



IF ANY MAN attempts to put down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!—Geo. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

Clatsop County Union Convention.

The Union men of Clatsop county who love their country—who are opposed to the dismemberment of our Union for any cause and who believe in supporting armed rebellion by force of arms, and who are willing to go and to the call made for a Union State Convention, are requested to meet in their several precincts at the usual places of voting, at one o'clock on Saturday the 22d day of March, 1862, and elect delegates to a Union County Convention to be held at the Court House in Oregon City on Saturday the 29th day of March, 1862, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Union State Convention to be held at Eugene City on the 30th day of April, 1862, and transacting such other business as the convention may deem proper. The precincts are entitled, upon the basis of the popular vote, to delegates as follows: Oregon City 15; Milwaukie 3; Young's 2; Hasling's 2; Springfield 2; Rock Creek 2; Beaver Creek 2; Upper Melalla 4; Lower Melalla 3; Manzanita's 3; Linn City 3; Curry 2; Tualatin 1; Pleasant Valley 2.

Let no Union man fail to be present at his precinct meeting.

SEPTIMUS HIGLEY, W. C. JOHNSON, W. CHAPMAN, W. A. BRAWLEY, Democratic Co. Com. D. W. BURNS, W. W. CLARK, Republican Co. Com.

Issues, not qualifications. It is in the mouth of everybody that there is no other issue now but that involved in the question, "Shall we support the Government in its present efforts to maintain its authority and put down the proslavery rebellion?" We are entirely willing that the battle shall be fought with the "peace democracy" or apologists for rebellion next June, on that issue—and that alone. It is as broad a platform as we want—all we ask. We have never asked for a broader one since the Devil unchained Yancey and Davis, and let poor Curry and Slater out of the kennel. We have never been in favor of long platforms, substituting words for ideas, dodging issues by resolves capable of two or three constructions, and giving dignity to propositions by resolving the truth of axioms, and then adding by way of a tail a string of stale platitudes. We have always wanted platforms to define simple, naked issues in so plain a manner that all could understand them, and, having done so, to wind up without another resolve. This will suit any man who is conscious that his cause is a good one, and can be defended, while those who have a bad cause, and wish to secure the support of two sections which are hostile on the main issue. It is attempted to slirk, will generally require some such structure as was once got up in a trading city on the banks of the Ohio. The only issue that is really prominent with the masses of to-day, is an issue of bayonets. Are we for the American army—or for that of the rebels? He who is sound on this issue is worthy of being fraternized in a Union party; but being thus sound, doesn't necessarily qualify him for office. Party issues are one thing, and qualifications of candidates another. They ought never to be confounded. Honesty and capability are as necessary qualifications in this age of rebellion, as they were in Jefferson's time of general loyalty—and more so. He who is dishonest is not to be trusted to carry out principles next year, under corrupting appliances, which he may sincerely approve of this year—while he who is incapable, is not the man for place at any time.

These are some of the qualifications, the importance of which is recognized by all good men of common sagacity. Above and beyond these, are indispensable qualifications apparent to every close-observing statesman who has studied the aspects of this proslavery rebellion, in all its varying phases, while developing itself for the last thirty years, and who sees imminent peril to the cause of a broad, enlightened, and stable policy of government from a wrong decision of grave questions that will be continually arising during the progress of the present revolution, and for some time after order shall have been restored. The nation is now in a giant struggle with the antagonisms of all true democracy. Human liberty, and the political equality of the white race, as the substantive basis of American republicanism, or pure democracy, has been seized by the throat by the iron-beaked representative of despotism which was ferried over, a brat in swaddling clothes, in the pirate vessel that landed the first cargo of human chattels on our shores. This monster of aristocracy, though apparently engaged in a struggle to extort an acknowledgement of a natural and constitutional right to plant its iron heel on the bodies and souls of an "inferior race" everywhere, is really bent upon a giant

crusade upon the social and political equality of the white race. Taking the right of slavery for a starting point, it easily slides into the belief that the institution furnishes the only true relation between capital and labor, and hence it begins a war of extermination on our social system which refuses to recognize the doctrine that "capital should own labor," and seeks to debase the free white laborer by depriving him of all social and political equality. It is really a war against Northern democracy, pure and simple—a war in which every really proslavery man sympathizes more or less. Hence proslavery men everywhere are entirely unreliable in all questions that are arising, and which are likely to arise hereafter, affecting the great question of the social and political equality of Northern laboring white men. In settling these, and kindred great questions that are likely to arise, there are hundreds of men who are apparently sound enough on the war issue, who, from a sneaking sympathy with slavery, and a haughty contempt for laboring white men, would be entirely unfit to occupy places of trust.

These remarks will serve to set our friends to thinking of the dangers that we are in, from hastily selecting candidates who have not the requisite qualifications for office.

Seam-Neesh.

B. J. Pengra, Esq., Surveyor General of Oregon, in writing a letter to a friend relating to surveys of the public lands in this State, brings to light some serious embarrassments under which that office has been placed. It seems that Mr. Nesmith has had a peep at the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in manuscript, and finds to his "surprise and disgust" that the Commissioner had only asked for an appropriation of \$5000 for the extension of the surveys of the public land in Oregon after Surveyor General Pengra had sent on his estimate for \$42,240. Mr. Pengra seems to think that owing to the shameful management of that office by his predecessor it has got to be in bad odor at Washington—and that certain disappointed office seekers here are using means to keep up this unfavorable impression at Washington. After speaking of these difficulties, Mr. Pengra, in his letter (published in a contemporary) says—

"Since my appointment to the place of Surveyor General a few disappointed parties indifferent to the welfare of the State, have sought to do this office and all connected with it, an injury by making use of the foregoing, together with much misrepresentation as argument with the Commissioner of the General Land Office to reduce the price of surveys to one half what they have been heretofore, and to have the salaries of the office employees, decreased in like ratio. They succeeded in the first, but failed in the latter effort—and as I have pretty good reason to know, some who had been made willing tools to help this scheme of petty mischief are suffering from the effects of their own actions."

We are sorry to know that while the rebels are trying to destroy the offices because they cannot fill them, there are any Union(?) men that are willing to cripple the offices for the same reason. If such a man isn't a half breed secessionist our logic is greatly at fault. Any man before he can properly make representations to the department as to the number of employees necessary in an office, or the salary they should have, must first be well posted as to the business transacted in the office, and the circumstances under which it is done. The fewest number of men, outside of the office itself, are thus posted. There are men who, instigated by resentment, are unwittingly, perhaps, urging changes in some of the offices on the grounds of "economy," when if their recommendations were carried out it would not only greatly embarrass the operations of those entrusted with the public business, but would add to the expenses of the government, and be an outrage upon the interests of the country generally. We hope to live to see the day when aspirants for place will be too magnanimous and honorable for such semi-secession conduct as that to which Mr. Pengra alludes.

The Portland Advertiser lately published some strictures upon the course taken by Asst. Adjutant Gen. Jasper W. Johnson, of W. T., in calling out the militia of that Territory in view of the threatened difficulty with England. Gen. Johnson responds with a caustic letter in the Standard in defense of himself and the militia, which closes as follows:

"Now I, as a patriotic American citizen, having not the fear of Davis or his Portland pimp before my eyes, am constrained to raise my voice in their defense, and now Gov. Curry, you spe-browed, ah-colored abolitionist; you black-hearted, blue-eyed, cheese-faced knave; you wessel-sold wire-worrier; you oily-tongued, eel-natured, evil-eyed, plagarizing, blood-sucking, money-loving, man-worshipping, office-seeker; you who have grown fat and greasy from the public funds; you who would tear the best government—the first born and fairest daughter of freedom—sunder, were your puny power equal to your desire, in the hope of getting position; you who are laboring to set the great political caldron to boiling, in the vain hope that you will come to the top, you sith and scum! A mere remnant of deformed mortality, you have the permission of the Assistant Adjutant General and the W. T. militia to free your guilty soul of all the billingsgate your treasurable sheet will contain. Yours spitefully, J. W. JOHNSON."

Attention is called to the notice of Dr. Stephenson in another column. After a long and successful practice as a dentist in this section, the Doctor contemplates keeping up with the tide of civilization out of the mountains. We have seen several specimens of his work, which appear to give satisfaction to the parties interested.

Capt. Abisworth, President of the O. S. N. Co., writes to the Portland papers to correct a statement that the O. S. N. Co. intend raising the fare to the Dalles. He says "all such reports are without foundation, and there will be no advances on the old rates, either of freight or passage."

The Times publishes the following as the prices of passage and freight from Portland to Lewiston by steamers:

Table with 2 columns: Route and Price. Includes entries for Portland to Cascades, Railroad, From Cascades to Dalles, Dalles to Deschutes, Deschutes to Wallula, and to Lewiston.

Portland to Dalles \$20 00 per ton, to Wallula 75 00, to Lewiston 120 00

A NEW NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Vancouver Telegraph has the following notice of an Act which passed the late Assembly at Olympia:

An Act to incorporate the Columbia Transportation Company. Names of the incorporators, T. H. Smith, A. D. Sanders, Milton Aldrich, E. S. Fowler, Dexter Horton, W. W. Miller, Peter J. Mowrey, A. S. Abernethy, and C. C. Phillips—to have authority to purchase and hold lands, tenements, vessels, steamers, wagons, cars, goods or chattels. Capital stock, \$350,000, with power to increase to one and a half millions—stock to be in shares of \$100 each and deemed as personal property—shall commence operations as soon as \$40,000 of stock is taken—the construction of railroads, etc., to commence within one year and to be completed in two years—to charge uniform rates of fare, and freight to be taken and shipped in the order in which it arrives—five to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

OUR WAR CLAIMS.—The Times is permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Gen. E. M. Barnum touching war claims. The letter was dated Dec. 14, 1861:

"Our war scrip drags slowly along, the Third Auditor playing as dilatory a game as practicable, and pretending to comply with the law of Congress. About \$250,000 of the bonds have been issued, making a little over half a million of the claims examined. He takes all in regular turn as they have been filed, and is now only up to those filed on the 20th of June. Those passed upon, as well as those filed in July are mostly from the brokers and bankers of Washington and New York City. Dement of Oregon City, and Starkey of Salem, will get their bonds within the next month.—We cannot bring them at the Brokers Board to the same price of the regular six per cent. U. S. stocks due in 1881. Ours are from one to two per cent below those. The highest sold of the Oregon Bonds is 92 cents and to-day they are 90. The news from England will depress them still more, and if we really came to a brush with the 'Mistress of the Seas' there is no telling what our bonds will be worth."

The secession call is signed by not a single man of eminence in the State.—The signers are all obscure men, some of whom can not even write their names, and who had to make their mark, under the impression that it was a petition to Congress for the payment of the war debt.—To give the document respectability, they attached the name of Wm. H. Watkins to it. Let everybody understand that this man is a very different individual from Dr. Wm. H. Watkins, of Portland, late Republican Presidential Elector, and a whole-souled Union man.

ADDRESS.—REV. H. K. HINES will deliver an address on "The life and character of Washington," this evening, Feb. 22d, at the M. E. Church, Services at 7 o'clock. The unquestioned ability of Mr. Hines is a sufficient guaranty that the address will be an instructive and entertaining one, and we hope he will be greeted with a full house. There will be music appropriate to the occasion.

FLOYDING.—A drunken vagabond who has lately been harboring around Astoria, harraging for Jeff Davis, was recently lodged in jail at Portland to await his trial at the next term of the district court in Clatsop county, for stealing over a hundred dollars in money from Shoemaker Hoggeland in Astoria. The chap, like Floyd, and secessionists generally, is as true to treason as steel.

We learn that Indian Jack, on the hill, had two horses stabbed a few nights since, one of which has died, and the other is not likely to live. He suspects a certain white man of the deed, to whom he had refused to sell the animals. Jack is considerably "sulky," and applied to Mayor Steele for redress, but in the absence of direct testimony, nothing could be done for him.

DESERVED HONOR.—Thomas Francis Muehler, the noble Irish patriot, who has lately been engaged in raising an Irish Brigade in the East, has been appointed Brigadier General by the President. Gen. Muehler did good service at the battle of Bull Run, serving as Captain in the gallant Irish 69th.

APPLES.—Knapp, Burrell & Co. write to the Farmer, from San Francisco, of date Feb. 7, that on the 1st inst. the Jonathan arrived there bringing about 9000 boxes of apples, generally in very bad condition—having been frozen more or less.—Sales were consequently very low—ranging from 75 cents to \$2 a box, and 2 1/2 to 4 cts a pound—extra choice lots 5 to 6 cents.

R. T. Delahunt a few days since killed an eagle on Clackamas bottom, which measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.

THE MINES.—From statements published in the Times, we gather the following facts:

About 4 feet of snow at Oro Fino and business dull; 500 miners there; little mining done; fuel and provisions plenty; up to Jan. 6.

Flour had been \$24 per bbl. at Walla Walla, but the mill had started, and the price had come down somewhat. Wood \$15 to \$20 a cord.

At Salmon River, Dec. 30, 2 feet of snow, and weather beautiful; miners doing well; Bridges' claim paying largely; he had been offered \$7000 for it, but laughed;—other claims are paying largely; wages \$10 to \$12 a day; about 2,500 men in the mines.

Flour 50 cents a pound, bacon \$1. Every one watching his claim, some with deadly weapons in hand. Some talk of a Vigilance Committee to protect honest men.

Loss or Stock.—The cattle and horses on the upper Umatilla, were dying off at the rate of about one hundred per day. On the lower Umatilla but few had died. The stock found browse, upon which they had lived for some time.

On Wild Horse and Wilson creeks much stock had died.

The firm of Scroggins had lost about three hundred head. In the vicinity of the Deschutes much dead stock was seen.

On Fifteen Mile creek much stock had died. James Fulton offered to sell 700 head of his stock, not then dead, for \$700 but the offer was refused.

J. T. Jeffreys writes to the Mountaineer that the statement that he had lost 600 head of stock was untrue. He says that he has not lost any, and thinks that most of the stock which has died has been the poor cattle driven up from the Willamette valley late last fall.—Times.

FROM THE DALLES.—The Snake Indians are becoming troublesome to the miners.—One party, under Mr. Abbott, were fired upon; also another party, more recently, were attacked.

Between the Dalles and Walla Walla, provisions are entirely exhausted. The settlers on the Umatilla, are compelled to live exclusively on beef.

A fire occurred at the Dalles, wherein two Indian women and three children were roasted alive.

Mr. Albright, Tracy & Co.'s messenger, says, that the road between Dalles and Walla Walla, is broke all the way, except to within ten miles of the Des Chutes.

It is ascertained that six persons have perished from exposure to the cold. The names of five of them are as follows: Jagger, Alphin, Davis, Mulkey, and Riddle. The name of the sixth man is unknown.—Mountaineer.

Mr. Woodward and others had been out and found the frozen man Brown, alive, after lying in the snow five days, and six nights, without food, and 35 pounds of gold dust for a pillow. His discoverers were much started at finding him alive, after so long a snow burial. He was brought in upon a sled, made for the purpose, and apparently getting along well till the afternoon of the 12th, when he commenced having chills. He died on Thursday morning.

SALMON RIVER MINES.—Mr. S. A. Woodward, a gentleman who left the Salmon river on the 26th Dec., says that at that date there were about three thousand persons in the mines. Provisions were plenty, and he gives it as his opinion that the supplies in the mines are ample to last for two months to come.

POWDER RIVER MINES.—The gold is coarse, of dark color, and is worth \$17.50 per ounce. Letters received from Powder river, state that the mines yield an average of an ounce a day to the man. Some do much better.

Mr. Schriver, a gentleman from Grand Ronde, informs the Mountaineer, that stock in that place was doing well.—A good road was found practicable for wagons to Salmon river. Mr. S. estimates that those who go by that route, will save from 150 to 200 miles travel.

Mr. Ankeny showed us a letter, announcing that an entire train of pack animals which was wintering on the Tucuman, a few miles below where his own mules reached a part of the winter, had frozen and starved to death, and the man in charge of them was also frozen.—Times.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Captain Richard Hoyt. He breathed his last yesterday noon, Feb. 19, at his residence in this city, after a brief illness.—Captain Hoyt came to Oregon in 1849, at which time he commanded a vessel running between San Francisco and this place.—The year following he ran a steamer (we believe the first that navigated the waters of the Willamette) between Portland and Oregon City; and for the past several years run the steamer Multnomah between this city and Astoria. Captain Hoyt stood among the first in developing and building up our country; and his death will be largely felt in this community.—Oregonian.

THE NEW RAILROAD IN OREGON.—The President of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, Capt. J. C. Abisworth, has just purchased the iron for fifteen miles of railroad between the Dalles and Des Chutes, on the route to the Nez Percés and Salmon River mines. This was a lot imported expressly for a railroad in the interior; but as the consignees failed to pay charges, the iron was sold to the first customer. This new railroad at the Dalles will prove a paying investment, beyond doubt. This same company already have one railroad of six miles in operation at the Cascades.—S. F. Mirror.

BOGS TWENTY DOLLAR PIECES.—Some bogus twenty dollar pieces have been pressed in this city. Look out for them, they are said to have a German inscription on them, and would not readily be detected, unless attention were directed to them.—Times.

The Shasta Courier says: "We learn from a gentleman from Bald Hills that about one-third of the mining population in that vicinity are preparing to leave in the spring for the North."

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Advice from Ft. Pickens state that the rebels have withdrawn a portion of their forces to Mobile, which they consider in special danger.—The rebel force opposite Pickens is only 6,000.

A special despatch to the N. Y. Times says Secy Stanton has been shown letters from Kentucky, stating that an entire regiment threw down their arms at the battle of Somerset, and declared their purpose no longer to fight against the Government. This example, followed by companies and individuals of other regiments, accounts for the complete failure and small slaughter attending so desperate an attack.

News from Ft. Leavenworth says that 4,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were attacked, on the 6th inst, by superior forces of Texas Rangers. The Indians were compelled to retreat and are now in Kansas.

Prisoners just returned from Richmond say that none of the clothing forwarded to them by Gen. Wool, some time since via Norfolk, ever reached its destination. It is supposed it was appropriated by the rebels.

Gen. McClellan has ordered all the absent officers connected with the army of the Potomac to join their regiments.

HOW THEY FEEL TOWARDS US.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, after examining certain documents of the State Department, gathers from them, that the state of foreign feeling towards the American Government, is about as follows:

England entertains, or at least expresses no sympathy for us, but rather the reverse.

France has not been cordial, but has been less offensive than England.

Austria has been friendly, and from the outset has declared she would not recognize the rebel Confederacy.

Prussia, and all the German States, have been equally cordial.

Russia has been friendly, but anxious for the war to end.

Sweden and Norway have been friendly from the beginning.

Belgium is undecided, but passive.

Holland is disposed to follow the lead of England, at a respectful distance.

Italy is full of warm sympathy for our Government and for freedom.

Spain, though not aggressive, has an evident leaning for the Jeff Davis Republic.

Denmark is friendly.

The Pope, though he announces his government is not of this world, and he is concerned with spiritual affairs, yet, if he were to express an opinion, he, as a good Christian, will always be on the side of law and order.

FROM SOUTHERN OREGON.—From the Sentinel of the 8th we learn that Capt. Trux's cavalry company is fully officered, and was christened the "Jackson Rangers" on the 31st ult.

Josephine county has suffered heavily by the late flood—bridges, mills and private property being swept away.

It is reported that Rev. Glenn O. Burnett and family, lately of Polk county, Oregon, were all drowned during the recent flood in California; that they were upon an island in the Sacramento, and unable to get off.—Statesman.

A petition, which has received over 4,000 signatures, praying for the payment of the residue of the Oregon War Debt, goes out on this steamer for Washington.—Times.

For the Argus. METER ENIGMA.—I am not give you for the paper but you see I have my meter in a sum on the subject of our troubles as a (short) send it to a true spirit, as if U like the looks as it you kin put it in are paper. I am myself. FREDERICK J. WALK, second kitchen to Artemus.

ORDER ON THE TIMES Verse 1st.—we at have dreadful without men shakin raw behind 'You find a find us waster and now tis pishin hold the times who did it true an we thort ourselves prepared for whatever cum—of now, but wedo rather not be shored.

Verse 2d.—our brothers in the east war kindred a far over rates an we war very hily pleased few thing we shamed the fies. Our people shode there kurdge by effe au speech an prair but effe have I hard them as "we're glad we ar not their."

Verse 3d.—we sat us down in sets few kossom our harvest ston an tok our happyest time few greave because we hadnt moar but the flad came down upon us and apred its rewin far, it left a desolat track almost as bad as war.

Verse 4th.—an now the ice and sno has benumbed our frozen land its shakdan vases ar chilled an choked on every hand, our "grate an ery rivere" the anery of trad hay "turd the tabex on us" an a host av trubel maid.

Verse 5th.—our kattle starv around us, in dices we see them dry, we wd be glad tw bye them food but their is one tw bye, alas! we fere our kuntry is bited by a kure, but I believe we hav deposed it an thank God it is no worse.

[We hope to hear from "Uffery" again.]

PORTLAND MARKET. Flour, Standard Mills, \$8 00, Country Brands, 7 50, Wheat per bushel, 1 25, Buckwheat Flour, per lb, 6, Indian Meal per lb, 6, Oats, per bushel, 6 1/2, Barley, 50.

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, 75¢; Flour, \$6.50; Oats 75¢; Butter, 30¢; Eggs, 30¢.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, remove perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, strip the disease. 501711

I. O. O. F. Oregon Lodge No. 3 meets at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. S. RINEARSON, N. G. J. M. BACOS, Rec. Sec'y.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the 2nd day of the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. D. P. THOMPSON, W. M. THOS. WYANT, Sec'y.

DR. D. D. STEPHENSON. Would inform those of this city and vicinity who are engaged in the purpose of closing his office in this city, that he feels himself compelled to do so, on the 22nd inst. of the month of March, and will guarantee parts of the food with ease and comfort—besides being free from the pernicious use of claps. That he has no "plate work" done can testify. Other work performed in the best style. Intend shortly visiting Vancouver, the Dalles, and Walla Walla, and consequently can remain only a few days in Oregon City. Feb. 22.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Anodyne, a mild Cathartic, and a tonic. It equally removes from the blood, and a tonic. It equally removes the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved an efficacious remedy, it contains no all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drugs to debilitate the system, or mineral poisons to ruin the constitution. Prepared and sold by A. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

Read the advertisement in another column sold by Dr. STEELE, Oregon City, and by Druggists generally.

To the Union Men of Benton County. The qualified voters of Benton county, who are in favor of the suppression of the present war rebellion—of a vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors who are opposed to any peace other than the honorable one—are invited to come with their sympathizers to meet at the constitutionally elected and qualified authorities and legally enacted laws of the Government—viz think more of country than of party prejudice and individual preference—who are in favor of supporting the General Government in its endeavor to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union, and who are willing to vote on a ticket upon such a basis at the coming election, are requested to meet at the general meeting to be held at the court house in Corvallis on Saturday the 29th of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of nominating a Union Ticket, and to select five delegates in the "Union State Convention" to be held at Eugene City on Wednesday the 9th of April, 1862, to nominate a "Union ticket for State officers and members of Congress."

- A. G. HONEY, W. H. McFARLANE, J. S. KINNEY, JULIUS BROWN, ROWLAND CHAMBERS, A. NEWCOMB, JAMES MARTIN, Democratic Co. Com. Republican Co. Com. A. J. THAYER, E. A. ABLEY, Wm. Metzger, JUDSON MASON, H. F. WILLIAMS, J. W. SMITH, J. A. HARRIS, R. G. SIMMONS, A. M. WALKER, J. H. DUBOIS, A. HUBER, E. H. WILSON, B. W. WILSON, H. FICKLINGER, Geo. Meneer, H. H. NICHOLS, John Clark, Louis Bolla, S. H. HERNARD, J. G. KRIESELBAUM, A. Parley, Henry Cook, A. D. BARNARD, J. C. Wood. Corvallis, Jan. 15, 1862.

Union State Convention.

The qualified voters of the State of Oregon, who are in favor of the suppression of the present war rebellion—of a vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors who are opposed to any peace other than the honorable one—are invited to come with their sympathizers to meet at the constitutionally elected and qualified authorities and legally enacted laws of the Government—viz think more of country than of party prejudice and individual preference—who are in favor of supporting the general government in its endeavor to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union, and who are willing to vote for the election of a ticket upon such a basis at the coming general election without reference to the usual political associations, are respectfully requested to meet at the places of voting in the several precincts in the various counties of the State on Saturday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862, to choose Delegates to County Conventions to be held in the respective counties of the State, at the county seats thereof, on SATURDAY the 29th day of MARCH, A. D. 1862, for the purpose of electing Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Eugene City, Lane County, on WEDNESDAY, THE 9th DAY OF APRIL, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a Union Ticket for State officers and members of Congress as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Counties and No. Delegates. Lists counties like Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry, Coos, Umpqua, Lane, Benton, Linn, Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop, Tillamook, Wasco.

We commend the holding of Precinct and County meetings at the hour of one o'clock p.m. and the holding of the State Convention at eleven o'clock, of the day named.

H. W. CORBETT, E. D. SHATTUCK, W. C. JOHNSON, Republican State Central Committee.

SAMUEL HANNA, Ch' Democratic State Central Committee.

- A. C. Gibbs, Benj. Simpson, Alonzo Leland, R. C. Geer, John McCracken, Jas. Cox, W. S. Ladd, A. F. Waller, A. M. Starr, I. R. Moore, R. J. Ladd, E. N. Cooke, S. G. Reed, A. C. Daniels, A. C. R. Shaw, H. M. Thatcher, David Powell, E. Williams, A. B. Hallock, J. W. McCully, Jas. H. Lappus, David McCully, H. J. Geer, Thomas Straug, S. J. McCormick, L. E. Pratt, A. L. Lovejoy, H. Jankofsky, D. P. Thompson, H. Ricker, J. S. Rinearson, T. B. Richey, L. F. Carter, James Shaw, R. P. Boise, William Graves, C. N. Terry, Jos. Magone, Lucien Heath, B. J. Pengra, J. B. Harding, James Smith, J. M. McBride.

For Sale. THE HALF OF LOT NO. 1 IN BLOCK No. 4, adjoining the Masonic Building, in this city. Inquire at the Argus Office. Oregon City, March 30, 1861.