

A Word to our Friends.

With this number we enter upon the ninth volume of the Argus. It is now more than eight years since we flung our banner to the breeze, and entered the war in behalf of a pure democracy, and the moral advancement of the human race towards a higher civilization.

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of health will mantle its cheek, its brawny arms become sinewy, its eye single and steady, and, like Bunyan's Christian, it will run and not be weary, mount onward and upward, and not faint, wipe out its war debt, and accumulate exhausted treasure from its yet unfathomed resources, with which to foster arts, manufactures, science, and internal improvements—always for all time looking back to the rebellion as the Red Sea of its baptism—a bath of regeneration, that emancipated the nation from its old sin that clung to it like a body of death, and buried the Egyptian hosts of Jeff in its waters made briny by the falling tears of widows and orphans, and bloody by the purple current trickling down from the mangled forms of three ten thousand heroes slain in battle.

In informing our readers as to the mighty events that are now transpiring, and will continue to occur upon the grand amphitheater of a continent, with an anxious world as an auditor, and to encourage and strengthen the armies of the faithful, will still be the province of the Argus. By its consistent, independent, and fearless course, in stemming the tide of corrupt public opinion in the past—by its sympathy with the rights of the masses when demagogues and despots have had a controversy with them—by its love of equal and exact justice—by its never having knowingly published a false charge against men in authority, of any party—by its fearless denunciation of bad men, and unwise measures in its own party—and by its ability thus far to triumphantly maintain itself in every controversy—always sending off the barking curs who have assailed it, howling to their kennels—the Argus has become to be cordially hated by demagogues, whomongers, traitors, and thieves, while it lives in the warm hearts of all honest men and virtuous women in Oregon.

The Argus, having been united with the State Republican, appears to day in an enlarged and improved form. Located at the Capital of the State, in accordance with the almost universal wish of the subscribers of both papers, we shall be able to supply our readers with the latest news, while our present size will enable us to furnish them with a vast increase of reading matter. We have been at great expense in thus furnishing Union men with a reliable Union journal at Salem.

Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake river, where the northern boundary of Oregon intersects the same; then follow down said channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kookooskia, or Clearwater river; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence east, along said parallel, to the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west of Washington; thence south along said degree of longitude, to the northern boundary of Colorado Territory; thence west, along said boundary, to the thirty-third degree of longitude west of Washington; thence north, along said degree, to the forty-second parallel of latitude; thence west, along said parallel, to the eastern boundary of the state of Oregon; thence north, along said boundary, to the place of beginning.

On the outside of to-day's paper will be found a very interesting letter from Hon. J. R. M'Bride.

Health of Oregon and Washington.

By the Eighth Census preliminary report just published, we see that Oregon and Washington Territory are the most favored spots in the whole United States, in regard to health. During the year ending June 1st, 1860, there was only one death to every 218 inhabitants in Oregon, and one to every 228 in W. T., while in California there was one to every 109.

On the outside of to-day's paper will be found a speech made by Daniel S. Dickinson in New York. The speech will be read with delight by every man who has a patriot's heart thumping in his bosom.

On the 27th of February, Senator Davis of Kentucky made a violent harangue in the U. S. Senate against Gen. Butler. He denounced Butler and lauded McClellan with the same breath.

It is said that the old doughface traitor, Buchanan, has gone to raising flax. He will sow over a hundred acres this summer.

The following are the boundaries of Idaho Territory:

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Imagine, if you can, a plain, unsophisticated, honest old farmer, who was here in 1849, sending himself by the fire and taking up his paper to read an article on "HONESTY," or a "WARNING AGAINST DEMAGOGUES," and, casting his eye to the head of the editorial column, spies the name of Amory there as the writer!

You won't do for a politician, either, Amory. Your moves are all unlucky, for the reason that they are wholly selfish, and everybody knows it. Your maneuvering in the Baker Senatorial election wasn't any to your credit, Amory.

Now, Amory, just a word with you.—The draft you speak of was drawn in favor of Drew, Collector of the Empana District, a Salem Union Democrat, such as you would have paid in legal tenders, without a doubt.

Another voice from the army.—A member of the 8th New Hampshire Regiment, who has been a strong Democrat, and properly claims to be a true Democrat now, in a recent letter to his brother, resident in Grafton county, says that he got from the New Hampshire Patriot the resolutions and doings of the New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, and adds: "I cannot go with the Democratic Convention of New Hampshire. I have carried their resolutions in my pocket, and have taken pains to get the sentiments of Democrats in the Regiment, but I couldn't find one that indorses, or that would support them with their votes."

STYLISH OF ROBBERS.—Here is another of those stinging orders by means of which Gen. Rosecrans rouses his soldiers to a sense of their duties and delinquencies: "The Commanding General hereby orders that Capt. Byron W. Cranfield, of the 105th Ohio Regiment, be disgracefully dismissed from the service, for allowing a forage train to be captured by a force of the enemy but slightly superior to his own, without resistance; and that he be deprived of all pay and allowances. The Commanding General regrets that he is unable to visit the extreme penalty of the law upon one so deserving of an ignominious death."

DEAD.—James L. Pettigru of Charleston, whose decease is announced, was one of the most distinguished citizens of South Carolina. His legal abilities, eloquence and integrity placed him in front rank of lawyers, while his genial manners won for him the friendship of political opponents. He was a steadfast friend of the Union and did not hesitate to denounce secession. For eight years he was Attorney General of the State, and subsequently U. S. District Attorney.

McTigue, a prominent democrat of Pittsburg, Pa., lately rented a hall to some copperheads who had called a meeting. The owner was present and listened to their reasonable speeches for awhile, when he suddenly arose, told them they were a pack of traitors, and turned them all out of doors.

Four persons have been convicted of treason in the U. D. District Court of Indiana, for resisting the arrest of deserters in that State. These are the first convictions for treason since the beginning of the rebellion.

Among the disclosures of St. Patrick's day is the fact that the chief of the Mic-Mac Indians is a live Irishman, a descendant of the Miss Lano spoken of in history as having saved Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Late intelligence from Arkansas is to the effect that the country is destitute of provisions, and the "jayhawkers and banditti in the mountains are the cause of much uneasiness." The people were undecided whether to plant crops.

About 60 women in Madison, Wisconsin, have taken the preliminary steps to form a Union League, to encourage loyalty and bring the weight of their influence against treason.

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You won't do for an editor, Amory, especially in the West, where plain, honest, practical men want to know who is talking to them through a paper. Just

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARGUS.]

Hooker Recrosses the Rappahannock.—Reported Capture of Richmond.—Victory in Mississippi, &c. Fortress Monroe, May 7.—Two Union prisoners who arrived from Richmond to-day report that they were captured within three miles of Richmond May 3d, while chasing a courier with a dispatch from Jackson to Jeff Davis. The people of Richmond were in a terrible state of excitement.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th claims that the rebels took 5000 prisoners on Sunday, May 3d, but admits a heavy loss. Of Gen. Stoneman's expedition, the same paper says that 15,000 cavalry had destroyed the Fredericksburg railroad at Ashland, took possession of a train of cars, capturing several rebel government officers—also destroying two locomotives. A detachment of Yankees then proceeded to Hanover Court House, tearing up the Central railroad track and cutting telegraph wires—also burning the Court House and several bridges on the Fredericksburg railroad, and destroying the water tanks. They were evidently guided by some one familiar with the country. At Brooks' Pike the Yankees exchanged horses for fresh ones, and proceeded across the Chickahominy, destroying the turnpike and railroad bridges over the river. They captured a locomotive which was sent out this morning on a reconnaissance.

St. Louis, May 8.—A gentleman from Shreveport, La., reports that the rebels have one gunboat and 20 transports between there and Alexandria. 10,000 rebels were reported to be at Toulon. At Danville, 9 miles from Shreveport, he saw five Texas regiments on route for Little Rock to join Gen. Price for the invasion of Missouri. They are to be mounted, and would leave about the 25th May, and move up east of Black River.

Gen. Hunt telegraphs from Leavenworth that Col. Phillips crossed the Arkansas river on the night of April 24th, and attacked the rebel force that had been concentrated and fortified at Webb's Falls, and captured all their camp equipment.—Richmond papers contain the following: Milford, May 7.—Yesterday Jackson penetrated the enemy's rear and drove him from his position to within half a mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Long street's divisions. Loss on both sides very heavy.

Washington, 8th.—It has been ascertained from the front that the army has arrived with all its accoutrements at old Camp Falmouth. The demonstration by Hooker proved no disaster, but simply a failure. Less than three-fourths of the whole force could be engaged, owing to the dense forests and impracticable roads. Our loss in prisoners does not exceed 1500.

The President and Gen. Halleck visited Hooker's army on Tuesday, and returned last night. The army is preparing for another movement. We will probably not know when it is to be made until after it has commenced.

May 8.—Last evening's Washington Star says it is understood that Hooker estimates his loss at about 10,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing—and also that he brought away all his material from his late position, and that while so unfortunate as to lose some artillery he took as many prisoners as he lost.

New York, 8th.—A special dispatch says: Gen. Stonington (late returned from Richmond) says that on Monday morning farmers rushed to the city with news of Stoneman's appearance in the suburbs, and that our cavalry were gobbling up everybody as prisoners. The bells were rung, and fearful consternation ensued. Stonington says Stoneman's force went within sight of Richmond, and four of our men were captured within a quarter of a mile of that city.

Gen. Banks (Louisiana) has issued orders commanding all registered enemies to leave his department on or before the 15th of May, and declaring the death penalty for furnishing supplies to the enemy.

Philadelphia, May 9.—The Bulletin of this city publishes the following: We have highly intelligent intelligence this evening. We learn from the editor of the Enquirer that one of their correspondents, who has just returned from Washington, learned that Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday, the men carrying eight days' rations.

We also learn from another source that is vouched for as reliable, that Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced on it by the way of Yorktown, and that the Federal flag now waves over the rebel capital. If this intelligence is true, Gen. Hooker's falling back was a ruse, and the real advance on Richmond was to be made while Lee's army was on the Rappahannock. If Stoneman has cut off Lee, as reported, it will be the work of time for Lee to reach the rebel capital. In the meantime Hooker is on his heels.

Gold has fallen rapidly to-day, and this fact probably resulted from the important movements reported.

It is reported that private advices have been received in this city from Fortress Monroe stating that 10,000 Federal troops arrived there on the 5th as reinforcements and immediately moved forward for an attack on Richmond. There is no doubt that Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock. It is also settled that Gen. Stoneman was lying at late House on the 6th, receiving reinforcements from transports via York river, which he immediately moved forward to Richmond. The people of this city are in the highest state of excitement over the glorious news.

The telegraph is silent respecting this startling intelligence, which is already exciting the utmost enthusiasm.

Springfield, Ills., May 9.—The following was received last night:

Grand Gulf, Mississippi, May 3d.—We gained a glorious victory at Port Gibson, Miss., on the 1st. The enemy are in full retreat, and our forces are in close pursuit. The Illinois troops as usual behaved with the greatest gallantry. The loss on our side is 150 killed and 500 wounded. We have taken 1000 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is much greater than ours. RICHMOND YAVES.

Washington, 9th.—The following has been received: Grand Gulf, May 6.—To Gen. Halleck: We landed at Bolingburg April 29, and marched directly to Port Gibson and met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of that place, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st. Engaged and fought him all day, entirely routing him with the loss of many killed and wounded and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges on the

two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit continued to the present time. Four field pieces and some stores were captured, and the enemy destroyed much more. The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in of any I ever saw. Our victory is complete, and the enemy thoroughly demoralized. (Signed) GRANT.

Chicago, May 10th.—Not a word has been received up to this time either confirming or contradicting the Philadelphia report of last night as to the capture of Richmond. The report is still believed in this city, but full credit should not be given it until further information on the subject is received.

New York, 10th.—The Times correspondent says the Stoneman raid particulars are about as follows: His whole force crossed to the Orange and Alexandria road when they met two rebel regiments. After a skirmish the rebels retreated towards Gordonsville. Buford's force crossed the Rapidan at Morton's ford, causing 1500 infantry to vacate Rapidan Ford. They then crossed the Rappahannock, and on the first of May our forces got close on the heels of the rebels. On the 2d of May Louisa Court House was occupied without opposition. The railroad track towards Gordonsville was destroyed for ten miles, and two trains of cars were captured and burned. Soon after, on the same afternoon, a detachment destroyed a portion of the road between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. As the detachment under Col. Wynn proceeded to James River and destroyed the locks and boats, and a large quantity of commissary stores. Attempts were made to destroy the aqueducts, but were unsuccessful. Several splendid horses were taken. A part of the 6th cavalry reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, and destroyed the locks and levees and set on fire the bridges across James river. Gen. Gregg pressed on the Fredericksburg road to Ashland and destroyed the depot in the town, the railroad cars, provisions and telegraph. A detachment was sent to burn the bridges over the South Anna, but they were found strongly guarded. A portion of this force under Kilpatrick moved east towards the Central Railroad and destroyed the bridge over the South Anna. They captured a train of cars. On the 6th, Hampton with two brigades attacked 60 men of the 5th cavalry on picket duty. The charge was met by a counter charge, and the rebels were temporarily repulsed, but rallied and captured 17 of our men. On the 6th a retrograde movement was commenced and the whole brigade arrived at Kelly's Ford on the morning of the 7th. Our horse loss was two killed, 17 wounded, and 17 taken prisoners. The negroes joined the columns in flocks, and begged to be taken away. They everywhere gave us valuable information and acted as guides at several points.

New York, 10th.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says it is reported that Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce asking supplies for the Federal wounded, stating that his army was deficient, and communicating with his headquarters at Appomattox. (Signed) GRANT.

Philadelphia, 10th.—The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press says that it is understood that Gen. Buford with eight brigades penetrated the Allegheny Ridge, Western Va., and that he is now returning, having destroyed the Richmond and Tennessee railroad at several places. He captured many prisoners and gained much valuable information. He burned large quantities of the stores of the rebel army in the south and west. Pleasanton's cavalry crossed the river and proceeded immediately to the front, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position. Two hours brought them to our old position near Chancellorsville. In this neighborhood no rebels were found except the dead and wounded. The dead were buried properly and as rapidly as possible. A considerable number of stragglers and skulkers from rebels and some of our men, came into the lines and gave themselves up. The farmer protested they had no feeling in this war, and were willing to take the oath of allegiance.

New York, 11th.—The Tribune thinks the position in Virginia is as follows: Our forces at Suffolk and on the Peninsula made a demonstration on Richmond early last week. Lee was apprised that the rebel capital must fall without prompt support from his army, and he had already begun to send troops towards Richmond on Thursday last. Lee or some one else with a good part of his force was well on his way to Richmond on Thursday. Hooker with his army freshly provisioned crossed the Rappahannock Friday night. He found but a screen of pickets in front. No enemy worth mentioning this side of the North Anna river. The rebel force reached Richmond just in time to prevent its capture by forces from Fortress Monroe. The week will not pass without stirring news from Richmond, or the banks of the Pamunkey.

New York, 11th.—A dispatch from Hooker's headquarters 9th states that all wounded in our lines have been properly cared for; those within the enemy's lines will be sent over to us.

Yreka, midnight, May 12th.—A general belief prevails throughout this State that Richmond has been captured. As yet there is no evidence that the rumor is not correct.

San Francisco, May 10.—Steamers Brother Jonathan from Victoria, and the Orizaba from Panama, arrived last night. San Francisco, 11th.—The steamship Orizaba, which arrived Saturday night, brings 670 passengers. It is rumored that F. F. Low will be a candidate for Governor, and that Phelps will not be a candidate. The contest will be between Low and Stanford.

For Latest News, See Next Page.

Nineteen Federal and twenty-one rebel generals have been killed in battle, or died from the effects of wounds since the war began.