

Public Speaking.—The Union candidates for county officers in Douglas county will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places, to-wit: On Tuesday, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. W. ...

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1864.

### FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For President Electors.—George L. Woods, of ...  
For Vice President.—J. H. D. Henderson, of Lane.

The State has a larger circulation than any other paper in the State, and is the best medium for advertising.

### THE RESOLUTIONS OF '98—THEIR ORIGIN, AND THE ELECTORING SCHEME—A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE "ALLEN AND SEDITION LAWS."

We Americans, considered as a nation, being yet in the spring time of life, are in the habit of looking forward rather than backward.

For this reason, when any turn in our affairs calls attention to a period or transaction in our history of fifty or sixty years ago, it is sometimes hard on the public to get itself correctly informed at all points.

The Democratic candidate for Congress, and his advocates, when driven to the wall upon the manifest and palpable secession teachings and arguments of the resolutions, are in the habit of appealing to the name of their author, Jefferson, and the occasion which called them forth, as a sufficient explanation and vindication of the otherwise objectionable language of the act.

Well, then, how come these resolutions to be passed by the two solitary States, and repudiated, or ignored, by all the rest, although solemnly and fraternally adjured to approve them?

This is the general statement of the case, as it is being peddled from the stamp, and by the papers of the party, who have allowed themselves in their blindness, to be assailed with these resolutions. By seeking to make it appear that the Federal government had been guilty of some gross outrage or usurpation at that time, they hope to find an excuse for their own conduct.

July the 17th, 1798. At that time France was at war with England, and the unpurified French Directory was engaged by its alien emissaries throughout the United States, in defaming the administration and attempting to stir up the people to take the side of France as against their own government.

The same end and in the same spirit, France had dismissed our minister, and refused to recognize his successor, was capturing our ships and cargoes upon the high seas; in short, was practically at war with us.

It was a critical moment, and the worst might have happened, had not this outrageous foreign interference and aggression been met at once by adequate measures and a firm front.

By the law of nations, a citizen of our country has no right to live or be in another, against the will of the nation, and can lawfully be required to leave it whenever the supreme government be that what it may, thinks its own safety or interest requires it.

The "Sedition Law," passed the same summer and for the same cogent reasons as the "Act concerning Aliens," was entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

These, fellow citizens, are the true causes and motives which led to the formation of these resolutions against the government of the United States, or either House of Congress, or the President, with intent to defame them, or bring them into disrepute, or to excite against them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition, or with intent to excite any unlawful combination, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any lawful act of the President, or to excite generally to oppose or resist any such law or act, or to aid or abet, or encourage any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States.

And this is the true meaning of the phrase "freedom of the press," as known to the common law, and the American constitution, as distinguished from a censorship of the press, by which no one could publish anything, good, bad, or indifferent, until submitted to a government officer and by him approved.

It aimed to punish all governments should, insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, conspiracy to oppose the execution of the laws, or the publishing of false, scandalous and malicious matter generally, or against the President or Congress with the like evil intent.

A later dispatch dated New York, May 20, at five o'clock this morning, the sixth corps, equipped by Hays, was ordered to the right, to the left, and advanced against the enemy's works.

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### LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH.

Federal Victory in Western Virginia. Shock of an Earthquake at San Francisco. Gold, 182 and 183.

New York, May 20.—A dispatch dated Headquarters of Potomac, May 19th, says that five o'clock this morning the sixth corps, equipped by Hays, was ordered to the right, to the left, and advanced against the enemy's works.

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### FROM PEN D'ORVILLE.

The following extracts we make by permission from a letter received by a gentleman of this town, dated "Pen d'Orville mission, Missoula county, Idaho Territory, February 25th, 1864."

As you requested it I will send you occasionally a few lines, to let you know how the wind blows in the Rocky Mountains, and if you still wish to hear me, of course you cannot expect much of interesting news from an isolated hermit like me.

For the last two weeks we have had some considerable excitement in this part of the world. First, a vigilance committee was formed up at the Stinkingwater mine, to break up one of the most formidable sets of robbers that could well be formed in any country.

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### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

This singular piece of political expression is exceedingly well calculated to accommodate the different minds and opinions of the persons who compose that party, as they are not very scrupulous about principle or consistency.

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The Mountaineer gives the particulars of a sad occurrence, which took place at Hot Springs on Saturday, May 14th, resulting in the drowning of a Mr. Jenkins and his son, and Mr. James Laughlin.

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