s following times and places, vis: Canyon ville, May 170s; Leoking Glass, Thursday, 19th; Ros

Public Speaking .- The condidates for office in Clark Speaking.—The candidates for other in there-ty will address their fellow-citizete as follows: At, May 29; Rock Creek, May 24; Young's, May 25; May 30; Upper Matsila, May 27; Beaver Creek, Picannt Hill, May 30; Lower Helalin, May 31; 2, Jane 1; Oregon City, Jane 4; Continuoning or at 1 o'clock, r.m. at the usual piaces of pathle

pessing to communice at 11, a. M.

To the Publici—The Union candidates of Polk county ill address their fellow-citizens, as follows: Ricitzopert sundry, May 24th; Lucklamute, at R. W. Simpson's, Wednessy, Eth; Lanc, at Davidson's School House, Thursday, Stit; Manmouth, Friday, Mith; Rola, Saturday, Peth; Dong, at at Stone's School House Monday, 30th; Jackson, Peasant IIII Church Tuesday, Mat; Seit Lake, Townsend's, Wednessy, June 1st; Bethed, Thursday, 24; Dallas, Friday, A. Heesting at each place to commune at 1 o'clock, e. M. The opposition exhelicitudes for county offices are invited to anyone with us.

stay, May 12; Belpassi, Priday, May 18; Siverton, rday, 14; Jefferson, Monday, 18; Scio, Tuesday, 17; non, Wednesday, 18; Brownsville, Thursday, 19; Har-irg, Friday, 20. Speaking to begin at 1, r. s.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1864. San Francisco Agency. J. P. Fisner. 629 Washington street. San Francisco, Cal., is the authorized agent for the Statement, and will transact all business for our of-

For President in 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For Presidential Electors -George L. Woods, of For State Printer, H. L. Pittock, of Multinomah, For State Printer, H. L. Pittock, of Multinomah, For Judge of 2d Judicial District, H. E. Stratten. Prosecuting Attorney. J. P. Watson, of Douglas. For Judge of 3d Indicial District. - R. P. Boise, of

For Prosecuting Attarney.-Rufus Mallory, of 4th Judicial District-For Prosecuting Attorney. E. W. Hodgkinson, of Multnomah. 5th Judicial District.—For Judge.—Jos. G. Wilson, of Wasson,
For Prosecuting Attorney,-C. R. Maigs of Wasson,

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF '98-THEIR ORIGIN, AN ELECTIONEERING SCHEME-A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE "ALIEN 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. It is only among a people who are, to use a common phrase, "Have Beene," that the study of their past becomes more attractive than the future. Besides, with us, the newspaper is the great medium of information, and it, partaking largely of the general spirit, is, in the main, only concerned about the present.

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 sometime before the public can get itself correctly informed at all points. In the meantime ignorant and designing men are offering for history all manner of erroneous and deceptive accounts of the matter, in hopes the good people will accept them, believe them, and act accordingly. At this moment there is a process of this kind going on in Oregon, in which we propose to indite a column for the cause of truth and right, let it hart or hit whom it may.

The adoption of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions by the late Democratic Convention of this State, is very naturally calling the publie attention to the history of these long-forgotten engines of past party ponties. And, wont is better, their adoption at this critical juncture, when the hitherto vague and somewhat abstract ractice by the Confederate States, will induce us all to make a rigid scrutiny, not only of the actual teachings of the resolutions, but of the causes and motives which led to their adoption by the two States in question. At present we propose to confine ourselves mainly to the latter branch of the inquiry, the causes and motives.

The Democratic candidate for Congress, and his advocates, when driven to the wall upon the manifest and palpable secession teachings and arguments of the words 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 jest. Those circumstangearthey contend, show the cotemporaneous understanding in regard to the object and scope of the resolutions, and that the text should be now read by

soil. left the country in shinloads

to expire on the 4th of March, 1801.

this light. Well, then, how come these resolutions to be passed by these two solitary States, and repudiated, or ignored, by all the rest, although solemply and fraternally adjored to approve them? Col. Kelly, on the stomp, says, and many others probably think, that in the year of grace 1798, and the tenth of the Republic, when the chier Adams was President, and the United States was at peace with the world, and without domestic disturbance, certain Jefferson newspapers were in the habit of criticising and conmring Mr. Adams' administration; and that he being somewhat sensitive, passionate, and tyrannical, moved his loving and obedient Congrees to pass an set, called the "Sedition law." ereby any person who would have the tesertty to criticise or censure his Republican Highness or his puissant administration, might no punished by fine and imprisonment in the Pederal courts, and Congress did as they were directed. That in the same year, Genet, the sinister to the United States from the then revolutionary government of France, having inerfered in the politics of this country in oppoition to the administration, the President, in the same spirit and temper procured his Congress to pass an act, called the "Alien act." shereby the President might, when he thought proper, order any foreigner, naturalized or not. of the country, without trial or cause, save his own good pleasure or caprice.

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 themes in their blindness, to be saddled with these resolutions. By seeking to make it apear that the Federal government had been pailty of some gross outrage or usrapation at that time, they hope to find an excess for the origin of the resolutions, and to tone down the poserul and unqualified language of the text, to ne such exceptional and clear case. But fortunately for them, this statement of the nees and motives which led to the adoption the resolutions, is a tissue of falsehoods and disrepresentations. We propose to bring it to be test of history, and show that it is further sed from truth than darkness from sun-

July the 17th, 1798. At that time France was mon law, and the American constitution, as at war with England, and the apprincipled distinguished from a censorship of the press, French Directory was engaged by its alien em- by which no one could publish anything, good, issaries throughout the United States, in de- bad, or indifferent, nutil aubmitted to a govfaming the administration and attempting to stir ornment officer and by him approved.

up the people to take the side of France as against their own government, because, the insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, conspilatter, following the farewell advice of Wash- racy to oppose the execution of the laws, or drawn into this war as the ally of France. To 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 as. With a view of meeting the impending hostilities, Congress had passed an act prohibiting intercourse with France, another for raising an army, and Gen. Washington had been called from his retirement to take the command. We were to all appearance upon the eve of a war with France, and undoubtedly war would have followed if it had not been for the sudden overthrow of the Directory, and the elevation of Napoleon as First Consul. Our government was as yet comparatively untried, having been maintained up to that time, more by the personal worth and power of Washington than its own intrinsic strength. Under these circumstances, numbers of allen adventurers, bot headed and venonous, fagitives from crime or political opinion in Europe, were traversing the country, speaking and writing against the American government, and in favor of the French, with the avowed nurse of inducing the avoved nurse of inducing the avov ington and its own true interests, refused to be the publishing of false, seandalous and madrawn into this war as the ally of France. To licious matter generally, or against the Presigovernment, and in favor of the French, with President and Congress, of their own choicethe avowed purpose of inducing the people in to do any or all of these things, by the publimoment of passion and frenzy to rise up and cation of false, scandalous and malicious falseveribrow their own government, and put them- hoods, is in itself as an atrocious crime as any selves under the banner of Revolutionary and in the calender, and in its consequences may Infidel France, and at the command of her involve them all. If this law had remained mad fanatics join in their wild crusade against upon the statute books to this day, and been the existing institutions of the civilized world. wisely and fearlessly enforced, it would have It was a critical moment, and the worst been better for the country, and if something is night have happened, had not this outrageous not soon done to check the evils it was intended foreign interference and aggression been met to prevent, the community may yet be ready at once by adequate measures and a firm front. to seek refuge from the Lecentiousness of an ir-Among the measures were the two acts called responsible press, in a military despotism .the "Alien and Sedition laws." And now. These laws were passed by a majority of both the "Alien and Sedition laws." And now, having stated the circumstances under which they were passed, and shown that it is not true that it was at a time of peace and domestic quiet, let us see what were the provisions of these much abused laws. The "Act concerning Aliens" which was limited to two years from its passage, provides that the President might order out of the country any alien whom he might judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or have reasonable grown to the peace and shown to one, and among those who they was near two to one, and among those who that it is not at reasonable party now, it never was, and never will be." But, unfort unately for his party, he never showed that it is now anything else than a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be." But, unfort unately for his party, he never showed that it is now anything else than a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be." But, unfort unately for his party, he never showed that it is now anything else than a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be." But, unfort unately for his party, he never showed that it is now anything else than a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be." But, unfort unately for his party, he never was, and never will be." But, unfort unately for his party, he never showed at it is now anything else than a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be." But, unfort unately for his party, he never showed as an example to prove that at least a majority of the so-called democrate party is not a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be."

Washington and Patrick Henry. They had the hearty approval of the so-called democrate party is not a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be."

But, and treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be."

But, and a labored effort of two hours. He said, "if the democratic party is not a treasonable party now, it never was, and never will be."

But, and control party is not

secretly at the head of the opposition to the only such as were alism, not naturalized, and therefore strangers and subjects of a foreign country. A naturalized foreigner is no longer an alien, but a citizen of the United States.

By the law of nations, a citizen of our country has no right to live or he 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. It would be hard supposed by the will French enthusiasts of that and supposed that it took the combined of orators, insomuch that it took the combined gated by the will French enthusiasts of that ernment, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, be that what it may, thinks its own notions upon the suspect or government, and the suspect of the forts of Tom and the Mogul for an hour and a quarter to answer him. Although Mr. McCown to show why or wherein the government of the day. It was his pride to be considered Frenchy United States, being the supreme government in his tastes, words and predilections, while in United States, being the supreme government in his lastes, words and produced with him great credit, and showed him to be we of the country, and having exclusive control private, and in his secret correspondence with posted in the history of the country.

WACONDA. of foreign affairs and all intercourse with his disciples and partisans, he constantly stigaliens, might not exercise this power. How matized the great leaders of the Federal party, and when it should be exercised, are questions Washington included, as Britishers, and afflict-

or public policy, to be decided by the emer- ed with Angiophonia. gencies of the moment, and do not affect the right. Even admit that it was impolitic to following their passage, he seized upon these two Acts, and the one to punish the counter democratic orators seems to be the same, and it feiting of United States bank notes, and through always nigger equality. They told us that the talk about the right of secession has been put have passed the act in question, that does not two Acts, and the one to punish the counterthat the act was an usurpation of power and his devoted disciples and secret correspond- teachings of the to foreign intrigue or dictation upon our own Legislatures of these States, of which they The "Sedition law," passed the same Sum- with the resolutions was unknown at the time, The "Sedition law," passed the same Sum-aer and for the same cogent reasons as the and remained a profound secret for many years vance their interests mere by taking a course of the ball the reins of nower as President, calated to convince men, and not disgust to "Act concerning Aliens," was entitled "An after he held the reins of power as President, calated act in addition to the act for the punishment of by virtue of the aguation thus engendered, as men and women. certain crimes against the United States." It despotically, and with as little regard to constiravided, substantially, as follows: That it tution, law, or State rights, whenever his own ED. STATESMAN: As Saturday, the 14th inst.

That it should be a crime punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years to print or publish "any and motives which led to the fulmination of Administration and Union men generally." false, scandalons and malicious writings against these resolutions against the government of the United States, or either Union by Mr. Jefferson. It was simply what faint cheer for him. Abraham Liuccin, General House of Congress, or the President, with intent to defame them, or bring them into dis. Presidency, and, like many another such, after the day closed We intend at the election to roll repute, or to excite against them the hatred of having accomplished their object, the resoluthe good people of the United States, or to tions were forgotten until exhumed by Mr. Cal. stir up sedition, or with intent to excite any houn, for the justification of South Carolina stir up sedition, or with intent to exeite any pullification. The whole scheme shows that man.—Gen, Clay Smith, member of Congress any law of the United States, or any lawful Mr. Jefferson, at that early day, was unrivalled trom Kentucky, made a speech to his constitu-

directed they are treason to the Union, and se. drafted to do the servile work of the army -

children with the name of that bloody old children with the name of that bloody old Briton, Marlborough. It prohibited neither criticism nor censure of government or year.

Woot.—We notice that the farmers are bring. Kentucky bodily to that detestable clique.—His defense of his votes in Congress was comcriticism nor censure of government, or goveroment men, but allowed every one to pubto twenty-three cents, according to quality and lish without restraint, and punished him only for the gross, criminal abuse of that privilege. This is about fifteen per cent. less than last year's he would be elected. He should attend the me 4he 25th, 1798, and the act afterwards And this is the true meaning of the phrase rate—most of the weel then sold bringing twenty. Baltimore convention himself, and should stand by its member.

LATEST-BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ORSHIE STATESMAN DATES TO MAY 10.

Federal Victory in Western Virginia. Skirmishing between Grant and Lee-A Battle Imminent.

Shock of an Earthquake at San Francisco.

Gold, 182 and 1834.

rest not stated.

San Fanncisco, May 21.—A severe carthquake of carred at 6 of clock Saturday evening. The walls many buildings were cracked, and people rushed fro their houses in construction.

Gold in New York 182 21834.

SPEAKING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mariou County, May 13, '64.

ED. STATESMAN: Yesterday our town was visited by Tom Caton and the great Mogul of the Polk county copperheads, who talked for about 4 hours to the whole democracy of this end of the county—comprising thirty, all told. Caton endeavored to pull down the Union party in a very labored effort of two hours. He said, "if the democratic party is not a tracomplex party now." safety of the United States, or have reasonable ground to suspect to be concerned in any ble ground to suspect to be concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against its government. In all cases, the alien might bring forward proof to show that his conduct was proper, and in such cases the President was proper, and in such cases the President was to license him to remain. The act did not apply to foreigners indiscriminately, but secretly at the head of the opposition to the adespotic, negro-equality party, and everything a despotic, negro-equality party, and everything a despotic, negro-equality party, and everything a despotic, negro-equality party, and everything spoke without premeditation, yet his remarks did him great credit, and showed him to be well

"NIGGER EQUALITY" BEMOCRATS.

INDEPENDENCE, Polk County, May 20 ED. STATESMAN: The entrens of this lit that the act was an usurpation of power and void. But to us, looking back upon those troubled scenes in the calm light of impartial history, it appears that the occasion fully justified the law,—that the exercise of this power was peremptorily demanded by every consideration of self-respect and self-preservation, and, considering the circumstances of danger and insolent provocation, most sparingly used. History tells us that no one was ever arrested. History tells us that no one was ever arrested instrumentality of others, and kept himself in under it, and it some expired by its own limitation, but that the most obnaxious of these after copy of the resolutions to Mr. Nicholas, of Kenemissaries, finding that one converges to the advantage of the sent one copy of the resolutions to Mr. Nicholas, of Kenemissaries, finding that one converges to the sent one converges to the converges to the sent one conver emissaries, finding that our government was tucky, and another Mr. Madison of Virginia, with delar fined to maintain itself, and not submit directions to secure their passage through the that if the niggers are set free it must follow as a necessary consequence that the majority of the democratic party must either be father-in-law or were respectively members. His connection brother-in-in-w to some big sugger? a small one won't do at all. I do think that true guardenen, when canvassing for the votes of men, would ad

provided, substantially, as follows: That it should be a crime punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5.000, and by imprisonment from six months to five years, "for any persons unlawfully to combine and conspire together, with intent to oppose any measures of the government of the United States, directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or intimidate or prevent any person holding office under the government of the United States from executing his trust," or with like intent "to commit, advise, or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly or combination."—

That it should be a crime punishable by a fine

tution, law, or State rights, whenever his own passions or theories were concerned, as any present some concerned, as any passions or theories were concerned, as any passions or theories the people of this portion for the combine and conspire together, with the United States, and New Yord and Delawars expressly repudiated them and be used to the United States, or intimidate or prevent any person holding office under the governor had only the property of the United States from executing the House of Delegates after being shorn of Jefferson's proposition for the States to combine and prevent the operation of laws of the United States from executing the House of Delegates after being shorn of any uneverly divided upon them, they only passing the House of Delegates after being shorn of the conditions or their purchase. The same and the standard them and the United States which they dead fall." The house of the United Stat

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."

but in all prosecutions under this provision, but in all prosecutions under this provision, the government.

Mr. Jefferson, at that early day, was unrivalled in the questionable arts and blandishments of which he took bold ground. Mr. Smith said he had pledged himself to vote men and money to put down the rebellion. Unlike his opposed to the powers of the powers of the amendment to pay loyal owners for their the government. the truth of the mattersprinted or published might be given in evidence as a good defense, the jury under the direction of the court to be light of cotemporaneous history, and, judged the judges of both law and fact, and the act And this is the famous sedition law, cloven foot, horns and all. In the days of our youth, we well remember how this horrid phantom was used to foster and intensify the callow prejudices of young democrats, much after the manner in which it is said that the French mothers of the last century used to terrify their children with the name of that bloody old sale. The prices obtained vary from twenty-one plete, and called forth the most hearty inderse-

FROM PEN BOREILLE.

world. First, a vigilance committee was formed in the Stinkingwater mines, to break upone of the most formidable set of cut throats that could well be formed in any country.—
The committee caught and hong about twenty, and present the existence of the Union and disapprove of the Circuit Court, to an indictment charging him one persons up near and in Virginia City, then one persons up near and in Vi they proceeded down their way to Heligate call it revolution instead, or the legitimate action and hung six more, three of the latter I knew of sovereign States in redressing what they (the by sight down in the Willamette valley—their names were Johnny Cooper, Alick Carter and Bob Lauree. It was a good job that the gang (whose chief was the sheriff of Missoula Co.) was broken up, for it is known that they have

of it up in the Kootenay country. Notwith-withstanding that no white men know as yet tiful country up that way, with all advantages

The Winter here has been remarkably fine. I have seen no snow, except on the mountain. for the last month, and the grass is now several inches high.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

wind by correcting a fulse statement, made by one

for Congress, with dishonesty; and attempted to prove it by stating that he had paid a debt, on a gold contract, with greenbacks; and referred to f.

COL. I. R. MOORES STATEMENT.

SALEM, May 18, 1864.

Mr. Henderson bought a pair of colts at the sale of my father's estate, for about \$180, and after the note became due he paid \$100 in gold on it, and some time afterwards Mr. H. received a new order condition than that slavery should be extended and protected ! Would they onose a second with the compose a cytended and protected! Would they onose a large with the ferryman, and robbed the buse. On the same night they started up to the community where they are re-taken. Would they only the community with knives pistols and axes, and slaughtered and protected! Would they onose a large with the ferryman, and robbed the community where they are re-taken. Would they are should be with knives pistols and axes, and slaughtered and protected! Would they onose a large with the community where they are re-taken. Would they are the community where they are re-taken. Would they are the community where they are re-taken. Would they are the same night they started up to the camp where the 17 men were sleeping and they shall be community where they are re-taken. Would they are re-taken. Would they are they are re-taken. Would the are re-taken. Would they are re-taken. Would payment from the United States Government, in greenbacks at par. At that time this currency was circulating at par in Eugene City; then Mr. H. Bailed and protected? Would they oppose a with depriving the poor fellows of life, hacked peace that should remove every vestige of negro and mutilated the bodies in a most shocking slavery from the United States? This proposition was paid off the behaves on the note; in currency to paid off the balance on the note in currency, to Mr. Elisworth of Eugene, who was the collecting agent. But, at the time of this payment, greenbacks were worth but sizely cents on the dollar in Salem. This was made known to Mr. H. and without any solicitation, he forwarded the deficiency to make the greenbacks as good as gold.

I. R. MOORES.

Secretary Stanton issued an order on the against emancipating slaves in Kentucky. At the request of Gen. Grant the President revoked Stanton's order, and Colonel Wolford is reinstated. He is one of the bravest and most successful fighters in the army, and Gen. Grant

York 5,000. Philadelphia 3,000, Baltimore

ment toward Richmond, (communicated by Abrahams to Boyle), has been tried, convicted. and sentenced to be shot to death with mus-ketry at Yorktown, Va., and the President has

confirmed the sentence.

Gen. Grant expresses himself well pleased with the appearance of things in Butler's department. He says Butler's ideas as to the prosecution of the war are entirely in harmony

During Gen. Sheridan's expedition a wound. ed Federal officer crawled into the yard of a score h planter, when the latter took an axe, and with a fendishness search could be a shore Lebanon.

Last week the editor of the Mountaineer in-

other day, that the purchaser should pay for the stamps on on a deed of real estate. A brotal fellow named Brienville, who kept

passed in several important particulars. Instead of one tenth, as originally reported, a majority of the people are required to take part in the election of delegates preliminary to the establishment of a State government. Those who have held office merely minsterial or miliin the election of delegates preliminary to the establishment of a State government. Those who have held office merely ministerial or military below the grade of Colonel, are not debiarred from voting for delegates to State conventions. The delegate are to be elected by the loyal white male citizens, who are required to subscribe to an eath of allegance, and until the State shall have reorganized a republicant form of State government, a provisional government is to be established. The Governor, who is authorized to be appointed by the President, is to see that the laws of the United States and the laws of the State government that were overthrown by the rebellion are faithfully excented within said State, but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in in voluntary servitude shall be recognized.

Longtreet received a serious weam of the laws of the United States and the state government. The Rehemond Dispatch of the Lieb say, the farest of Gen. J. B. B. Smart occurred on the 18th. Gaverns Rubbar, Western Virginis, Nav 17.—A converger arrived this morning from Gen. J. W. Crooks, Scates and Scates and Country of the state government of the State government of the Country of the case of theory Hill ex. B. W. State state of J. M. Hill, decompleted from the citizens, who are required to subscribe to an early for the machinery, by the 10th of December next, and will be three stories in the Country of the case of the rest of the country of the case of theory Hill ex. B. B. Blill, Administrator of the case of theory Hill ex. B. Blill, Administrator of the case of theory Hill ex. B. Blill, Administrator of the case of theory Hill ex. B. Blill, Administrator of the case of the country to be completed by the Presidence story and will be three story at the to be completed by the Presidence of the miner, and will be three story at the top of the case of the or far to be completed by the Presidence of the mine

in in voluntary servitude shall be recognized.

Longstreet received a serious wound in the late battle, so as to milt him for active duty for some time.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 11ch says, the fanceral of Gen J. E. B. Stant occurred on the 13th.

Gauthert Buibour, Western Virginia, May 17.—A coarier arrived this merming from Gen J. W. Crooks, who has fought three battles mear Newbern, on the Virginia and Vennessee railroad, 29 miles from Lynchburg, with the rebel forces under Joses and Jenkina, gaiting a complete victory over the county. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was heavy, and they lost 300 priseners. Gen Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. The large railroad bridge at Newbern and several miles of the track were destroyed. Crooks is at Newbern.

at Newtons, May 18.—Gen. McDowell leaves to day

for San Francisco.

It is confidently asserted by lending Congressional friends of the Almipistration that it has determined to call out 20 0.000 more from:

It is confidently asserted by lending Congressional friends of the Almipistration that it has determined to call out 20 0.000 more from:

It is confidently asserted by lending Congressional friends of the call out 20 0.000 more from:

P. S. KNIGHT, Pills AUG.

P. S. KNIGHT, Pills AUG.

Portland. The Organism intimates that said respect to provide against a reduction when the service of the place on the last of July, by which time new enrolling the completed.

Maj. Winston, Paymaster for several years in this district, has been ordered to report at washington.

Cash for Tan Bark.

Clark & Holman will pay cash for are hides.

Salam, Feb. 27, 1884.

THE BEMOCRARIC PLATFORM.

Judging from their various actious, would they

deny the power of the court to decide whether

get away has left for there. There is a bean- and Constitution as our patriot fathers made formed from a source of unquestionable reliabilfor successful farming, and I think you will joy a peace procured by an amendment to that siz gamblers left Portland for Dallas, hired for this ne soon hear of a large population accumulating Constitution, incorporating the principles of the farious purpose, and are now probably lurking Crittenden compromise. Now what was proposed about that town.

by the Crittenden compromise to be made a part

It belooves the Union men in these counties by the Crittenden compromise to be made a part of our constitution? It was to establish slavery permanently upon all portions of the United States over which it has exclusive control and in unflinching opposition to them is the duty of every all of the territories south of 36 degrees and 30 loyal man and every good citizen. Union men Eb. STATESMAN: In the absence of my brother, feel it to be my duty to disabuse the public cers thereof to protect slavery in those territories; See that it is sacredly respected! to give the right of transit through all of the From Caton, while haranguing the people at Silverton, on last Saturday.

He charged Mr. Henderson, the Union candidate tablishing slavery in every State in the Union R. Moores of Saleun, as his author.

I saw Col. Moores on Saturday evening and asked him about the matter. He gave the following statement:

E. P. HENDERSON.

The savages commenced in the matter of them are a party of seventeen.

The savages commenced in the duty of that body to pass a law affording it the duty of that body to pass a law affording it the savages commenced in the matter. ing a remuneration to those who lose their slaves dering Smith, the ferryman, and robbed the against the authority of the federal government ? If so we have the answer from their own mouths, because they thought this "peculiar institution" was musafe where it had grown to such extent and magnitude, that they must have further guaranties to its use and profit, and because the A Good Suggestion .- The Jacksonville Senexact obedience to it. .

Why are the democracy in favor of the South !

Is it not because they have at heart the voting place.
cause of the slaveholder and the welfare of We hope that in each precinct the judges of cares nothing about the politics of his officers if they fight well.

The number of sailor-soldiers called for out of the army is 12.000, to be distributed as follows: At Cairo 1.000, Boston 2.000, New cess is the advantage of those who have a heart the cause of the slaveholder and the welfare of this "peculiar institution?" They are laboring to accomplish the same end; their success is the advantage of those who have a beart the voting place.

We hope that in each precinct the judges of this "peculiar institution?" They are laboring to accomplish the same end; their success is the advantage of those who have a beart the voting place. over private William J. Boyle, confined for murder at Williamsburg, Va., and who permitted the said Boyle to escape to the enemy, with the information of General Butler's moveman which have come nearest our characters.

The success of their well-wishers and co-workers, for the soldiers. By all means, let it be attended to throughout the State. mas which have come nearer our distraction; than all others.

Domestic Items.

people of Sale o'clock, p. m. o clock, p. m.

....J. L. Collins, Esq., of Dallas, delivered an
able address before the Union Club of Salem, last

Wednesday evening.

... Last week a little girl aged ten years, daughter of James English, near Belpassi, fell from a fence, and broke her arm.

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

As you requested it I will send you occasionally a few lines, to let you know how the wind blows in these Rocky Monutains, that is 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 form. The Mountaineer gives the particulars of

> ... Louis Mattheiu, yesterday plead gailty, in the Circuit Court, to an indictment charging him with an assult with intent to kill, and was sentenced to four years confinement in the State Prison.—Mountaineer.

Secondly, there is a new mining excitement.

Judging from their various actions, would they for the purpose of overcoming the small majori ties which the Union men have of the honest year. for the purpose of overcoming the small majoriwhich I think will crownsall the excitements of er foundation and a more extended scale? They ters. We have refrained from giving currency to the day. Last Fall a few half-breeds returned exclaim against the action of the seceding States, these reports because we were loth to believe that here from the Kootenay country, and brought with them so we fine specimens of gold, unlike in appearance to any that has been found in The Wagner of States, while they "condemn and denounces" that "ty-ramical authority" which would have prevented tricks. But the evidence seems no longer to adin appearance to any that has been found in this upper country. If you can imagine to the super country. If you can imagine to the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, while assure us that a large number of these mercenwill have a fine idea of its appearance. Now. by re-affirming the exploded doctrine of '98 and for the short time that these half-breeds have been gone, they had quite a large quantity of the oro; they said that there was any amount deny the power of the court to decide whether saw logs, laboring on farms, &c., and thus carry acts of Congress are within the limitation of that | those counties into the infamous embrace of modthe true locality, every one who possibly could instrument. They "are in favor of the Union ern democracy. In addition to these, we are inthem"-at the same time they "would hail with | ity that on the morning of the 21st instant, twenty-

> to be vigilant and determined. These outrageous frands enght not, must not be permitted. Stern,

Massache by Indians.-The Victoria Chronicle gives the particulars of a borrible them; and to remove all power from Congress to for them. Three men are the sole survivors of

The savages commenced the attack by murthey "hail with joy a peace" established upon any other condition than that slavery should be extended and protected † Would they oppose a with depriving the poor fellows of life, backet tien is not for a moment to be entertained. Is with the party, and the 3 surviving whites, man-there yet a question why the South revolted aged to escape in the darkness. Two of the

THE LATEST .- We have kept our columns open till 11:45 to-day, to publish the latest Eastern news, just seceived by special dispatch.

people believing that the constitution afforded time proposes that on election day there be pro-24th uit, dismissing from the service Colonel ample guaranties to the right of all men entitled vided at each precinct a box, in which ballots in Frank Wolford of Kentucky, for speaking to protection under it, refused to alter, amend or the shape of five, ten and twenty dollar coins or to protection under it, refused to alter, amend or the shape of five, ten and twenty dollar coins or change a letter of that sacred instrument, but notes can be deposited for the benefit of our sick chose rather to claim their right under it, and to and wounded soldiers, and recommends that attention be called to the matter through the loyal press and by means of large posters about the

cess is the advantage of those who have a placed in charge of it. Ten thousand dollars common sympathy; they may deny it, but the can be raised in this way with a little effort, and 1,000
Private Thomas Abrahams, company G, 139th New York volunteers, who was on guard

1.000
Private Thomas Abrahams, company G, as at the beginning, a division of the North and to exhibit the sympathy they profess to entertain the exhibit the sympathy they profess to entertain

> In Salem, May 17th, the wife of Bernard Levy of a son MARRIED.

county.

On the 15th inst., by Benjamin Cleaver, J. P., Janob M. Bane and Miss Elizabeth A. Buff, all of this county.

In Salem, the 16th inst., Willie, twin con of L. R. and E. L. Moores.

The Albany Journal states that there is a sac of small-pax in Linn county, a few miles bever behanon.

Last week the editor of the Mountaineer in
Moores.

Moores.

Kinkthon, Meliss Shrum, wife of J. W. Shrum, of this country and few miles are fisher.

Kinkthon, Meliss Shrum, wife of J. W. Shrum, of this country and few miles are fisher.

On the 10th inst., A. J. son of John P. and Frances Slate, aged about 15 years.

During Gen. Sheridan's expedition a woundFederal officer crawled into the yard of a
cesh planter, when the latter took an axe,
id with a fiendishness scarcely credible struck
im on the head, killing har instantly. A
nall party of Federal soldiers coming up
nortly after, the negroes told them of it, when
hey immediately shot the planter and placed
im in the house, which they burned to the
ground.

General Rosecrans has issued an order prescribing the eath to be taken by ministers and
laymen of Missouri, who may represent mission churches in assemblies, synade, coaventions or conferences. It is very distateful to
secesh gentry, and they are making a good
deal of moise about it.

A libel suit brought against the proprietors
of the Checimant Commercial newspaper to recover damages to the amount of \$20,000, has
resulted in a verdict of one cent damages.

It was individually decided in Philadelphia.the

A individual party of Federal soldiers coming ap
a shove Lebanen.

Last week the editor of the Mountaineer indalged in some strictures upon the course of
all general course of the Mountaineer indalged in some strictures upon the course of
the Short Holling has the proper article to be in
the proper intense.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

On the lebanen.

On the Mountaineer indalged in some strictures upon the course of the Mountaineer indalged in some strictures upon the closure in
the ground.

Sheriff's Sale.

the stamps on on a deed of real estate.

A brotal fellow named Brienville, who kept a saloon at a Louisiana town recently visited by our gunboats, was discovered to have had in his passession the skull of a federal officer, which he had carefully polished and was in the habit of exhibiting with fiendish glee to his friends. Our sulfors found the skull, and tried very hard to find the rebel, but he escaped.—It was probably well for him that he did.

WASHINOTON, May 4.—The bill which passed the House, yesterday, guaranteeing to the States governments in the place of those overthrown by the rebels, was amended before it passed in several important particulars. Insected of one tenth, as originally reported, a stead of colors on a solicer story to satisfy the same I have bedied out the lightest to death.

Sheriff's Sale.

and accraing crais.

from a fence, and broke her arm.

The felegraph line will be completed to Puget Sound by Fall. The contract for supplying the poles has already been let, and the work will be at once commenced.

A postoffice has been established at Wa.

County (French prairie), J. H.

Collins and Eliza County, Collins and County, Collins and Eliza County, Collins and County, Collins a ... A postoffice has been established at Waconda, Marion County (French prairie), J. H. Feaster, P. M.

Peaster, P. M.

Reports are rife throughout the country that the small-pox is prevailing extensively in Portland. The Oregonian intlinaies that said reports are unitrue.

Cash for Tan Bark.