



If any man attempts to hunt down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!

The Oregon Argus.

W. I. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

Freedom of the Press.

"Justitia Fiat" has been permitted, on the outside of today's paper, in his own way, to review a previous article in our paper written in the "editorial style." We have admitted the article, because it presents the subject of a free press in a somewhat different aspect from that presented by our "would-be editor," and because we are sometimes willing to publish unnecessarily radical views, as well as to admit, "in the editorial style," articles taking extremely conservative views of the great question agitating the public mind. In times of peace we are decidedly in favor of the largest liberty of speech and of the press—and we are also in favor of allowing traitors to say just what they please, and print just what they please, against Abraham Lincoln, against the Government, or against the Constitution, in time of war.—We are in favor of permitting the editor of the Corvallis Union to print all the venom and treason that he desires to, and issue his vile, rotten sheet just as often as he pleases, and we believe that every member of the Administration is just as liberal as we are—but we are not in favor of requiring the loyal members of the Government to furnish conveyances to carry these dirty organs into every section of the country traversed by mail routes. We cannot agree to carrying their productions thirty miles from the offices of publication, free, any more than we can agree to give free passages in our mail coaches to the editors, provided they want to go a similar distance to make troublesome stump speeches. After this war is over, and the Government is safe, we are in favor of permitting the publication and transmission through the mails of any and all notions regarding the policy of the Government, and even its merits—a privilege which none of the States now in rebellion has ever accorded to us—but while our fathers, brothers, and sons are pouring out their blood like water in a conflict with rebel savages who scalp our dead and murder our wounded, we are not willing that the hissing spies of these rebels shall be permitted to encourage and strengthen these traitors through their presses, unless they do it at their own expense.

SECESSION LITERATURE.—The Corvallis Union, a sheet which usually dives deeper in the foul pool of treason, and comes up dirtier, than any sheet we have yet seen, rages and froths more than usual, in its latest issue, under the impression that its time is short, and that it is necessary to get all the filth off its stomach that it can before it is denied mail privileges. In an article devoted to it, it uses such classic expressions as "nose rag," "hair-goose," "nigger nose rag," "nigger breech-clout," "Parson Billy," "white nigger," &c., &c. Of course even the poor debased editor of that sheet doesn't expect us to put ourselves on a level with him by replying in like kind. The specimens of literature we give above—revolting and disgusting as they are to respectable people—are in good keeping with all the principles advocated by the Corvallis Union, and serve to show to what a depth of besotted infamy treason can sink a man. We have no doubt but that the editor must blush in his sober moments to look over his own paper, if indeed a secessionist can blush, at any out of villainy.—We have almost made up our mind that the rebels are possessed of devils, and meaner, dirtier, and more dishonest devils, too, than we supposed the old father of lies himself would keep to do the dirty work of the bottomless pit.

TAN FIVE-TO-ONE STAKES.—Since the rout of the rebels at Smecket, the taking of Fort Henry, and the brilliant victory we achieved at Donelson, as well as the almost simultaneous news of our successes at Roanoke, the chivalric cohorts of Jeff Davis seem to have been generally weak in the knees. The fact is, a panic seems to have seized the rebels everywhere, and the last that was heard of them they were making two-forty time from Manassas, Nashville, and other points toward the Gulf of Mexico. We have no idea where they will make a stand next, if indeed they stand at all. We are inclined to think that if McClellan, Buell, and Grant had each closely followed up their retreat, the rebels would have imitated the example of their devil-possessed prototypes in Scripture, who "ran violently down into the sea."

RETRIEVED.—A Holbrook, Esq., after an absence of more than a year in the Atlantic States, reached home in this city on last Wednesday—a great part of which time he spent in the city of Washington.—He is in fine health and spirits, and confident that the rebellion will soon be snuffed out by the Government.

REPAIRING.—The sidewalks on Main Street that were damaged and washed away during the freshet last winter, are being put in proper trim, and in a few days the street will be in as good a condition as before.

THE LAND OFFICE.—This city will soon be removed to the lower story in the Masonic building, which is being fitted up for the purpose.

DRAYING.—See notice of Barstow & Frazer in another column.

The weather, we are glad to say, promises well at last. We have had the most disagreeable, gloomy winter ever known on this coast. Since the great flood in December, which ruined hundreds of our citizens, there has been little else since than a continued series of cold snaps, driving snow-storms, and cold rain, with occasional hail. These storms have killed more than half the stock in the Willamette Valley, and many cattle are still dying.—As we came up the Columbia river last Monday, the adjacent hill-tops on either side of the river were in many places covered with snow. The air was chilly, and we had occasional snow squalls that whitened the tops of the evergreens on the river banks. Wednesday was indeed a gloomy day, the snow falling in large flakes so thick as to give the whole country the appearance of midwinter. The grass, which is generally fine at this season of the year, has started but little, though we learn from a gentleman from Polk county that the grass has sprung up enough to enable steers and young cattle to commence thriving. Cows that are just coming in are still perishing. The people generally have done little or nothing toward gardening, the ground being too wet and heavy to allow of being stirred. The weather promises better now, though a blizing fire is comfortable yet.

THE CORVALLIS UNION.—The editor of the Corvallis Union raves and gushes his teeth like a mad man at us for calling him a "whisky-soaked editor." He denies that he is an intemperate man, and says he so wrote to this office. We assure Mr. Malone that we are above doing him or any other human being injustice knowingly. His treason to his adopted country—a crime of a much deeper and blacker hue than drunkenness—is certainly enough for him to answer for, without being charged with aberrations of which he can truly plead not guilty. We have never seen the letter referred to by the Corvallis Union, as it must have miscarried in the mail—but we take this opportunity to state to our readers that Mr. Malone denies ever having been an intemperate man. We have always heard and believed the contrary, and it seems even now as something very strange to run against a temperate seceder.

WE HAVE CONVERSED with many of the most enterprising immigrants that are now coming from California in vast numbers, and we find that a general sentiment prevails that much of the capital, enterprise, and bone and sinew of California is being permanently transferred to this section of country. Millwrights, mechanics, lumbermen, artists, merchants, and land speculators are directing their attention toward, with an eye to making profitable speculations.

"THE PONY."—The Pacific brought up from San Francisco to Portland last Monday a steam engine for the railway track at the Cascades. The engine was built in San Francisco, and is built for power, and not for speed. There are two similar engines behind, which will soon be brought up for the track between the Dalles and Deschutes, which are not as powerful as the "Pony," but which are calculated for much greater speed.

GOOD ARRANGEMENT.—We learn that Mr. Robbins, of Portland, has secured the services as Assayer, of our young townsman, William Abernethy, Esq. Mr. Abernethy is a graduate of the Scientific Department of Yale College; and immediately after leaving the Institution was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.—His scientific knowledge and business integrity are such as to commend him to the confidence of all needing the services of an assayer.

THE UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The proceedings of this body will be found in another column. The Convention, we are pleased to say, conducted its business throughout with the most harmony and good feeling. The speakers evinced a good deal of interest in the proceedings, but appeared considerably flabbergasted on discovering so many prominent members of the old democratic party taking part in its deliberations.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Sunday last, while some little boys were playing near the lower landing, one of them, a son of W. C. Dement, (Frank), fell over the precipitous bank into the river, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Robert Gammill and Peter Wilson of the "Rival."

RETRIEVED.—A Holbrook, Esq., after an absence of more than a year in the Atlantic States, reached home in this city on last Wednesday—a great part of which time he spent in the city of Washington.—He is in fine health and spirits, and confident that the rebellion will soon be snuffed out by the Government.

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CLATSOP UNION CONVENTION.—This body met pursuant to the call made to the Union men of Oregon, in the Court House in Oregon City, on Saturday, the 29th March, 1862, at 1 o'clock p.m. Hon. A. L. Lovejoy was elected temporary chairman, and W. C. Johnson temporary secretary.

On motion, James M. Moore, Septimus Huclat, and J. W. Ladd were appointed a committee on credentials. After a short absence, they returned, reporting the following named gentlemen as entitled to seats in the Convention: Oregon City Precinct—D. P. Thompson, A. L. Lovejoy, J. K. Bingham, Septimus Huclat, W. W. Buck, I. F. Beals, A. Holcomb, W. P. Burns, Wm Dierdorff, A. H. Steele, W. C. Johnson, W. C. Dement, A. Warner.

Linn City—Samuel Miller, D. D. Thompson, J. M. Moore. Pleasant Valley—J. W. Ladd, R. V. Short. Curry—Wm Barlow, James Barlow. Young's—W. N. Wade, B. F. Southless. Upper Molalla—Maxwell Ramsay, Asa Saunders, George Rees, E. T. T. Fisher. Marquam's—Alfred Marquam, George Coggan, John M. Drake. Springwater—Abel Mattoon, Lewis A. Lacey. Milwaukie—Geo. Wise, R. J. McWilliams, John T. Kerns. Lower Molalla—J. S. Vinson, C. O. Boynton, M. Patterson. Rock Creek—Jos. T. Young, James Ingram. Tualatin—Henry E. Hayes. Beaver Creek—T. W. May, Joseph T. Windfield.

The temporary officers of the Convention were continued permanently in their positions. Voted that all selections of delegates to State Convention and candidates for county officers be made by ballot; and Septimus Huclat and James Barlow were appointed tellers. Delegates were elected to the State Union Convention as follows: A. L. Lovejoy, W. C. Johnson, W. C. Dement, Maxwell Ramsay, John T. Kerns, Septimus Huclat.

The following ticket for County officers was then selected: Representatives—F. A. COLLARD, MAXWELL RAMSAY, JOHN T. KERNS. County Judge—SEPTIMUS HUCLAT. Co. Clerk—JAMES WINTON. Sheriff—Wm. P. BEARS. Co. Treasurer—THOMAS CHARRAS. Assessor—R. V. SHORT. School Superintendant—N. W. RANDALL. Surveyor—E. T. T. FISHER. Wharenpon, it was Resolved, That the delegation from this county to the State Convention be authorized, if any vacancies occur in their number, to fill the same with any citizen of this county who may be present; and if no one be present, then the remaining delegates to cast the six votes to which this county is entitled.

James Winton, Joseph D. Lacey, W. W. Buck, A. H. Steele, and D. P. Thompson, on motion, were appointed County Committee. The Union papers of the State were requested to publish these proceedings. The Convention gave three cheers for the ticket, three cheers for the chairman, and three rousing cheers for the Union, and then adjourned.

A. L. LOVEJOY, Ch'n. W. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

CLATSOP UNION CONVENTION.—Pursuant to notice, the legal voters of Clatsop county met at the court-house in Astoria on March 29th, at 2 p.m., under the following call: "When war is waged against the Government to destroy by force of arms the Union which our fathers made, only two parties can exist—those who would save, and those who would destroy. Misguided citizens, deceived and coerced by ambitious traitors to draw the sword against their country, are not more guilty than their less manly sympathizers, who, at a safe distance, cavil at the necessary measures of defense, in order to embarrass the efforts to preserve the nation. Such conduct among the open and secret enemies of the Union leaves no other alternative to its loyal friends but to unite their voice and votes to animate the heart, and nerve the arm of those on whom the people have temporarily imposed the duty of its preservation. Therefore, the undersigned, postponing party contention about modes of administering the Government, until the Government itself shall be out of danger, invite their fellow-citizens of Clatsop county, without distinction of party, who are willing to unite in sustaining the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, to preserve the Union, and to enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws, to meet in mass convention at the court-house in Astoria on Saturday, March 29th, 1862, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Union State Convention, and also to agree upon a plan of forming a Union county ticket for the June election." After organizing, by electing Samuel T. McKean chairman and John W. Garhart secretary, it was voted that all who desired to participate in the meeting should sign the original call, and signify their intention to support the ticket to be nominated at Eugene City on the 9th of April, 1862, as a condition to such participation. About three-fourths of the meeting then signed the call. The meeting then proceeded to appoint a delegate to the Convention to be held at Eugene City on the 9th of April—when Wm. L. Adams was chosen unanimously. Voted, to nominate a county ticket for the June election, as it was thought as full a meeting would not be assembled again this season. A committee of five was appointed by the meeting to present a list of candidates for the various county offices. The committee retired, and finally reported a full ticket for the June election—which was adopted, one by one, by the meeting nearly unanimously, as follows, to wit: For Representatives—P. W. GILLETTE, Co. Judge—S. T. MCKEAN, Clerk—JOHN RADELOFF.

WASCO.—The Union men of this county have nominated the following ticket: For Representative, O. Hananson; Clerk, Bigelow; Sheriff, White; Judge, Graves; Pros. Att'y, Olney; Treas., Waldron; Assessor, M. M. Chapman; Coroner, Dr. Bell; Co. Coms., W. C. Laughlin, J. M. Crooks; Supt. Schools, Fitzgerald; Co. Surveyor, L. F. Cartee. Central Committee—Wm. Logan, Olney, Reynolds, Mays, Crooks, and N. Coe. The delegates to the State Convention from Wasco County, are J. H. Wilbur, Donald, Wm. Logan, and Jas. A. Odell.

YAMHILL.—The delegates from Yamhill County to the State Union Convention, are Messrs. Joel Palmer, Sanders, Condon, Grayman, Bean, and Daniels.

BENTON.—The Union Convention of Benton County, nominated A. G. Hovey for Senator, and A. M. Witham and C. P. Blair Representatives.

MULTNOMAH SENDS, Messrs. A. M. Starr, Judge Williams, Pearne, Watkins, Shaw, Powell, Corbett and Smith.

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY, come Dr. Bowley, Florence Hall, Adcock, and Hinman.

THE WORK OF ONE MONTH.—From the 19th of January to the 16th of February, or exactly four weeks, the Federal army has been at work, with the following glorious results: Victory of Mill Springs. Victory of Fort Henry. Victory of Roanoke Island. Capture of Edenton, Hereford, and Elizabeth City, N. C. Springfield, Mo., cleared of the rebel army. Bowling Green and Hopkinsville, Ky., evacuated by the rebels. Victory of Fort Donelson.

Gen. Halleck has written a letter to Gen. Hunter, acknowledging the loan of some of the latter's troops to aid in the capture of Ft. Donelson. To Gen. Hunter, more than to any other man out of the Department, Gen. Halleck says is due the successful issue of the three days' struggle.

Sheriff—A. MONTGOMERY. Assessor—FREDERICK KETCHUM. Treasurer—J. G. HENNING. Coroner—SOLIMON H. SMITH. Co. Com's.—P. GARHART, LUKE TAYLOR. School Supt.—ROBERT SHORTT. Surveyor—JOHN W. GARHART.

The secretary was requested to communicate the action of the meeting in nominating a Representative, to the citizens of Tillamook, and ask their concurrence. It was also voted that Wm. L. Adams, the delegate to the Eugene City Convention, be authorized to confer with the counties of Tillamook, Columbia, and Washington, in selecting a candidate for State Senator—when the meeting adjourned. S. T. MCKEAN, Ch'n. J. W. GARHART, Sec'y.

LINN COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The Linn County Union Convention met agreeably to notice, at Albany on Saturday, March 29th, and organized by calling Joseph Hamilton to the chair, S. T. Church Sec., A. H. Osborne Assistant Sec.

A committee on resolutions consisting of Capt. John Smith, F. A. Riggs, G. H. Baber, Dr. S. A. Smith, J. P. Backenstow, were appointed, who presented the following, which were separately taken up, and unanimously adopted. 1st. Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every loyal citizen, and friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag under all circumstances and under every administration regardless of party politics.

2d. That we will not knowingly support any man, for any office whatever, who is not unqualifiedly for the Constitution, and enforcing the laws of the United States under all circumstances and at all hazards. 3d. That we are opposed to making any treaty with those in rebellion against the Government on any other terms than an unconditional submission, on their part to the Constitution and laws of our common country.

4th. That we approve of the test oaths required by our Government before granting any bounty to any person, believing as we do that every loyal citizen will gladly avail himself of the privilege of swearing allegiance to his country. 5th. That we approve of the course of our Government in stopping from the mails the disloyal journals of Oregon, believing that the Oregon Democrat, Corvallis Union, and Jacksonville Gazette are aiming at the overthrow of our Government, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

6th. That we fully appreciate and approve of the united and untiring efforts made by our Representatives in the election of E. D. Baker and J. W. Nesmith, to the U. S. Senate, and especially do we commend and approve the patriotic motives that induced the Hon. Luther Elkins to record his, the casting vote which secured to Oregon an able and loyal representation in the Senate. The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Eugene City on Wednesday, April 9th, viz: Heron Smith, David Froman, Wm. M. McCoy, James M. Elliot, Levi Fanning, D. B. Randall, John Smith, A. Hanson, O. W. Richardson, T. A. Riggs.

On motion the Sec. was requested to furnish copies of the proceedings of the Convention to the Union papers of Oregon for publication. JOSEPH HAMILTON, Chairman. S. T. Church, Sec.

MARION COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The following are the nominations made by the Marion County Union Convention, held at Salem, on Saturday last. Delegates to State Convention—E. N. Cook, Geo. A. Edes, I. R. Moore, S. M. Case, Wesley Shannon, Joseph Milmore, J. W. Grimm, A. Bush, E. Williams, Samuel Brown, P. Davis, B. F. Harding, Senators, J. W. Grimm, Wm. Greenwood, Representatives, I. R. Moore, Jno. Minto, C. A. Reed, Jos. Engles. County Judge, J. C. Peebles. County Clerk, G. A. Edes. Sheriff, Samuel Hendrick. Treasurer, J. H. Moore.

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From Salmon River. FLORENCE CITY, W. T., March 7, '62. ED. ARGUS: Before entering on the details of matters and things as I found them here on my arrival, on the last day of last year, and as they stand at date, allow me to give you readers a sketch of my trip from Oro Fino to this place. On Saturday the 21st Dec. at 3 o'clock p.m., I started in company with a small pack train the master of which had, as an inducement for me to accompany him, agreed to carry my blankets and grub. The afternoon was clear with a bitter frosty air, and the snow from 2 to 3 feet deep. Our intended camping place—the only house on the road, was 14 miles off, the trail was very narrow and the snow piled high and deep on either side. Night soon frowned down upon us, dark, gloomy, and bitterly cold. We arrived at our destination however, a little after 10 o'clock, having enjoyed a thousand or so hearty tumbles into the snow on either side of the trail since night set in on us. The cold piercing night wind had chilled us through. We were much fatigued, and one of our men had his feet badly frozen, but in the friendly hospitality of our host and hostess—Mr. and Mrs. Pojdale, recently from French Prairie, we were made to forget in a measure the hardships of the evening. Here we tarried till Monday, starting at 9, in the morning. Horses were not to be obtained at any price, so we had to take it again on foot. Snow had been falling fast during the night and was still falling, and the wind beating it in our faces, made it difficult for us to keep the trail. The day cleared up about noon, but the snow was deep and soft, so that travelling through it in the wake of a pack train would scarcely be considered a "pleasure excursion." A little before sundown we camped on the north side of Lo-Lo Creek. The country over which we passed, is level and covered with pine timber, all within a mile or so of the creek, when the timber becomes scattered, and the trail is a continuous descent, down to the water's edge. To lay down for the first time on the warm side of a snowbank and enjoy the rest and repose of sleep during a freezing night, after a fatiguing march on foot, did not appear to possess the charms of "Home sweet home." But there seemed no alternative, except that of sitting up by the fire. About 10, we spread our blankets under a pine tree and went to bed. At just about something or other in the night, I felt as if something cold and disagreeable was crawling under my side. Fagged, sleepy, cold and cross, I made an effort to shift off the intruder, but discovered to my consternation that I was lying in a pool of melted snow. One packer "may his shadow never be less," had kindled a rousing fire in front of our sleeping apartment, in the good design of saving us from freezing. Lo-Lo creek takes its rise on the high lands between the forks of Clearwater, and discharges into the south fork of that river. On Tuesday morning we crossed the creek with but little difficulty. The trail leads up an exceedingly steep and rugged mountain, thickly overgrown with the various kinds of fir, then for some miles, the land is rolling, with but little timber, until within about two miles of the crossing at Clearwater. On the table land over which we passed to-day there is but little snow, and from the heavy crop of grass the soil seems to be fertile, and the whole country along the valley of the river, viewed from the descending trail presents a flattering invitation to the stock raiser and agriculturalist. Our camp was near that of Lawyer, chief of the Nez Perces. His son Young Lawyer resides here and owns the census which constitute the ferry. He appears to be a shrewd sensible man, has a wife and four healthy looking children, and is regarded as an industrious and skilful farmer. These Indians have some fine farms here, well fenced and apparently well cultivated. I had not seen either chicken or egg since June last, but here we saw both chickens and eggs—chickens three dollars apiece, and eggs four dollars a dozen. On our arrival at the point selected for camping, an incident occurred which I think worthy of narration, as going to show the innate goodness of woman's heart. The Indians had been watching us wending our way down the mountain slope. The evening was raw and cold, the snow soft and the trail rough and muddy. Our evident fatigue did not escape the keen observation of the squaws, who stood around, scrutinizing us with apparently deep interest. On our arrival two of the younger squaws each with a child on her back, taking two small boat paddies they went to work with a will and before our horses were unpacked, they had the snow thoroughly cleared off over a space amply sufficient for our whole company to camp on during the night. Whilst thus engaged, another more elderly woman assisted by a little boy and girl, was busy gathering wood and assisting to start a fire. Having performed these acts of unselfish, but well timed "Christian benevolence" they stood by for a few moments, and then went home to their lodge, a short distance off. That these acts of sympathetic kindness were performed by Indian squaws is true—Be it so.

"The squaws broken in the old. Though tormented, are unshaken still." And these untutored children of the forest, with all their rude uncivilized habits, with all the disadvantages of their social and moral condition, are women—women still. Hence they are capable of developing some of those refined and Godlike qualities of woman's heart, which sanctify her influence, and ennoble and adorn her sex. But I trust your readers will pardon me if I have made an unnecessary digression, in relating this little incident. As I must endeavor to meet the chances of getting this letter forwarded, I shall have to change my subject for the present, perhaps to resume it at some future time.

G. A. NOME.

STONE BLOCKADE.—Practice thinks that the stone blockade, while "rocking in the cradle of the deep," will prove a lullaby to the commerce of the rebels.

PARSON BROWNLOW, the irrepressible enemy of disunion and the Southern Confederacy, has arrived at Nashville.

—Life begins with a cry, and ends with a groan; there is but a struggling spasm between the two.

There can be no doubt of the Unionism of a part of the Kentucky Legislature. The Cincinnati Gazette gives portions of a speech of Mr. John W. Finell in the Kentucky House on Saturday, in which he said: "It was no time to be stinking about the possibility of danger to one of our institutions, when the government that secured them all was in danger. He was a Kentuckian with four generations of his ancestors buried in her soil, and as a loyal Kentuckian, he stood by the Government in this contest. He wanted freedom for himself, and in any event for his children, before protection for any man's slaves."

The Gazette adds: "He was several times greeted with loud applause from the floor of the House."

FASHIONABLE RELIGION.—A New York city lady, filled with perfume, and strictly first-class piety, writes thus to her son at school, of the mellifluous, tasteful, exquisite, sweet, charming, stylish, divine and refined quality of discourse that she is just now privileged to listen to: "Rev. Mr. — is giving us a series of sermons on the different kinds of wood used in building Solomon's Temple. They are very interesting, and he has such a flow of beautiful words, and such wavy gestures, and he looks so gentlemanly in the pulpit, that I have no doubt he does a great deal of good. The church is always full."

—A young lady in a country town of Maine has furnished the yarn and knit one hundred pairs of mittens for the soldiers. The Home Guards are getting mittens all around accompanied with long yarns, from patriotic girls.

—Two young girls in Salem, Mass., not yet in their teens, held a fair on the 4th, prompted by their own patriotic desires, and as the result of their busy preparations, added \$12 to the funds of the Soldiers Aid Societies of the East and South Churches.

The N. Y. Herald publishes the Custom House statistics for January, from which it appears that the imports are again recovering. At the same time, the exports of domestic produce, though still large, are falling off, and those of bullion increasing.

The result of the New Hampshire election is as follows: One hundred and nineteen towns give Berry, Republican, a majority of 1,500. The Republican majority in the House will be 50 to 75. They also have elected 10 out of 12 Senators.

The military commander at Fort Dallas has issued an order forbidding the purchase of army supplies from rebel sympathizers.

By rebel accounts, Commodore Buchanan, of the Merrimack, died from his wounds received in the naval engagement on Saturday.

Robert Pentland, Esq., having retired from the Penitentiary, desires to more correspondence relating to the institution.

FOR EUGENE CITY.—The Steamer "Rebel," Capt. J. W. Cochran, will leave Cannonah today, immediately after arrival of the steamer "Express."

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, \$1.00; \$1.25; Flour, \$6.80; \$7.50; Oats, \$1.00; Butter, 37¢; Eggs, 2¢; Beans, 30¢; Apples, 6¢; Potatoes, \$1.25.

PORTLAND MARKET. Flour, Standard Mills, \$9.00; Country Brands, 7.50; Wheat per bushel, 1.25; Oats, per bushel, \$1.00; Butter, 45¢; Eggs, 18¢; Hams, 14¢; Chickens per doz, \$6.50; Beans per lb, 6¢; Potatoes per bushel, \$1.50; Apples per bushel, \$1.15.

DIED: Of consumption, at the residence of Isaac Capps, on Sunday, March 30, John Capps, aged 25 years and 10 months. Oregonian and Statesman please copy. On Friday morning, April 4, near this city, of consumption, Edwin R. Beals, eldest son of E. S. Beales, aged 21 years. This funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Oregon City, Oregon, on the 31st March, 1862: Mrs. Jas. Brown, Geo. W. Baker, James Chittwood, Pleasant Comstock, Joseph Chappin, T. J. Dunbar, Wm. H. Edgemo's, R. Robin Goussier, John Henry, Mr. Hilder, Ezra Howell, Rev. O. C. Huntington, Capt. Wm. K. Kilburn, Alex. Keyes, John Kealey, Ira Mayfield, Michael Murray, Thomas Martin, Lawrence O'Reilly, David Pyle, Mrs. Jane Parlow, Mrs. Sarah Jane McCowan, Levy or J. Robbin, Frederick Saunders, J. W. Short, Charles Shaldell, George Taylor, John P. Thomas, John Thompson, Hul. Underwood, James Vandenberg, William Wells. J. FLEMING, P. M.

DRAYAGE. THE COMBINATION OF TEAMING in and around Oregon City, of HANCOCK, FRAZER, & LASTER, this day by mutual consent rescues, and we the undersigned ask a continuation of the patronage of our old customers, and of as many new ones as may offer us their draying. Having been at all times in 4 animals, to receive orders for draying, and Frazer in Oregon City. We will be as prompt to attend to our customers as circumstances will admit, day or night, rain or shine. JOSEPH BAISTOW, J. M. FRAZER. Oregon City, April 1, 1862.

N. B. Country merchants who are shipping goods to Oregon City will do well to address our care, as we will charge nothing for storage in any reasonable length of time—all we charge on the cartage in the place of storage, or from out place of storage to the boat for shipment. B. & F. In Circuit Court, Yamhill County, State of Oregon, My Term, 1862. Nancy Howard, Plaintiff, vs. Martin P. Howard, Defendant.

YOU MARTIN P. HOWARD, a non-resident of this day filed in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for Yamhill county, her petition praying for a divorce from you, and for the custody and care of her children, and that said petition come on for hearing on the 1st Monday of May, 1862, at the regular term of said court. JOHN B. M'BRIDE, Ad. for Complainant. March 21, 1862.