

We yield most of our space this week to the exciting news from the East.

From the Nez Perce Mines.

The news from the new diggings continues encouraging. J. C. Franklin, Esq., the special reporter sent out by the Daily Times, has returned, and gives glowing accounts of the richness of the mines.

The steamer Col. Wright had made a trip to the mouth of Clearwater, and continued on up to within twelve miles of the Forks of Clearwater—300 miles from Des Chutes. It is intended hereafter to go clear up to the Forks, which is four miles from the foot of the Mountain and twenty-five miles from the mines.

Capt. Hatch, of this city, writes from the Nez Perce mines, under date of April 28th, that he and David his son have bought claims, which prospect well, but the weather was stormy, with frequent snow-qualls. He says many of those who went there are already compelled to start back on account of cold weather and scarcity of provisions.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Saturday evening last, a meeting of citizens irrespective of party, was held at the Court-Room to nominate a ticket to be supported at the election on Monday.

Major—Dr. A. H. Steele (re-elected); Recorder—J. E. Hurford (re-elected); Councilmen—J. R. Ralston, Dr. F. Barclay, L. F. Carter, D. D. Stephenson, W. B. Partlow, A. Warner, W. C. Dement; Treasurer—E. Milwain (re-elected); Assessor & Collector—J. E. Hurford (re-elected); City Attorney—Septimus Huelat; Street Com'r.—James McNameara; City Marshal—James L. Love (acting Marshal the past year).

UNION MEETING IN PORTLAND.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union-loving citizens of Portland, on Saturday evening of last week, at the Willamette Theater. Stirring and patriotic speeches were made by Dr. A. G. Henry, of Yamhill, and by J. H. Mitchell and Geo. B. Curry, Esq., of Portland.

A GOOD WORD FOR NESMITH.—The Washington correspondent of the S. F. Mirror says: "Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, is a trump; he is gaining friends by the score, both in and out of Congress."

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of the Oregon State Journal, a paper proposed to be published at Roseburg, in this State, upon the materials lately used in the publication of Coo's Express.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS.—By reference to an advertisement in this week's paper, it will be seen that Messrs. Marshall & Moore have joined their establishment to the Foundry and Machine shop known as the Willamette Iron Works, and are now prepared to do any work in their line, in the best style and on the shortest notice.

RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES.—We understand that some of our patriotic citizens have procured a beautiful national flag, and made arrangements for raising a liberty pole on the river bank, in front of Mr. Dement's residence, from the top of which the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner will be unfurled to the breeze.

The Alta California, speaking of the duty of all to uphold the Government, truly says: "In all this there is no change of politics. It does not follow that a man is a Republican now who supports the Government. He is more, infinitely more, than a partisan—in a word, a patriot."

Jo Lane left Portland last week, and went up the country in a two-horse wagon. At Dallas, on his arrival, the citizens raised the Stars and Stripes, and fired a national salute of thirty-four guns—and at night hung the old secessionist in effigy.

Should the Pacific States aid the General Government?

[In the absence of anything better this week, we give place to the following well-timed and sensible article from the San Francisco Mirror, on the desperate troubles now confronting the Federal Government—every word of which we most heartily and unqualifiedly endorse.]

"The latest news from the East dissipates every reasonable hope of reconciliation, and tells us that the settlement of our national difficulties has been left to the 'last argument to which kings resort.'—Into the face of the Government the South has flung its defiance, and the North is arising to resent the insult. Secession has at last been recognized as rebellion by the General Government, and the loyal States have been called upon to arm in defense of the Union. The right of States to withdraw from the Confederacy, and the policy of coercion under any or existing circumstances, are questions past consideration now. The assault has been made, and the national honor demands that the treason which prompted it be crushed out. Since the South has refused the olive, she must take the sword. There is no other alternative. The Government, to which we bow in loyal submission, has so decreed, and 'Amen' swells from millions of Northern and Southern hearts in response to the dread announcement. Henceforth, we must talk of how peace may best be conquered—not preserved. All we can now see of hope for the Republic is an uncertain glimmer breaking through the battle-clouds which rise like a pall of death before us, casting a shadow of desolation over the land, and shutting out the mercy and the smile of God. To every American the question is now put: 'In this, the hour of the Republic's deepest gloom and greatest peril, will you or will you not sustain the Federal Government?' 'Yes' or 'No,' must be the answer. Throughout the Union, the roll is being called; the mustering legions are darkening upon the distant horizon, and instant choice must be made whether we will array ourselves under the black flag of Jeff Davis in support of Southern treason, or beneath the sacred banner of the Republic in defense of all our fathers fought for—of all they died to obtain.

In an emergency like the present, every patriotic voice and arm is required. No man alive to the noblest and purest of all sentiments—love of country—can remain inactive. The Northern States have offered assistance to the Government. The Border States, including Virginia, will give aid and comfort to the South. So say the dispatches. Removed from the scene of conflict by the width of a continent, and unable to aid the Government with her strong-armed legions, it is the duty of the Pacific Coast to officially express her devotion to the Union, and offer some definite assurance of the loyalty of her people. Let the General Government be apprised at once that the States of the Pacific may be relied upon. It will relieve the Administration of the misapprehension engendered by the treason of Burch and Law, and better enable it to cope with rebellion where it actually exists. We would suggest that the Legislature of California offer the Government the aid of ten or twenty thousand of the stoutest arms and hearts that ever wielded weapon, either to march to the East or man its defenses here, and as much money as the credit of the State is worth. The men will not be required, except it be for the latter service; but the offer will be received with joy by the Government, as an indication of the loyalty of our people, and exercise a moral influence equal in effect to the force of a hundred thousand bayonets."

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News in Detail from the Atlantic States.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER. The bombardment began at four o'clock, A. M., of the 12th. Moultrie opened with two guns, to which Anderson replied with three. Then Mt. Pleasant and Cummings' Point and the floating battery engaged in throwing shot and shells. Sumter replied only at long intervals until about 7 o'clock, when it opened from two tiers of barbette guns, which maintained their fire until 3 o'clock, P. M. His shots were directed against Moultrie and the floating batteries at Fort Johnson, without much effect, however. The play of the harbor batteries was kept up until after dark, when it was suspended for a time, but after an interval recommenced from mortars and continued through the night. Anderson ceased his fire about 6 o'clock, and was through the night occupied in repairing damages. At 7 o'clock A. M. of the 13th he re-opened fire. At 9 A. M. a dense smoke was seen over Sumter, explosions were heard, and a very warm fire was kept up on the Fort. The shells from Moultrie and Morris Island were flying thick and fast into it. At 10 o'clock a flag at half mast made a signal of distress.

An eye-witness of the firing on Friday night says it was terrifically grand, and reached the climax at ten at night, when the sky was overcast with rain clouds. The streets were filled with people nearly all night, also covering the house tops, shipping and every available place. Towards morning the fire diminished. A few random shots only were fired and replied to only occasionally by Sumter. When the fire and smoke were first seen issuing from Sumter it was supposed to be only a signal to the ships which were in the offing, apparently blockading the port, as they remained quietly at anchor.

The day that Anderson evacuated, preparations to reinforce him had been made for that night. A schooner was seized, and an agreement made to pay the pilot and captain \$5,000 to put men into the Fort, but the Fort was evacuated before the attempt could be made. Capt. Fox had instructions to attempt to provision the Fort without troops. If fired on he was to rush in the best way he could, but the gale prevented the arrival of tugs and transports.

Maj. Anderson has sent to the Secretary of War his reasons for the surrender, which are—that after a siege of thirty-four hours he was in danger of being blown up in the fort, and had no food upon which to subsist, had there been no danger of an explosion. They had nothing to eat for two days but pork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recruiting is going on briskly in New York city, and Government regiments are rapidly filling up. Sailors in great numbers are applying for Naval service.—Work at the Navy Yard is progressing rapidly, and the "Walrus," "North Carolina," "Savannah" and "Perry" are fast being put in readiness. All the city regiments announce their determination to respond when ordered; but there are individual cases in most of them, unwilling to serve. The 79th Regiment unanimously voted to tender their services to the Government. Drills are nightly and daily held by the various regiments, which are fast filling, as well as the Volunteer companies. Resolutions were adopted at a large meeting of the Central Republican Club, on Tuesday night, not very complimentary to Mayor Wood, condemning the course of the Herald, and disapproving of those engaged at Hartford and other places in manufacturing arms for the South.

Dispatches from New York, April 18th, represent the war feeling as most intense. Last night a mob went down Wall street to the Journal of Commerce office to enforce mob law, or have the American flag hung out. The Express and Day Book were compelled, under the same terms, to hang out the flag. The Journal of Commerce saved their buildings by displaying the American flag. It is reported that A. T. Stewart has offered \$1,000,000 to the Government. Marshal Rynders was knocked down on Monday by Deputy Sheriff Reilly.

The Lancaster, Pa., dispatch of the 15th, says: Volunteering is brisk. The Judges and members of the Bar, after a speech by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, renewed their oaths to support the Constitution. There was a call for a meeting on Wednesday. Ex-President Buchanan exhibits intense interest in the news from the South, and participates in the expression of a determination to sustain the Government.

Gov. Yates of Illinois and Gov. Randall of Wisconsin issued proclamations calling for the volunteers asked for by the Federal Government. The war feeling is intense through the West. Despatches from almost every town in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa that can be reached by telegraph, represent the people as very determined to sustain the Government in the enforcement of the laws, and upholding the honor of the national flag.

The Western Bank of Boston has tendered a loan of \$50,000 to the State, and the other Boston banks agree to increase the amount to \$100,000, for the defense of the Government. A large meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held at Boston. Patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing unflinching devotion to the Federal Government. A proposition was made to raise an "irrespective" regiment, to tender it to the Government.

A Charleston dispatch of the 16th, says: The fleet stopped three vessels coming in, and afterwards permitted their entrance. They will not interfere until orders are received from Washington. It is intimated that 10,000 troops are in and about the city, and more arriving. Gen. Beauregard says that he can get 50,000 men in South Carolina, and declines the offers of regiments from Georgia and Alabama.

President Davis will vacate his seat at Montgomery—the Vice President assuming his duties—and will make his headquarters at Richmond in ten days, with Gen. Beauregard as second in command. Gen. Bragg can take care of Pensacola.—The foregoing is by authority. The Cabinet will await President Lincoln's official

proclamation before taking active measures.

—In Boston, political differences have been dropped, and the universal sentiment of the city and State is to defend to the last the flag of the Union. Volunteers to the number of 20,000 have already tendered their services at the Adjutant General's office. Gen. B. F. Butler, an ardent supporter of Breckinridge, during the election, has tendered his services, with his entire brigade.

—At Detroit, at an informal meeting of the citizens, Gov. Blair presiding, it was resolved that, in order to expedite the equipment of the troops required from Michigan, to raise \$100,000 by private subscription. A large portion of the amount was subscribed on the spot, and the balance will be raised immediately. Gen. Cass responded liberally.

—In New Orleans active preparations are making for the defense of the city.—The Council has appropriated \$200,000 for the defense of the city. Everything in the way of military matters is making rapid progress. The subscription books for the Confederate States loan were opened. The rush of subscribers is very great.

—Gov. Washburn of Maine issued proclamation convening the Legislature on Monday (22d April), to determine measures in relation to the President's call for troops. He has received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that the Maine quota of troops will be required at the rendezvous by the 20th of May.

—Gen. Cass made a speech at Detroit, on the 17th, on the occasion of the Board of Trade unfurling the National flag over their rooms. He was strongly in favor of supporting the Union, the Constitution and the country's flag, under all circumstances. He said that in a crisis like the present, it was the duty of every citizen to stand by the Government. The State will raise a large number of troops.

—The Massachusetts regiments arrived in New York, April 18th, breakfasting by regiments at the Astor House, Metropolitan, and St. Nicholas. They marched down Broadway at 11 o'clock, amid the wildest enthusiasm. Flags were flying from every store and dwelling. Cheers, and cries of "God bless you!" were frequently uttered. They embarked at two o'clock, direct for Washington.

—An intense feeling exists at Pittsburg, Mo., and has been suspended to lamp-posts labeled "Death to traitors." Some assaults have been made on persons who have expressed sympathy with Secessionists. At Boston, Mass., Zanesville, Ohio, and through the North, the war feeling grows stronger, and troops are still mustering.

—Boston is filled with soldiers, and they are still arming. It is understood that they go to Washington commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler. The Governor made then a speech from the State House.—Four regiments leave this week—on for Fort Monroe. The Suffolk Bank has tendered \$100,000 to the State, and the same amount to the United States.

—Recruiting still goes on at Harrisburg, Pa. Trains are leaving with troops as fast as they are prepared. The Pennsylvania Legislature was organized on the 18th, with Lewis W. Hull for Speaker of the House. The Senate and the House had a joint session. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung amidst the wildest cheering and enthusiasm.

Gov. Morgan has accepted the services of the Scott Life Guard. The 79th regiment Highlanders unanimously tendered their services. Drills were held in nearly every army last night (18th). It is anticipated that the 7th regiment will take over 1,000 men to Washington to-morrow.

The N. Y. Herald says that the Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. Times was saved by the British Consul protecting him, and threatening to send for the British fleet if he was not released, as he was an English subject. He was immediately released and furnished with a passport.

A special Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Post says that the Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Missouri refuse to respond for troops.—Maryland, however, responds promptly, and a Baltimore regiment has tendered its services to-day.

—At Philadelphia, B. G. Walmouth and L. P. Ashmead, formerly Lieutenants in the U. S. Navy, who resigned years ago on account of entering into other avocations, though now wealthy, have tendered their services to the Secretary of the Navy, prompted by devotion to the Union.

—Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to rendezvous at Hartford. The Thames Bank of this city has tendered \$10,000 to Gov. Buckingham, and the Fairfield County Bank has offered \$50,000.

—At Wilmington, Del., on the 16th inst., a large meeting was held, which censured the course of Senator Bayard in not advocating compromise, as having placed the State in the false position of having an anti-Union tendency.

The Council (Memphis) has appointed a new Military board, and appropriated \$50,000 to defend the city. The Union flags on the steamers have been hauled down, and citizens are arming and volunteering.

—Union gentlemen in Washington, from North Carolina and Kentucky, say that the reply of the Governors of these States to the requisition misrepresents the people. Secretary Cameron replied that the services of independent companies would be received.

The following appointments have been made: John F. McLean, Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco; Willard B. Farwell, Naval Officer; Edward F. Beale, Surveyor-General; E. P. Oliphant, Associate Justice of Washington Territory.

—The New Mexico mail, with dates to the 1st April, has arrived. Secession is dead and the Union feeling strong. Some are in favor of making overtures to go with Texas. The San Juan miners are yielding good wages to miners. Large immigration anticipated.

At New York, April 18, blank bonds for the Southern Confederacy, prepared by the Bank Note Company, were seized by the District Attorney.

—Preparations for the reception of troops at Camp Yates, Illinois, are in an active state of forwardness. A quantity of provisions has already been sent out, and the commissaries are busily engaged in arranging for all necessary supplies. Three banking houses (J. Bann, N. H. Ridgely & Co., and the Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company) have tendered the Government \$100,000 for present necessities. A dispatch just received by the Secretary of State says, that the railroad lines will carry all accepted companies to the place of rendezvous free of charge.—All parties cordially unite in sustaining the Administration.

—At Jersey City, the Zouaves have volunteered, and at New York the German Turners have tendered their services. The whole Hudson brigade of New Jersey have also volunteered. The 55th regiment last night waited the arrival of the Boston regiment, to tender the Boston boys a soldierly welcome.

—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., April 17th. It was called to sustain the Government. With the exception of a few leading Democrats, the mass of the people are true to the stars and stripes. The banks tendered \$500,000 to the Government, for arming the troops.

The war feeling in St. Louis is on the increase. Nearly 2,000 men are being drilled nightly as a home Union guard; and probably as many more are enrolling and being drilled for the service of the Government.

—At a meeting of the Burlington Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, April 18th, it was resolved that the cashier of this Branch be directed to advance to the Governor of Iowa such sums of money as may be required.

—The war feeling continues unabated in Illinois. The Governor's proclamation for volunteers is being promptly responded to. Several companies have already tendered their services.

—At Troy, N. Y., a great Union demonstration took place. The meeting adjourned in a body to Gen. Wool's residence, who responded in a stirring Union speech.

Col. Elsworth is organizing a Zouave regiment of 800 picked men from the fire department exclusively, at New York.—The firemen at Brooklyn are also organizing a regiment.

—A telegram from Gov. Packens to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, says that it is reported that 11 vessels are outside the bar off Charleston, and stopping vessels engaged in regular trade.

—The N. Y. Express' special dispatch from Washington says that Gen. Scott speaks out loud that nothing could be better than Maj. Anderson's conduct. He is entirely satisfied.

—At Boston, the bark "Manhattan," which arrived from Savannah, had a Secession flag hoisted. A crowd proceeded to the wharf, and compelled Capt. Davis to take it down and hoist the stars and stripes.

—Agents of the Washington Government are at Toronto, C. W., endeavoring to purchase the steamer "Peerless." She is an iron vessel, built on the river Clyde, Scotland, and a very handsome craft.

—The Elmira Bank of New York has just tendered to the Governor of the State \$50,000 towards meeting the national emergency, with liberty to draw at sight.

—The Mechanics' Bank of New Haven tendered to the Governor \$25,000 for the use of the State, in supporting the National Government.

—The detailed policy relative to closing of the Southern ports is not yet settled on, but arrangements are making to cut off all communication.

At Providence, R. I., A. & W. Sprague have offered \$100,000. Volunteers are coming in rapidly from all parts of the State. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

—The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed a bill authorizing the raising of a regiment. It is understood that \$500,000 will be appropriated.

—The N. Y. Commercial's Washington dispatch says that the Hon. George Ashmun has been sent to Canada on a secret mission.

—At Chicago, April 16th, the election resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket, by an average majority of 1,600.

—At Boston, 80 men enrolled themselves as volunteers at a single recruiting station, between 8 and 10 o'clock on the 18th.

—The War department officially announces the establishment of a new military department, to be called the Department of Washington.

—The people endeavored to take the horses off Anderson's carriage to draw him up Broadway, but his objections were regarded.

Soldiers of the war of 1812 are about adopting a military organization, and offering their services for the defense of the Government.

The war feeling in New Jersey is strong. Senator Thompson is earnest in his support of the Federal Government and the enforcement of the laws.

The Merrimac River Bank of Manchester, N. H., offers the State \$40,000 for military purposes; and the Portsmouth Bank \$30,000.

—The New York Herald has a dispatch that several vessels are fitting out in New Orleans, anticipating letters of marque.

At Concord, N. H., the State Capital Bank tendered a loan of \$30,000 to the State, to aid in putting down insurrection.

—Millard Fillmore made a strong Union speech at Buffalo, saying that we must all stand by the Constitution.

—The Pocasset Bank, R. I., has tendered \$25,000 to the Governor of Rhode Island for military purposes.

—Some anxiety is felt about the Aspinwall steamers being seized by Southern letters of marque.

—Jeff. Davis' proclamation occasions activity, and the delta of the Mississippi will be vigorously blockaded.

—The Government has directed that no more copies of the Coast Survey be sent South.

—Gen. James H. Lane of Kansas takes command of 1,000 men at Washington.

A Voice from Tennessee.

After glancing over the Lane organ here, and becoming thoroughly disgusted with the degrading attempts of the secessionist demagogues in Oregon to exonerate Union paper and mark the contrast between the manhood of an abolition dough-facer, and a Southern patriot. Faxon Brownlow, in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, speaks out fearlessly in view of the threats of the secessionists against him. He says:

"I am for my country and on the side of the General Government, and in every contest, either at sea or on land, I shall rejoice in the triumph of the Government troops fighting under the stars and stripes. Should Tennessee go out of the Union, I shall continue to denounce secession, North and South, and will not be intimidated by the threats of the secessionists. In all candor, I believe that in a Southern Confederacy, the freedom of speech and of the press will be denied, and for the exercise of these I will be hung. But, come what may, I shall keep me from denouncing the man who has never been reconstructed. And, with others, I have no doubt that it shall be 'perpetual' as our fathers intended it—one and indivisible, now and forever."

The following is the proclamation of President Lincoln, to raise 75,000 men and suppress the Southern rebellion:

"Whereas, the laws of the United States have been and are now opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary law, I therefore call forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress such combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid the effort to maintain the laws and integrity of the National Union, and the perpetuity of popular Government, and redress wrongs that have long been endured."

The first service assigned to the force will be to repossess the forts, places, and property that have been seized from the Union. The utmost care will be taken, consistent with the object to avoid destruction and destruction or interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combinations to depart within twenty days from date. I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th of July next, to determine upon measures which the public safety and interest demand. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. By W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

PRETTY WELL SNUBBED.—The Sacramento Union says:

Gen. Jo Lane appears not to have met with a flattering reception by the people of San Francisco on the arrival of the late steamer. In his egotistical vanity and ignorance he has attributed the salute fired for Latham's arrival as an honor intended for himself, and took a position on the quarter deck as the steamer neared the wharves. He found his mistake when cries of "traitor," "secessionist," and snarling suggestions of hempen cord greeted him from all quarters. From this rather free criticism of his public character and services he only escaped by retiring behind decks. The people of San Francisco subscribed \$2,000 for the Lathan dinner.

SENATOR McDOWGAL ON THE CANALS.—Our new Senator, in a private letter to a resident of this city, says: "The canal extension will require my departure as early as the first of June. I shall go there with the fixed determination to do all in my power to demonstrate that the great experiment of our fathers is not a failure; that this is in fact a Government with sufficient power to crush out a rebellion and maintain itself intact in all its parts."—Mercuryville Democrat.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Black, wife of S. M. Black, formerly of Butteville, was drowned recently while crossing the Umattila river. She was with her husband and a young child, in a wagon. The water was so high at the crossing as to float off the bed of the wagon. Mr. Black succeeded in saving his child, but his efforts were unavailing to rescue his wife.—Advertiser.

RAILROAD AT THE CASCADES.—We learn that Ruckle & Olmstead's railroad at the Cascades is now completed from the upper to the lower landing, and that four good cars are already completed and upon the track. Lieut. Mullan walked over the road the other day, and pronounced it the best and most permanent improvement of the kind he had seen upon the Pacific coast.—Times.

VANCOUVER, W. T., May 6, 1861.

Ed. ARGUS: Saturday last was an important day here. Two County Conventions were held. The Democratic consisted of two wings—Lancaster (Regular) Clique, No. 1, and the Hibernian (Irregular) Clique, No. 2. The latter were driven "out to stand." Exciting discussions characterized the discussions. Secession sympathy was perceivable behind the curtains.

The action of this Convention, was effectual, practical Know-Nothingism—the Irish were driven out en masse! Sensible, honest foreign-born citizens will learn, hereafter, in what company to be found—"Red-Eye" attended. Delegates were instructed for Lancaster. The Democratic Territorial Convention will be convened here on the 13th inst.

The Republican Convention was spirited, but harmonious. The discussions breathed a spirit of genuine patriotism. Speeches by Holmes, Lockwood, your former fellow-townsmen—and others. Eight Delegates were chosen to the Republican Territorial Convention, to be held at Olympia on the 20th inst. Holmes and Lockwood are two of them. The delegates were instructed for Leander Holmes, Esq., of this county, as first choice.

The present military movements bear evidence that the administration is not oblivious of the Pacific Coast. Perhaps Uncle Abo has his eye upon the Pacific traitors—Lane and Stevens.

Three Companies, C, G, and M, 3d Artillery, Capt. Ord commanding, leave here to-day on the Cortes, for San Francisco.

In lowering into the hold the first horse, the tackling broke, letting him fall, which very badly injured him. His groans indicated great suffering, and elicited the sympathy of the spectators. The rumor that the soldiers here are unwilling to fight for the National Government is untrue, save a few individual instances. The mass of them are all right.

RETIRES.

A western editor cautions his readers against a knowing sheet concern, as the habit has made him round-shoudered.