

day morning was very severe. At Point Pleasant two soldiers were killed and several wounded by the falling trees at that place.

The steamboat Philadelphia, which was blown away in the gale, has been found ashore near Columbus. Three of the crew were lost. Eight persons were blown overboard from the steamboat America and drowned.

Col. Roberts, with 50 picked men of the 42d Illinois, went on an expedition to the upper rebel battery. On arriving they were fired on by the sentinels, who immediately fled. Our men then spiked all the guns in the battery, amongst the number some 64 pounders and 32 pounders. The expedition returned safely, no man having received a scratch.

The first officer of the steamer Conestoga, who left Island No. 10 at noon of the 3d, says that a rebel transport attempted to remove cannon the previous night from the upper fort, but was prevented by some of our mortar boats and compelled to hasten down the river without having accomplished her object.

A boat from Island No. 10 arrived last night. The firing was being continued. One of our shells burst upon the rebel steamer Winchester, and set fire to her. She burned to the water's edge. During the firing the rebels towed their floating battery into a new position and tried unsuccessfully to reach our boats with her 32-pounder rifled cannon. After two hours manœuvring she was taken back to her old position.

Cairo, April 5.—During the night of the 3d, the rebels erected a new battery opposite Point Pleasant, and in the morning opened fire upon our works. After firing some time with no effect, it was silenced by our guns. No casualties reported on our side—loss of the rebels not known. The firing yesterday was more active and did good execution. In the evening one shell struck directly on their floating battery, killing 3 men, disabling it so that it floated down towards the island. The telegraph between here and New Madrid having been cut, Gen. Pope issued orders informing residents along the route that they would be held responsible for its safety; if torn down hereafter their houses and barns should be burned and themselves and families arrested and brought to camp and visited with the severest punishment.

Cairo, April 6.—A special despatch to the Republican says quite an excitement was created this morning among knowing ones, by the arrival of a messenger from Island No. 10, bringing the news of the gunboat Carondelet taking leave of the fleet and passing by the rebel fortifications, and paying a visit to Gen. Pope's headquarters. She went down about 12 o'clock on Friday evening. They covered her sides with bales of hay, and defied the whole rebel fleet of gunboats and land batteries. They fired 88 shots at her, none of them hitting.

New Madrid, Mo., April 5.—Your correspondent arrived here a few hours ago. The gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, arrived here safely this morning, having run the blockade at Island No. 10. The boat is not injured in the least particular. The object of the movement was as follows: Last night was very dark and stormy, and Flag-officer Foote decided to take advantage of it. He accordingly ordered the gunboat Carondelet to be prepared for running the blockade. The portholes were closed, all lights extinguished, and a large load of hay lashed to both sides.—When thus prepared, the Carondelet started at 3 o'clock, drifting silently towards the island. Intense anxiety was felt for the result. The night was extremely dark, no object being visible at twenty yards, but the several lights of the enemy on the banks kept the direction of the river while passing down.

The Carondelet reached the island head without being discovered, and would have been able to pass the entire length of the island had not the furnace fires necessary to generate sufficient steam become so great that the flames escaped from the smoke stacks. All was instantly wild with confusion. In the enemy's camp the long roll beat, and all the forces rushed to the batteries; every gun possible was brought to bear upon the vessel's path, and a heavy cannonading opened, hundreds of balls plunging into the river around. The Carondelet did not reply, but kept still until out of range. One or two rebel vessels, when they perceived their unwelcome visitor, hurriedly got out of the road for a distance of three miles. The Carondelet was exposed to an uninterrupted fire, yet was not hit by a single ball. She arrived here safely this morning and was greeted with the wildest cheers.

A deserter just in says the rebels are greatly alarmed, and officers made speeches to the men, endeavoring to calm them.—The rebel gunboats and transports below Point Pleasant, when they learned the Carondelet arrived at New Madrid, left in great haste, pushing down stream.

Burns Ferry, Va., April 3.—A corps of picked men from Excelsior Brigade left Liverpool Point under command of Gen. Sickles, early on Thursday morning, for Stafford Court House. On arrival, his troops took Shipping Point batteries, marched thence to Port Dumfries, and through Aquia to Stafford Court House. There was skirmishing between a body of 400 rebel cavalry and the advanced corps of Sickles's command four miles this side of Stafford Ferry. Both sides continued firing, until the rebels reached that place in retreat, and set fire to the town and all the stores. Our forces promptly stopped the configuration. A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands.—From Brooke Station a force of 1,200 rebel infantry and a battery of six field pieces were moving up to support their cavalry. After remaining three hours in Stafford, camp fires were built on the hills, to deceive the rebels while our forces withdrew from the place. Gen. Sickles, with part of his corps, arrived back at Shipping Point this morning; the rest came in to Burns's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point. Our casualties were 2 wounded and a few missing. The corps marched 48 miles in 17 hours, over the worst of roads.

At Fredericksburg there were few troops, and they were falling back toward Richmond. Citizens stated that the Confederate Government intended to abandon Virginia.

Maj. Leonardson, from New Mexico, says the rebels hold every position of value, except Ft. Craig and Union. The latter,

which is the most important in the West, contains \$1,000,000 worth of Government stores. It is now safe beyond peradventure, and garrisoned by 1,500 soldiers, has water inside the fortification, and provisions almost unlimited for a siege.

A despatch from Augusta, Ga., March 31st, says the Charleston papers contain a despatch from New Orleans of the 29th, stating that two Federal gunboats commenced an attack on Ft. Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, the day before. Up to date of the despatch nobody was hurt.

A despatch received by the Navy Department, from Com. Dupont, says the formidable batteries of Skiddy and Green Points have been abandoned by the rebels and the guns taken to Savannah. The abandonment of those batteries gives us complete control of Warsaw and Assisore Sound, with the mouths of the Vernon and Wilmington rivers, which form the water approaches to Savannah.

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—The annual State election is progressing quietly, with every indication that the Republican and Union ticket will carry the State.



ISLAND NO. 10 SURRENDERED! LARGER HULL OF REBELS!

6,000 Prisoners Taken, including 3 Generals—Also, 100 Siege Pieces, several Field Batteries, and immense quantities of Munitions of War.

Victory of Union Troops at Pittsburg in Tennessee!

A despatch dated Denver City, March 7, says: Mr. Jonas Kiskadden has just arrived with important news from New Mexico. On the 26th ult. the command under Col. Slough, numbering above 1,300 men, reached Apache Pass. Maj. Clingington took three companies of cavalry and proceeded in advance of the main body, to intercept and capture some of the enemy. Word having reached the command that 250 rebel cavalry were 15 miles from the Pass, the Major found the enemy as described, and whipped them out in a short time, taking 57 prisoners. The Major lost 4 killed and 11 wounded. After accomplishing this the Major returned to the command, which was on the way down the western slope to Santa Fe.

The command under Col. Slough kept on its way, encountering no enemy until arriving at Pigeon Ranch, 15 miles from Santa Fe, where it met at the mouth of the Canon 1,100 Texans. This was on Friday, Feb. 25th—engagement commencing about noon. Col. Slough, with seven companies, engaged the enemy's front, while Clingington's four companies, two of cavalry and two of infantry, deployed and attacked the rebels' rear, driving the guard from the rebels' supply train, capturing and burning them. The train consisted of 51 wagons. The Major also captured and spiked one of the enemy's guns, then retired and joined the main force. Meanwhile our forces under Col. Slough contended desperately against superior numbers and disadvantage of ground, the enemy being wedged in at the mouth of a deep canon.

At 4 o'clock the fighting ceased by mutual consent. Col. Slough withdrew to a creek four miles in the rear. Loss on our side, 20 killed, 3 officers—and 40 to 50 wounded. Rebel loss not known. The officers killed are Capt. Cook, Company F; Lieut. Baker, Company I; Lieut. Chambers, Company C. Capt. Cook was wounded in the first fight. Names of the killed among the privates are not given.

Mr. Kiskadden left the morning after the fight, and expects before this the contest has been decided one way or the other. Col. Canby was within a short distance of Santa Fe. Communication between him and Col. Slough was continually kept up, and the prospects were that Slough was in a tight fix. It is hoped that Slough will fall back to Ft. Union, to wait Canby, when an advance can be made with success.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 6.—10 P. M. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, 8th April.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington.—Gen. Pope crossed the Mississippi river yesterday, captured the enemy's floating battery, carrying 14 guns, and occupied Tiptonville.

The enemy were driven from all their works below New Madrid, leaving behind their artillery, baggage and sick. A land battery of 12 heavy guns is taken.

Gen. Pope will attack Island No. 10 today, and hopes to get in the rear of the enemy's upper batteries before night.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

LATER.—Island No. 10 has surrendered. The enemy have abandoned the upper land batteries, and are endeavoring to escape across a swamp. Gen. Pope is endeavoring to cut them off. They abandoned everything.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall, late of the U. S. Adjutant-General's Department, and over 2,000 of the rebel forces, have surrendered to Gen. Pope, and it is expected that many more will be captured to-day. Immense quantities of artillery and supplies have fallen into our hands.

The enemy attacked our forces at Pittsburg, Tenn., yesterday, but was repulsed with heavy loss. No details given. Gen. Pope has captured 3 generals, 6,000 prisoners of war, 100 siege pieces, and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have not lost a single man.

Cairo, April 7.—A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican says: On Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, our forces at Pittsburg, Tenn., were attacked by two regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry. Our forces were immediately got in line-of-battle and prepared to receive the attack.—The enemy only fired one round and commenced retreating. We returned the enemy's fire, killing and wounding quite a number, and took 16 prisoners. The rebels only killed one of our men.

Gen. Grant was at Savannah, but immediately left for the field of action. It is supposed only to have been a reconnaissance in force of the enemy to find out the strength of our forces, and, finding more than they expected, they beat a hasty retreat to Corinth.

Washington, April 7.—The following in regard to the Merrimac has been received at the Navy Department. When she ran for Norfolk, Sunday, March 9th, she had 7 feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland riddled her; some shots from the Monitor went through her port holes and dismounted 2 guns.—The Monitor put a ball through the boiler of the Patrick Henry, killing two men and scalding others.

New York, April 8.—The Tribune's Tennessee correspondent writes that the rebel army has been greatly overrated, and that his whole force in Southern Mississippi does not exceed 30,000 men, and that half of those are raw recruits.

A Ship Island letter of the 24th ult. reports the arrival of Gen. Butler on the 20th. A rebel fleet of seven gunboats had made their appearance in Mobile Bay. The U. S. gunboat Santiago de Cuba chased a steamer laden with cotton on the coast of Louisiana, and threw a shell into her, burning her to the water's edge.

The schooner Grace E. Baker with 130 bales cotton for Havana, was captured by the gunboat R. R. Crozier.

Washington, April 7.—A despatch from Gen. Halleck states that Gen. Sturgis goes to Kansas and Gen. Craig to the Indian Territory.

Gen. Buell's advance guard had reached Gen. Grant.

Gen. Halleck will speedily take the field in person.

Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, reports that the arrest of several prominent persons engaged in the rebellion has been made, and that the Union cause is working well.

Gen. Jackson is at New Market, Va., and Gen. Johnston is at Gordonsville.

Wheeling, Va., April 7.—A special despatch to the N. Y. Times says the telegram just received here informs us that the rebels are retreating before our forces under Gen. Milroy, who has advanced from Cheat Mountain, and now holds Camp Alleghany, lately evacuated by the rebels. The rebels have also fallen back from Monterey, and Huntersville, and seem to be arriving at Staunton, where they will have a railroad to escape.

JOHNSON DEMOCRACY.—At the secession convention, held last Saturday, Judge Wait went in with considerably more than ordinary vim, on the Crittenden compromise, "Lincoln's war," and abolitionism, with the limited range of arguments generally presented in secessionist papers. Following in the track universally laid down by his class of prints, the Judge (by implication, at least) threw all the responsibility of the rejection of the Crittenden compromise on the Republican party. While it scarcely seems possible that Judge Wait can be innocently ignorant of the facts in relation to the compromise offered by Kentucky's venerable Senator, it would seem equally improbable that he should knowingly and wilfully falsify a history so easily set right. The Judge pointed the horrors of the strife by which our country's fields are dyed in blood, and yet had no words of censure for the mad ambition of disappointed political leaders, and the equally mad folly of their misguided followers, who conjointly, by rearing the standard of revolt and inaugurating civil war at Ft. Sumter, precipitated a state of things which all must deprecate. What I can say of two or three or half a dozen of those who are decidedly sympathizing in their ideas, I say of Judge Wait. I believe he is an honest man, and know he is a gentleman. But when in contemplating a forcible attempt on the part of Southern desperadoes to destroy our Government, and as well to subvert the free institutions of their respective States, he finds, or attempts to find, ample justification for their acts in the growth of a public sentiment at the North inimical to slavery, regarding it as a curse to white men, no less than to negroes—when in the passage of personal liberty bills by three or four of the Northern States, mostly in the extreme North, where fugitive slaves were least seldom found, he gathers excuse for the rebellion; when he makes the entire North responsible for the crazy acts of the fanatic John Brown, who with his dozen or fifteen followers made an attack on the great State of Virginia, and threw her into a panic of fear, and for which acts of folly and treason he justly paid the penalty of his life, the Judge was guilty of a degree of injustice in judgment, as well as of a want of comprehension of the comparative relation of cause and effect, inexcusable in a man of his age and position. Quoting two or three times, the well known "covenant with hell and league with death" expression, used theoretically by a crack-brained fanatic in the North but more recently with practical emphasis in acts of rebellion and civil war, by the South, the Judge attempted very unfairly, to make the loyal true-hearted North responsible, and bear the stigma of this notorious saying.

Many more unreasonable as well as unjust statements were made by the speaker, and he wound up by predicting a great victory for the peace-secessionists in the north, when allowed, after the war is closed, to cooperate with their holder friends in the south, using ballots instead of bullets. Ex Gov. Curry was loudly called for, but declined to come on the track, evidently not being in trotting order. A vote of censure on the county commissioners, was passed by the convention, because they declined to appoint secessionists as judges of election in the various precincts. A gross in their behalf was proposed, but wisely not attempted, as in the over-wrought state of their feelings, a general cry would probably have been the result.

Their state of drill, with the general obedience and order of deportment, manifested, spoke well for their training, and the fact that not a single motion was made which required to be voted down, nor indeed a single negative vote cast, indicates an admirable degree of management among those who have bossed the job, as well as a great facility of subordination among the rank and file.

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IF ANY MAN ATTEMPTS TO HURT DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT! —Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

The Union State Convention.

The ticket nominated at the Union State Convention at Eugene City on the 9th inst. will be found in to-day's issue. With the action of that Convention we are satisfied, and we entertain no doubt but that as many people will be pleased with it as could have been gratified by any other.—Indeed, we are satisfied that the candidates for the most important offices will poll as heavy a vote as any other men in the State could have done. Of their capabilities to discharge their duties when elected, and of their honest intentions zealously and faithfully to do so we entertain no doubt. There were of those whose names were put in nomination other good and true men whose claims were very properly submitted to the Convention, men towards whom we entertain the warmest personal feelings, and whose advancement so long as they maintain their integrity will ever be one of our desires, but at this time it was of course impossible to reward merit everywhere, and the patriotic and graceful acquiescence of rejected candidates in the choice of the Convention, and their nobly-expressed intention to render a hearty and cordial support to the ticket, has, while it has indicated the harmony of the Convention, and afforded an auspicious omen of success next June, also given us new evidence of the real worth of those whom we have hitherto believed we were not deceived in. The fact is, the Union Convention has steered clear of the quicksands we feared, and struck the channel we hoped for—proved a success. Its harmony has seldom been exceeded by a like gathering, and the general satisfaction we heard expressed with its doings among the masses, as we rode down through the Willamette valley, convinced us that the Convention did its work well—did just what the people generally expected it to do. Ours is a ticket not of this faction or that clique, not of bar-room bunners and brainless dandies,—not of rich monopolies, overriding extreme rusticity—but is emphatically a ticket of the people, one which suits the solid Union voters of the State everywhere.—

In Mr. Gibbs we have no doubt from what we know of him, we shall have a capable, efficient, and judicious Governor—a man who is possessed of enough manhood, sound sense, and decision of character, to take a proud position the day he is inaugurated, as Governor of the whole people, and not a representative of any faction or a favorite of any section or local interest. Our candidate for Congress, John R. McBride, we can speak more positively, having known him from boyhood. Although he is now but thirty years of age, he has once before been nominated for Congress, having been the choice of the Republican Convention that met at Salem in 1858.—He was then induced, as were nearly all of the other names on the ticket with him, to withdraw from the canvass, at the urgent solicitations of nine-tenths of the Republicans everywhere he went, who wished for peculiar reasons to support one or the other of the opposing democratic factions. He is a lawyer of a good and increasing practice, and of growing popularity. As to his sterling integrity, we have never heard a doubt expressed.—Modest and unassuming, he never forces himself in the way of public favors, but never shrinks from onerous and unprofitable public duties whenever others deem that the public good demands the sacrifice at his hands. He is a close student, possesses a clear head and discriminating intellect, is a close observer of passing events, treasures up facts, arrays and combines the material he grasps with a remarkable facility, and generally arrives at sound conclusions. Few men of much larger experience excel or even equal him in judgment. While his discretion prevents him from interfering with private quarrels, or making an unnecessary array of hostility to any particular faction or clique, he may be depended on by all parties when they demand simply justice. Though born in Missouri, and never having seen a free State up to the date of Oregon's admission into the Union, there is not, and never was the least odor of treason on his garments, from the day that coming events began to cast their dark shadows before. In electing Mr. McBride, we shall have a friend at court in Washington City, and an able, active, and energetic representative of our interests in Congress. Some rabid secessionists, unprincipled demagogues, and stupid voters everywhere will strive to defeat our whole ticket, but their efforts will be unavailing if Union men do their duty. The fact is, many who were in favor of the Jeff Davis party a short time since, are beginning to suspect that it may not after all be a very safe ticket to vote, and while some of them intend to support the Union ticket now, others declare they will not vote at all. We are,

INDEPENDENT.—A. G. Walling, of the Oregon Farmer, announces himself as an independent candidate for State Printer. Mr. Walling tells us he comes before the people for two reasons—one is that he has diligently labored for the past four years for what he thinks the good of the country—that is, stuck type. An honorable and useful calling, of course—but then can all typesetters expect to be public printer? Mr. Walling's next reason is, he has very naturally come to the very sound conclusion that "farmers have an undoubted right to a voice in the government they build up and sustain." All true, and both the Union and rebel candidates will say amen to that, Mr. Walling. You stand on their platform precisely. The "farmers" will admire your platform, while the secession "farmers" will all vote for the rebel nominee. The Union "farmers" are not foolish enough to try to elect the rebel candidate by throwing their votes away on you.—Mr. Walling will probably get one vote.

OPEN NATION.—It is admitted in Washington, by parties attached to the foreign diplomatic bodies, that should the United States succeed in its movements, it will emerge from this war the greatest military power on earth. It certainly will be so for defensive purposes.

The weather is still cool and disagreeable, with occasional showers and hail-storms. The grass on the prairies has started a little, but is still very short.—There has already been a good deal of sowing done, and many are still rushing the plow. We think that in the Willamette valley there will be about enough grain raised for home consumption.

The name of the steamer Union has been very properly changed to "Union." She is making regular trips to Lafayette, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week. Captain Miller, and Mr. Appertion, Clerk, are, by their politeness, attention to business, and accommodating manner, rendering the "Union" an indispensable to the Yamhill trade.

The secessionists last Saturday nominated the following ticket for this county:

For Representatives, John Myers, W. Engle, and N. Robbins.
County Judge, F. S. Holland.
Sheriff, Horace Baker.
County Clerk, John Thomas.
Treasurer, John Fleming.
Assessor, C. F. Batie.
County Commissioners, Presley Warnock and McCown.
Surveyor, J. A. Barnett.

They passed a few resolutions, among which was one condemning the patriotic majority of the Board of County Commissioners for not appointing secessionists as judges of election.

The secessionists, in State convention, have nominated the following ticket: For Congress, A. E. Wait, Governor, John F. Miller, Sec'y of State, Geo. T. Vining, Treas., J. B. Greer, State Printer, A. Woltner, Judge, 4th dist., W. W. Page, Pros. Att'y, W. L. McEwan.

ASSAY OFFICE AT LEWISTON.—We understand that Richard Hurley, Esq., of this city, contemplates establishing in a short time an assay office at Lewiston, W. T. He is provided with a complete apparatus for assaying gold, and also silver. Mr. Hurley is a skilled metallurgist, and will render satisfaction to those who patronize him. His scales for weighing gold were made by Mr. Wilde, of this city, and are so delicately poised that the weight of a quarter of an inch of human hair, will cause them to vibrate.

We learn that Robert Pentland has disposed of his interest (one-half) in the Linn City works to Dement, Lovejoy, and Thompson, the grantees of the right of way for a railroad around the falls on this side.

We are under obligations to Hon. J. W. Nesmith for valuable public documents.

for the first time in our life, pleased with the *rien voce* mode of voting. The poll-books of Oregon for next June will be preserved for posterity to look at. A black scraw will be drawn under the name of every man who votes the Jeff Davis ticket, and children yet unborn will be made to blush at the conduct of ancestors they will be ashamed to own.

Gen. Jim Lane of Kansas has resumed his seat in the U. S. Senate, having refused to accept of the brigadier-generalship offered him by the President, so that he might make a campaign through Missouri and Arkansas in his own way. Gen. Lane says it was impossible for him to make any arrangement with Maj.-Gen. Hunter by which he could strike at rebellion in his own way, consequently he preferred to continue in the Senate, to occupying a position in the army under an officer whose views differed from his own on the best method of prosecuting the war.

STARK.—The Advertiser is publishing the affidavits that men sent on to Washington from Portland showing that Ben Stark is a traitor. The Advertiser makes no effort to deny any of the facts set forth in the affidavits, but seems to think it does Stark a favor by publishing his treasonable expressions. We shouldn't be surprised to soon see these secessionists think themselves honored by being published as thieves.

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Union State Convention.

The Convention met at Eugene City on the 9th April, at 11 A. M., Judge Stratton in the chair and C. N. Terry *secy pro tem*.

On motion, a committee of five on credentials was appointed by the chair.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five on order of business.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five on permanent organization.

Adjourned till 1 P. M.

1 P. M.—Report of committee on credentials.

On motion, each county was allowed to cast the votes of absent delegates.

On motion, report of committee on credentials adopted.

Committee on permanent organization recommended A. L. Lovejoy for President, W. S. Caldwell and C. N. Terry for secretaries. Adopted.

Report of committee on order of business was amended and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention will proceed to make nominations in the following order, to wit: 1st, Representative to Congress, 2d, Governor, 3d, Secretary of State, 4th, State Printer, 5th, State Treasurer.

Resolved, That the candidates for Congress, Sec'y of State, and State Treasurer shall be selected from the Republican, and those of Governor and State Printer from the Democratic element of this Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations, *enca voce*, as follows:

For Congress, 1st vote,
J. R. M. Bride 35
O. Jacobs 24
W. C. Johnson 18
E. L. Applegate 9
Jesse Applegate 7
Scattering 3

2d vote,
M. B. Jacobs 50
Jesse Applegate 31
Johnson 11
6

M. B. Jacobs declared unanimously nominated.

For Governor, 1st vote,
A. C. Gibbs 37
J. W. Drew 25
A. Cox 13
A. L. Lovejoy 12
Palmer 8
J. R. Bayley 5

2d vote,
Gibbs 47
Drew 23
Cox 13
Lovejoy 10
Bayley 5

3d vote—Gibbs 54, Cox 29, Bayley 13, Lovejoy 2. Gibbs declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention.

Sec'y of State, 1st vote—S. E. May 31, W. S. Caldwell 23, Evans 19, Church 17, 2d vote—May 64, Caldwell 33. May declared unanimously nominated.

State Printer—McCormick 7, Gordon 90. Gordon declared unanimously nominated.

Treasurer—E. N. Cook 74; Dr. Warren 10. E. N. Cook declared unanimously nominated.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: Dr. Watkins, A. Hovey, Preston, Jesse Applegate, B. F. Harding.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

In the interval the delegates from the several Judicial Districts made the following nominations:

For Judge of the 4th Judicial District, E. D. Shattuck, of Portland.

For District Attorney of the 1st Judicial District, Mr. Gandy; for the 2d, A. J. Thayer, of Corvallis; for the 3d, Jo. Wilson; for the 4th, W. C. Johnson of Oregon City.

Seven o'clock P. M.—Resolutions were reported by the committee and adopted by the Convention, as follows:

Resolved, 1st, That we will ever support the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of their domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; and preserve the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

2d, That we are in favor of the suppression of the present wicked rebellion—of a vigorous prosecution of the war, so long as necessary to frustrate the schemes of armed traitors.

3d, That we are opposed to any peace other than that which is sure to come when all rebels and their sympathizers submit to the constitutionally elected authorities of the Republic.

4th, That the General Government should exert its utmost energy to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union; and that, in accordance with these resolutions, we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of this convention.

On motion, the Chair appointed a State Central Committee for the purposes of the campaign, as follows: Henry Felling, B. F. Harding, Hiram Smith, Geo. H. Williams, and S. H. Inelat.

Adjourned sine die.

NEW VOLUME.—With this number commences the eighth volume of the Argus.

TO MINERS!

Read the advertisement of the steamer "St. Clair" in another column.

The Oregon Presbyterian of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will hold her semi-annual meeting at the Abiqua church in Marion county, on Thursday, the first day of May, 1862, at 11 A. M. NELL JONSON, State Clerk.

Independent Candidate for State Printer,

ALBERT G. WALLING,