

rates to a National Convention, choose such as what vote for him.

Feb. 23, 1884.—"I think we had better make a herough abolition of shavery, and treat the negroes hereafter as necessiry may require. Emancipation is now practically complete. It is a fixed facts and I think we may as well counterese acting upon it. I shall vote for subtoining an amendment to the constitution to prohibit slavery, and shink Oregon had better adopt it at the next session of the Legislature."

Truly, the world does move,

ar Mr. Henderson, the Union nominee for Con gress, ashire-sed the people of Roseburg, on the 11th amount at least half a million more. Her fair inst. A business letter from a gentleman of that place was to begin March 28th. The net proceeds

agreeably disappointed as all. He made a sound and constrainty logical speech, which had a very good et. lect upon the people. He will carry this county by 50 or 300 majority."

feel upon the people. He will carry this county by 230 or 300 majority.

A correspondent of the State Journal, speaking of the same speech, says:

"He began by hying down general principles, which throu men and scessionists claim to hold, attke. He then proceeded to apply them to the present contest with telling effect. He showed that slavery agitation was as much the work of the South as the North; that the present relacilion is without excuse or justification; that the secoded States began the war; that the right of secession is a monstrons fallacy, without foundation in our government; that it is not only the right but the sworm duty of the government to make as e of crery means in its power to supprese the excellent, and that in so doing it is justifiable in using any and every kind of property, and that it had just as good a right to take the slave of Southern planters as the sons of Northern taborars.

to take the slaves of Southern planters as the sons a Northern Laborars.

Mr. Henderson then alloated to the distinction between the races, and repetited the slander that Union men are in favor of giving negroes equal politic-rights in our midst, and of amalgamating with them

The Democrat is jubilant because no It certainly was strange and unexpected.

THE RUBPEAN WAR MUDDLE.

The Englishjournals, while deploring the consequences of a war in Europe, assure their readers that pese will probably be restored.

The French ournals attack England, and lay to her suppletiess and want of faith the danger which are respectively. danger which not menaces Europe.

The Danish efficial organs assert that their

government camot accept an armistica involving the evacuation of Schleswig.
In all the fighing, the Danes are worsted.
The Emperorof Austria asserts that Schleswig is occupied as a pledge, and not with a view to evacuate.

view to conquest

Italy increase her army and navy, and

situation in Eurose, thanks to the stupidity of

cut and run.

The Union party of Oregon has made a With an excellent ticket, a good platform, and the prestige which a large convention, harmo-nious and enthusiastic, furnishes, we commence under favorable auspices the struggle which will undoubtedly realt in the choice by large majorities of the Usion capdidates. Following the States of the Eastern slope, whose earlier election must result in such a triumph of Union sentiment as will inspire encouragement

ties. Our vote must have a significance beyoud the mere election of our worthy candidates. It must signify unmistakably and overwhelmingly our approval of the measures adopted by the administration for suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union.

we have shown both ability and determination To insure such a result, however, there is work to do. We have an enemy to vanquish who is wily and onscrupulous. Desperate for-No effort will be spared of vindictive abuse, or vile misrepresentation, to impose upon the ignorant or lead off the wavering. We cannot expect to walk over the track, or to stand idly by and have victory rest upon our banners .-There must be a thorough canvass. The Union men of every county and every precinct should organize a system of earnest effort, and this should be done at once, systematically and thoroughly.
Union men! let us to work, and close the

United States, and if meantime the navy can protect our merchant ships—well and good. If not, for the present commerce must shift for showed clearly how ridiculous were these positions, remarking forcibly that, if they were admitted, the Union would be a "mere rope of sand." binding nobody, effecting nothing.—"Who does not see," said he, "the utter confusion of ideas involved in this claborate and and systematic argument? The constitution, it is said, is a compose between States; the States then, and the States only, are parties to the compact. How comes the general government itself a purpy? Upon the honorable gentleman's hypothesis, the general government is the result of the compact. The constitution added to the account. We will have more ships of war, and better ones, than any two ones to either for the parties of the compact. The constitution is the result of the compact the creature of ships of war, and better ones, than any two ones to either for the parties to the comment which Mr. Seward is keeping at the State Department has omitted a clipper ship or two or some such trifling matter, they can then be added to the account. We will have more ships of war, and better ones, than any two ones to either for A pril 16th, says:

The coming military expedition which will leave here about the 25th inst., promises to be an excessful one. It will be companies of the 1st Cavalry Oregon Volontones and the sancessful one. It will be companies of the 1st Cavalry Oregon Volontones and E—numbering something near one hundred men. Lately the ranks of Company E were swellen to the number of two companies of the 1st Cavalry Oregon Volontones and the number of with an ancessful one. It will be an opposite or the dead of April 16th, says:

The close of the rebellion will be an opposite or the number of two companies of the 1st Cavalry Oregon Volontones settle.

The close of the rebellion will be an opposite or the number of two companies of the 1st Cavalry Oregon Volontones settle.

The close of the rebellion will be an opp

FOREIG NEWS .- DATES TO APPIL 6TH .- Garibal

sinds at Vielle.

Later news states that there is difficulty about the acceptance of the Crewn by Maximilian.

The Prossians had drivers in the Danish outposts and occupied a position 2,309 yards nearer Duppel than before. The works were injured by bombard.

ment.
Liverspoot, April 9.—It is stated that Maximilian will positively accept the crown on the 10th, and sail for Mexico on the 13th April.

SANITARY FAIR. - The great Fair at Brooklyn, N. Y., realized \$375,000 for the Sanitary Commission, and it was thought when the remaining articles were sold at auction, the proceeds would amount to fully \$400,000. The Fair at Cincionati yielded \$250,000-that at Boston \$150,000-that of Albany \$80,000, and the one at Chicago \$75,000. The whole sums up \$930,000, and it is confidently expected that New York city will increase the amount at least half a million more. Her fair of these fairs go to the U. S. Sanitary Fund,

and for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. To T'Vanit is a great admirer of one of the Chapman pirates—Harpending. When the pirate, with a profane abjuration, declared he would never swear allegiance to a government he hated, T'Vault eried "Bully for Harpending!" In the same number of the T" Vauitinger, Cul. Kelly's name figured in big type as T'Vault's favorite for Congress. It is difficult to tell which T'Vault most admires, Harpending or Kelly. Harpending is his favorite pirate-Kelly, his favorite candidate. What is the bond of union ? Sympathy with the rebellion ?

POLE COUNTY. April 15, 1803.

ED. STATERMAN: I am informed that the "fugleman" and the "old hoss" held a "large and enthusiastic" copperhend revival at Bridgeport to day. The speakers were the learned and elequent "fugleman," and the "old hoss." The large and respectable audience was composed of the "sold hoss" and the "fugleman." The "hardy veoluling and the "fugleman and the "fugleman and the "fugleman and the "fugleman and the fugleman and the fugleman and the fugleman and the fug We think Kelly rather the best of the trio. FROM BOISE.—Mr. Baker, who has spent

perhead democracy. Jos. S. Smith, who was nomi-nated by the confederates to run against Bules for Judge in the third district, has declined to be succibody's house was burglariously entered during segment for which we have given him credit. Will the democracy think it worth while to put up any one

ing affairs in Banks' Division: Rebels were at Satine, 3,500 strong. On the morning of the 8th Banks sent forward (cavalry, with supply trains, 100 wagons, from Natchitoches. They soon began skirmishing with enemy, and found them in force at Pleasant Hill. The commander of cavalry, thinking rebel force small, sent a message General Banks to that effect, and asked for reinforcements. Ransem's division was sent forward and 7 cannon, which the enemy captured. Enemy took our supply trains, and killed and wounded a large number of our men, and took many prisoners. As they approached, Gen. Smith forces, which were in line of battle, opened line and let the fleeing troops pass. Before enemy came up, Smith closed his line and drove enemy back. In the morning, Gen. Smith attacked enemy under Kirby Smith. Taylor, Magrader and Holmes, driving them back. The Union forces took a number of prisoners, and killed and wounded more than the rebels did the day before. Banks fell back to Grand Ecore, on account of short raticus, and sent a messenger to Admiral Porter, 50 miles above, to return with transports containing supplies. As boats came down, enemy appeared on the banks of the river, and the stream being — [Here the line broke between Red Bluffs and Marysville,—OPERATOR.] miles above, to return with transports containing supplies. As boats came down, enemy appeared on the banks of the river, and the stream being —[Here the line broke between Red Bluffs and Marysville,—OPERATOR.]

this compact each State acceded as a State and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to it-self, the other party; that the Government crea-ted by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delega-ted to itself; since that would have made its dis-cretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure

redress.
2. Peroleed, That the Constitution of the Uni-2. Pesoleed, That the Constitution of the United States, having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies, and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations, and no other crimes whatsoever; and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the states reserved to the states reserved. reserved to the states respectively, or to the people," therefore the act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and initialed, "An Act in addition to the act ini-tuled An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," as also the act passed by them on the — day of June, 1798, initialed "An Act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the United States" (and all their other acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes, other than those so enumerated in the Constitution), are altogether void and of no force; and that the power to create, define, and punish such other erimes is reserved, and, of right, appertains sole-ly and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory.

erims is reserved, and, of right, appertains solely and exclusively to the respective States, each
within its own territory.

3. Resolved, That it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the
amendments to the Constitution, that "the powers
not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the pressbeing delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all
lawful powers respecting the same did of right
remain, and were reserved to the States or the
people; that thus was manifested their determination to rotain to themselves the right of judging
how for the licentiousness of speach and of the
press may be abridged without lessening their
useful freedom, and how far those abuses which
cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated, rather than the use be destroyed. And
thus also they guarded against all abridgment by
the United States of the freedom of religious opinious and exercises, and retained to themselves the
right of contenting the same of the COPPERIEND MERTING AT DALLAS.—The throughout by the United States of the freedom of religious opinities of the control of the

er alien friends, not delegated by the constitu-

Exercised Dispercive at Statement

Special Dispercive at Statement

**Washington, April 21—Whiteve quosition is finally satisfy in Hones to-day. Washington of Ital Billions, moved an anondment of Tax Bill statisgy and an anondment of Tax Bill statisgy took on hand, which was jost. Tax was the life and the statement of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the States now existing shall be constituted in the Constitution of the States now existing shall be constituted in the Constitution of the States now existing shall be constituted in the Constitution of the States now existing shall be constituted in the Constitution of the States now existing shall be constituted in the Constitution of the States now existing shall be constituted in the Constitution of the States now existing shall be constituted in the migration of the States now existing shall be constituted in the constitution of the Constitution

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Framiner has the following: Rebel prisoners who have arrived at Washington state Lee's force on Rapidan at 60,000. Lee's army had received 7 days' rations for a forward movement.

Letters from Norfolk, give particulars of the rebel attack on Plymouth, N. C., and assault on Fort Geary. They were repulsed with fearful loss.

Baltimone, April 22.—The American has advices that state the steamer Norfolk was taken possession of to bring important dispatches to Gene. Butler. The captain reports that the rebel ram came down with a few miles of Plymouth N. C., on the 18th, and attacked our fleet, and sunk several of our gumboats. Great excitement prevails at Plymouth, and it was expected we would have to evacuate our position.

Cafro, April 21.—Dispatch boat from Genoral Lyon from Red river brings the following regarding affairs in Banks' Division: Rebels were at Sabine, 3,500 strong. On the morning of the Sth Banks sent forward jeavalry, with supply trains, 100 wagons, from Natchitoches. They soon began skirmishing with enemy, and found them in force at Pleasant Hill. The commander of cavalry, thinking rebel force small, sent a message General Banks to that effect, and asked for ren.

[Here the line broke between Red Bluffs and Marysville.—OPERATOR.]

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798.

1. Resolved, That the several States composing United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government: but that by a compact under the style and tille of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes. Alegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own, self-government; and that whensoever the General Government; and that whensoever the General Government is act are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to take from the States all the powers are assumed which have not been delegated, an unlification of the act is the rightful remedy; that every State has a natural right in this compact each State acceded as a State, and is the power are assumed which have not been delegated, and consequency of the constitutional remedy; that every State has a natural right in the compact causes son feederis) to nullify of their own authority all assumptions cases not within the compact (cases non federis) to nallify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits: that without this right they would be under the dominion absolute and unlimited, of whoseever might exercise this right of judgment for them: that, nevertheless, this commonwealth, from motives of regard and respect for its co-States, has wished to communicate with them on the subject: that with them alone it is proper to communicate, they alone being parties to the compact, and solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the powers exercised under it, Congress being not a party, but merely the creature of the compact, and subject as to its assumptions of power to the linal judgment of those by whom and for whose use itself and its powers were all created and modified, &c.

[We omit part of the last resolution, which is

[We omit part of the last resolution, which is very long, and mainly a repetition of the ideas expressed in the previous ones. The first contains the soul of the whole, and may be relied on as a true copy of the text. It will be observed to diffor somewhat from the version given by a cotom-

HIT HIM AGAIN!

DALLAS, April 19, 1864.

Eb. Statesman: The following resolution was passed, mannimously, by the Polk County Democratic Convention:

Solves the faithful, a flag pole raised, &c. We have not a chief at chiram, a received a report of the gathering, but learn from the faithful, a flag pole raised, &c. We have not a received a report of the gathering, but learn from the faithful, a flag pole raised, &c. We have not a gentleman who was present that some mercilearation, a made of the Union league, and went through the form of the Union league, and went through the form of the Union league, and went through the form to the Union league, and went that the form to the Union league, and went through the form to the Union league, and went through the form to the Union league, and the Union league, and the Union league, and the through the form to the Union league, and the Union league the learn something the learn solution to the Union league that the le

Ge We often hear young man say that the time

DIED.

In Portland, April 16th, at 6 A.M., Charity C., wife of Capt. Alex. P. Ankeny, a matice of Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., aged 49 years.

At Port Townsend, April 8th, Mary Rachel, infant daughter of Fred. A. and Lizzle D. Wilson.

At Olympia, April 16th, Geo. N. Scott, aged 28 years.

Near Harrisburg, Linn county, Martha Ann, daughter of Willoughby and Elizabeth J. ne Charchill, April 18th, aged 10 years.

On the 21st inst., of Consumption, George Cline, of Albany inged 65 years.

Near Lebanon, on the 16th inst., of typhoid fever, John W. Brandenburg, aged 60 years.

At Phillips' Ranch, Indian Valley, Ogu, Mrs. Cordella Ann rollivan, axed 27 years.

Public Speaking.—The cauditates for office in Clack-nuas county will address their fellow elitiens as follows: At Miferankie, May 23; dock Creek, Mry 24; Young's, May 25; Matton's, May 26; Upper Modell, May 27; Beaver Greak, May 25; Heasant Hill, May E; Lower Modalla, May 31; Marquant's, June 1; Oregin City, June 4; Commercing on each day at 1 o'clock, p.M. at the usual places of public speaking.

An ordinance to levy and collect taxes, for the facal year, commercing December, 1883.

Secrios 1. The people of the City of Salem do ordina as follows: That a tax of three mills on the dollar, bet, and the same is, hereby heriod upon all property within the corporate limits of the City of Salem, made taxable by law, for city purposes.

Sec. 2. That all assessed taxes shall be paid to the City Collector on or before the first day of August, 1864, and each

Collector on or before the first day of August, 1964, and each and every tax-payer failing to pay his or their taxes, on or before said time, shall pay, in addition thereto, the sum of two per cent, for the use and benefit of the City Collector.

Sec. 3. That notice of the passage of this ordinance shall be given by publication in the Oregon Statesman for four consecutive weeks.

Sat. 4. The assessment shall be made by the Recorder is the same manner as required in Ordinance No. 23.

Passed April 15, 1864.

4.88

P. S. KNIGHT, Recorder.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold,

nd similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serior ulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections of tentis-BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

tre compounded so as to reach directly the sent of the dis-ase and give almost instant relief.

Agents for California, Redington & Co., San Francisco, 106 Sanitary Conquests,-Milton says, in the greatest of

Sanitary Gonquests.—Milton says, in the greatest of his aomists:

Peace hath her victories

Not less reconved than var.

The victories which Bristol's Sarsaparilla has been daily achieving for the past thirty years have been of this class. They have involved the defeat of almost all human conjuicates. Serofulous disorders have been routed, cancers enpunced, tumors obliterated, abscesses healed, cancers enpunced, amount of the liver cared, and distempers originating in an acrid condition of the secretions and corruption in the blood, rapidly overcome. Scores of cases a hopeless as this of Mr. Alexander Mann, of Rochester, New York, whose tougue, mouth, and facial muscles were nearly cone, have been brought to a trimplant issue, and it a known that in more than twenty thousand instances the mest make and external diseases have been promise the mest make and external diseases have been promise the mest make the external diseases have been promise the mest make the external diseases have been promise keep the article.

THEATER.

IN MOORES' HALL.

MAN GER G. B. WALDROS

Brilliant and Renowned Tragedsune, JULIA DEAN

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY SUPPORTED BY GEORGE B. WALDRON,

Miss Frances R. Gass, And a Star Company On TUESDAY, April 26th, Will be performed the great Tragedy translated from the German expressly for JULIA DEAN Hayne, entitled,

GRISELDIS. GRISKLDIS JULIA DEAN HAYNE ORIANA Miss FRANCES R. GASS. Queen Genevra. Mrs G. B. Waldron PERCIVAL of WALES. G. B. WALDRON.

-To conclude with the Langhable Farce ETON BOY.

Fanny (Eton Boy) Miss Frances E. Gass. Sally: Mrs. G. B. Waldron. Other characters by company. Admission, \$1. Doors open at 7‡. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

ED. STATESMAN: The following resolution was passed, manifered, That this Union has not been dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any seconded State shall be put down and subdued, either by force of Pederal arms or by the voluntary submission of such State to the authority of the Constitution, then such State shall thereby be restored to all the rights and privileges, as a State of this Union under the Constitution of such State, including the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions according to the Constitutions and laws of such State, free cluding the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions according to the Constitution and laws of such State, free from all Congressional or Executive control or dictation.

The same resolution was kicked out of O'Meara's Copperhead State Convention at Albany, by 11 consess in favor of it, to 76 against. Polk county democrats, how do you do? Don't you feel a light the chilly?

The Polk County Democratic Convention voted in the Constitution, thus: Kelly, 71; Hayden, 14.

For Presidential electors, Wait got 85 votes.

Sally,

Admission, \$1. Doors open at 7‡. Curtain rises at 1 w8 octock.

Sheriff Sate.

String of the county in the County in the county of the same provided point and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in the court hause door in Dailas, in said county, or Sate in the right, title and interest of said W. J. Manney, defendant above massed, in and to the following democrats, how do you do? Don't you feel a light the chilly?

The Polk County Democratic Convention voted in the court of the county of the count