

raise the standard of revolt there, and aid in the execution of the project, by the destruction of the railroad bridges, to prevent the reinforcement of Washington by Union troops. The repulse of Jackson, and the creation of new Departments, convinced them that no vulnerable point had been left unprotected. These sympathizers are disheartened, and are leaving by scores. Numbers have been arrested in the attempt to escape to the South.

THE VICTORY AT ISLAND NO. 10.
Cairo, April 8.—The official despatch from Gen. Pope, says: "The enemy evacuated Island No. 10 last night. It is now occupied by Col. Buford and the 27th Illinois Regiment. Gen. Pope will capture all the enemy that remains on the highlands to-day."

Gen. Pope this morning attacked the enemy at Tipton, to which place they retreated from Island No. 10 and took 2,000 prisoners—mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana regiments. He will probably get as many more before night. The rebels fled to the swamp in great consternation and, before leaving the island, sunk several of their transports and gunboats. The *Geopline*, floating battery, mounting two guns, floated down the river and went ashore near Point Pleasant, but will be recovered. The victory was decisive. A great quantity of stores, supplies and ammunition have fallen into our hands. All the rebel baggage and supplies are taken.

Washington, April 9.—Official dispatches from Flag-officer Foote announce that 17 officers and 338 men were taken on Island No. 10. [This is independent of the number captured by Gen. Pope.] Hasty examination of the works show 11 earthworks, 70 cannon, ranging in calibre from 32 to 100 pounders, muzzles well supplied with powder; also a large quantity of shot, shell and other munitions of war, and a great quantity of provisions.

Four steamers afloat have fallen into our hands; two others, with the *Geopline*, which had been sunk, can be easily raised. The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fled in great precipitation after dark on the night of the 7th, leaving, in many cases, half-prepared meals. There appears to have been no concert of action between the rebels on the Island and those occupying the shore. Their works were equipped with the highest engineering skill and are of great strength, and with natural advantages, would have been impregnable if defended by men fighting in a better cause. A combined attack of the naval and land forces was to have been made on yesterday afternoon on this morning, but the rebels so hastily abandoned their strong hold.

The value of commissary stores at Island No. 10 is over \$1,000,000. 10,000 pounds of powder was found in the magazines. On the Island were boats for 7,000 men. Six steamers captured were sent by the rebels. Gen. Pope's command, amounting to near 40,000 men, all crossed the river in the afternoon of Monday and forenoon of Tuesday.

The Island shows the terrible effect of our shells, high trees were cut down, and great excavations made. In one place a shell exploded and made a hole six feet deep. Some steamers from the rebel stampede came in today and gave themselves up. The effect upon them is worse than a defeat in a well-fought battle. One company, a Tennessee artillery company, declare that as they are men on our side, they want to get ashore.

Washington, April 8.—Seymour, from the Committee on Ways and Means, stated to the House to-day that the expenditures of the Government amount to \$2,000,000 a day, and estimated that the National debt will amount to \$1,200,000,000 if the war was ended this season.

W. H. Polk, brother of the late ex-President, has arrived, and favors the Constitution Bill. He expresses the opinion that such a measure would do more to make the rebel States loyal than any other that could be adopted.

Rebel sympathizers say Gen. Magruder, Lee and Huger were at Yorktown, and express the utmost confidence in their ability to hold the position, but they admit if beaten their cause will be desperate.

April 9.—The Tax bill passed the House yesterday, 125 yeas and 13 nays.
The bill to prevent polygamy was reported and referred.
A resolution was offered and referred, that the House, with the consent of the Senate, adjourn on the 24th of May. It is thought the tax bill will not be taken up in the Senate before Thursday—probabilities are it will pass substantially as it comes from the House.

April 7.—The Senate Military Committee to-day reported a bill authorizing the President to transfer any portion or the whole of the appropriation of last February for fortifications, to the construction of iron-clad vessels of war.

The President to-day signed the joint resolution authorizing him to assign commands of troops without regard to seniority.

The House passed and referred to the committee on the bill to amend the Tariff Act of the last session of Congress, offered by *Vogelbein* of Indiana, was tabled by 88 to 50.

Richmond, Va., April 3.—It is said that Jackson's forces are principally composed of impressed men, who refused to fight against the United States. Those from Page and Rockingham counties have retired to points between those counties, and there entrenched themselves, defying Jackson's attempt to compel them to join him.

All quiet in this corps except an occasional shot at long range, at Ashby's navy.

The troops are in good condition and anxious to advance.

Gen. Sickles continues to improve.

April 4.—The enemy yesterday attempted to retard the operation of our bridge-builders; we shelled them off. The positions occupied by our advanced batteries commanding all the elevations beyond Stony Creek were selected by Gen. Banks on Thursday, and the hottest fire of the enemy.

Washington, April 8.—A special despatch to the New York papers says that the slaves of James M. Mason decamped in a body from Winchester, and made their way to Philadelphia. It was currently reported that one of Mason's daughters had come hopelessly insane, in consequence of the serious fatality and misfortunes of the family.

Scouting parties of the rebels were said to be coming over our country on this side

the Rappahannock, plundering and destroying all property within reach.

A despatch of the 7th, states that our advance had reached Rappahannock. The rebels had destroyed all the bridges over the river. There were no signs of the enemy opposite, although they are supposed to be lurking there.

Barringer, April 6.—A rebel force of 7 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 3 batteries, was thrown across the Rappahannock river. Their first intention was to cut off Col. Geary's command. Their plan was to attack Geary in two columns, cut off his retreat, and then seize Passapatan Gap, to prevent the reconstruction of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Their plans were frustrated by Geary being informed of their intentions. He marched his whole command during the night to Thoroughfare Gap, where he prepared for a resolute, determined resistance. The rebels concluded not to follow them. Thoroughfare Gap station is on the Bull Run Mountain, 14 miles west of Manassas. It is a place of great importance in a military point of view.

Washington, April 7.—Despatches announce that the forces under Gen. Mitchell's command reached Shelbyville, Tenn., and had been received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

The steamer *Frederick*, from Liverpool Point, has arrived with some additional intelligence of the skirmish at Stafford Court House. Gen. Sickles' troops captured 47 horses, small arms and the postoffice mails.

New York, April 6.—The steamer *Atlanta* from Port Royal, with Gen. Sherman and staff on board, has arrived, with advices from Jacksonville to April 1st.

An attack was expected from two Mississippi or Florida guerrilla regiments, one battery and a troop of horse. Gen. Wright was confident of his ability to sustain himself.

A letter from Hilton Head says: "A few nights since, the rebels near North Edisto, in considerable force, succeeded in cutting off almost an entire company of the 35th Pennsylvania, which was on picket duty on Little Edisto Island—3 were killed, 12 wounded and 30 taken prisoners. The balance escaped to North Edisto. They had possession of the bridge connecting them and the main force. The enemy succeeded in burning it and then surrounding them. Some then there has been some skirmishing, but no result."

Fifteen of Sixty New York volunteers, have also been captured, with a field piece, on Wilmington Island, Savannah river. They were on reconnaissance without orders, and were surrounded by a superior force of rebels. All the officers escaped—Taylor remains quiet.

Mobile, April 4.—The Yankee forces, 20,000 strong, landed at Biloxi, on Wednesday, and cut the telegraph wires between Mobile and New Orleans.

Gen. Andy Johnson has suspended the Mayor of Atlanta and Commissioner of Nashville for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He has filled their places by appointing loyal men.

LATER.
Additional Particulars of the Battle at Pittsburg Landing.

St. Louis, 11.—The Democrat has a special Cairo despatch relating to the battle of Pittsburg Landing which says, the disposition of Confederates in their attack was in the form of a letter V. The point penetrated Prentiss' division which consisted of raw recruits, who could not withstand the shock and fell back, causing great confusion among our troops on the left. This charge would have turned our left wing and captured a large portion of Prentiss' and Sherman's divisions if it had not been for the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, which beat the enemy back by firing shot and shell into their ranks.

Great blame is attached to Prentiss and Sherman, who, it is said, had no scouts out, and only a very small picket guard.

Information of the approach of the rebels is said to have been given those Generals by persons from the country, but it was disregarded. No preparations were made to receive the enemy.

The onset of the rebels was terrible. By 10 o'clock the whole line, from right to left, was engaged. Our line was five miles back of Pittsburg. We were driven back to the river. The slaughter was immense.

The gunboats continued firing all day and night. At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Gen. Buell marched to Pittsburg from Savannah; about this time a great part of his command reached the river opposite Pittsburg, and sent the air with their cheers. This inspired our men who had been driven back during the day, and the tide of affairs changed. A large body of Buell's forces crossed Sunday evening and night on two transports.

Sunday night, Gen. Lew Wallace, from Camp Landing, arrived with 19,000 men. With this reinforcement the fight was renewed Monday morning. It raged hottest from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m., by which time a force of 40,000 men from Buell's army had crossed the river at Pittsburg.

A ravine between Hurlbert's and Prentiss' divisions is said to have been completely filled with dead rebels. The rebel prisoners say they had orders to kill as many of our officers as possible. Their officers fought in disguise; ours in uniform, which caused their being distinguished and so many of them killed.

Cairo, April 10.—A man who arrived here to-day says the rebels adopted a ruse to surprise our troops in the first attack. Their head columns not only carried the stars and stripes, but also wore the uniform of Federal officers and soldiers. Gen. A. S. Johnston is certainly killed. Persons saw his body and heard the fact commented on through the camps. Gen. Bragg is said to be killed and John C. Breckinridge a prisoner—but this is unreliable.

From a gentleman who was on the field after the fight, we gather the following:—The fight commenced Sunday morning by the rebels attacking Prentiss' brigade, consisting of the 61st Illinois, 17th Wisconsin, 24th Indiana, and 17th Ohio. Prentiss had no artillery, his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retreat, and Prentiss and a number of men taken prisoners. At 12 o'clock the entire line was fiercely engaged, but were in full retreat by 4 o'clock. The enemy had taken Schwartz' battery and two Ohio batteries. One thousand of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river, utterly refusing to fight. In fact, they could not, for men and officers were in inextricable confusion. Our army seemed utterly demoralized—

About this time Gen. Mitchell's division, of 15,000 men, arrived on the opposite bank, and were ferried over during the night.

The gunboats kept up a heavy firing on the enemy during the night, saving the army from utter ruin. Their shells set the rebel camps on fire, and many dead rebels were burned.

At 7 p. m. firing generally ceased, and at midnight the rebels attempted to plant batteries within 300 yards of the siege guns, but were driven away by gunboats and siege guns, supported by three regiments of Gen. Mitchell's division.

Our informant persists in estimating our loss on Sunday at 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded. During the night the rebels were reinforced by Price and Van Dorn, from Arkansas, with a very large force.

Gen. Wallace came to our aid during the night, with four regiments and a battery of artillery, and in the morning attacked the left wing of the enemy. They went into the fight in double quick time, shouting and did terrible execution. By ten o'clock they had driven the rebels back two miles, where the latter were reinforced, and our forces were compelled to fall back.

Other divisions of Buell's army now appear, and at once became fully engaged. For two hours all the destructive elements of earth seemed struggling for mastery on the fatal field. At last the Southern Cavalry was compelled to yield to Northern Gallantry.

The enemy broke and fled, and were pursued by Buell's cavalry, numbering 10,000.

The rebel troops were mostly from Tennessee, Texas, and Louisiana, with some Georgians and Alabamians. They fought like tigers.

Our informant says he could ride through the battle field where our troops were posted, but the dead were so thick in the enemy's lines that it was impossible to do it there. The rebels occupied our camp Sunday night, and took care of our sick and wounded, but destroyed nothing, expecting confidently to capture our entire army, and thinking the battle already won.

On Sunday Gen. McClelland's force was surrounded by an immense force of rebels, but he cut his way through. His troops behaved with the greatest gallantry with the exception of the 4th and 3d Ohio, who were ordered to the rear in disgrace, for refusing to fight.

Taylor and Waterhouse's batteries supported by the 23d Illinois, and 52d and 77th Ohio, again opened the fight. These regiments formed a part of Sherman's division, and occupied the extreme right. Both the Ohio regiments ran, the 77th, without firing a gun, leaving Waterhouse entirely without support. He fought half an hour, however, retreating with three guns.

Taylor continued the fight splendidly supported by Illinois regiments, until his support was outflanked on both sides—he then retreated through a crossfire with the loss of one killed and 17 wounded. He also lost 17 horses. Marquette Waterhouse took a second position with his three remaining guns, supported by the 2d brigade of McClelland's division. During the forenoon they were compelled to retire through their own encampment, with a heavy loss into the same wood where they formed a second line of battle. An advance was made, resulting, after a most determined resistance, in the rebels being driven back through our encampment, and until they met strong reinforcements. The ammunition of our troops giving out, another brigade took their place. These were in turn driven back by the rebels, to within half mile of the river. Our gunboats then opened a fire, throwing shell over the heads of our troops, and covering the ground with rebel slain.

Company A Chicago Light Artillery, was so severely handled on the first day, that it could only bring three guns into the field on Monday. With these however, they succeeded in completely silencing a rebel battery of six guns, but were compelled to leave one on the field, in consequence of a lack of horses to bring it off.

Taylor's battery having taken a second position, opened on the rebel batteries 800 yards distant. A splendid artillery duel now took place, resulting in silencing the rebel battery, engaged, and blowing up their caissons. Taylor's battery was then ordered to the reserve. During the afternoon several Mississippi regiments which arrived Saturday night, were brought into the fight at double quick, and were almost as speedily repulsed.

On the second day, all the batteries previously taken by the enemy, were recaptured, as well as 40 of their pieces. One Michigan battery was recaptured by the 16th Wisconsin.

There was more fighting over it than all other batteries in the field. It was taken and retaken three or four times. Its second capture was by Beauregard in person, who commanded three regiments. In the attack, he received a bullet wound in the arm.

In the confusion of retreat, Gen. Prentiss managed to escape and came safe into camp.

Our loss is now stated to be 10,000, and that of the rebels, 15,000.

One New Orleans regiment, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the field, killed or wounded. It was the intention of Beauregard to make an attack two days before, but the extraordinary rain impeded his progress.

The general retreat commenced on Monday at dark. Our cavalry followed a short distance beyond the position occupied by our troops before the battle. Were it not for the almost impossible condition of the roads, the route would have been more complete, and we should probably ere this, have occupied their entrenched camps at Corinth.

Cairo, April 11.—700 of the wounded from Pittsburg arrived in the Mound City last night. Orders have been sent to Louisville and Chicago to prepare for 6,000 more.

Our forces at Island No. 10 continue to bring in valuable property hidden by retreating rebels. Yesterday two splendid batteries of light artillery, rifled cannon, were found in the woods.

Hon. Edward Stanley, of San Francisco, has been appointed Military Governor of North Carolina by the President, and has started for Washington to enter upon the duties of his office. Mr. Stanley is a native of North Carolina, and for many years was a member of Congress from that State.

If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!
—Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.
W. L. Adams, Editor.
OREGON CITY:
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

Union State Ticket.
For Congress—J. R. McBRIDE, of Yamhill.
Governor—A. C. GIBBS, of Multnomah.
Sec. of State—E. M. VAY, of Jackson.
State Treasurer—E. N. COOK, of Marion.
State Printer—H. GIBSON, of Marion.
Judge of 4th Judicial District—E. D. SHATTUCK.
Pres. Attorney 4th Jud. Dist.—W. C. JOHNSON.

"We love and go for maintaining the Government when constitutionally administered—*but in no other way!*"—*Portland Advertiser.*

The grammar of the Advertiser is in good keeping with its principles. An illiterate ass, who contents himself by shining in his natural sphere—feeding hogs, and railing "agin Lincoln's war"—may be excused for venturing his treason in the grogshops or by the wayside, but when he mounts the tripod as an expounder of the Constitution, he mistakes his calling.

The Advertiser man has a right to interpret the Constitution for himself, and the seceder has a right to adopt his views if they choose, but intelligent people are not apt to give much weight to a philological criticism made by a blockhead who cannot write a paragraph without murdering the King's English, or analyze correctly a single lesson in the juvenile reader. The Advertiser says it goes for "maintaining the Government when constitutionally administered, but in no other way." The Government was "constitutionally administered" of course by Buchanan, whose Cabinet crawled with traitors who robbed the treasury, plundered the arsenals, sent our navy into foreign parts of the world, and used all the powers of the Government to make a gigantic effort to overthrow the Government, provided anybody was elected President but Breckinridge. If Jeff Davis had succeeded in taking Washington City and the public archives, he would have been regarded by this secessionist as a constitutional President. Mr. Lincoln is, like Gen. Jackson, administering the Government according to the Constitution as understood by him, and not as understood by Jeff Davis or his Advertiser tool. He is also administering the Government under the Constitution as understood by Dickinson, Holt, Kendall, Forney, and ninetenths of the Northern democracy. Buchanan, during the vilest and blackest administration that has yet disgraced the historic page, trampled on the Constitution to such an extent that Gov. Walker, a Mississippian, called the Government a "monarchy," and the New Orleans Delta called upon Congress to depose him, and put a new executive in his place, to save the Government from actual disintegration. Buchanan administered the Government under the Constitution, not as we understood it, not as the Republicans understood it, not as the Northern democracy understood it, and not as he understood it himself—but as the rebel freetrading disunionists of the South understood it.

Well, the Republicans and Douglas Democrats all loved the Union so well, and venerated the constitutionally-appointed authorities so much, that they all submitted to the infamous rule of Buchanan's administration till such time as they could legally and constitutionally change it. If the arch-traitors Breckinridge and Lane had been elected, the North would have submitted to the rule of these villains till they could have ousted them at the ballot-box. But no sooner did Mr. Lincoln become constitutionally entitled to administer the Government, than those who had ruled the Government most of the time before raised a rebellion and tried to overthrow the best government on earth, simply because they couldn't hold the offices. These rebels said they were for supporting the Government provided it could be "constitutionally administered," that is, administered by Breckinridge and Lane; and now the Advertiser tells us that "we go for maintaining the Government when constitutionally administered, and in no other way." The seceder simply means that if the proslavery secessionist democrats can administer the Government "we go" for it, and if not, "we go" for Jeff Davis who is trying to destroy it.

The Black Flag.—Prentiss thinks that the black flag, said to have been hung out by the rebels at Fort Donelson, might after all have been intended for a white one.—He thinks that the rebels in their panic seized the most available material for a white flag, and hung up one of their shirts on a pole. The shirt not having been washed since the war began, was in a condition that very naturally led our forces into the belief that it was a black flag.—The explanation is quite plausible, to say the least, especially since we heard from the secession convention at Corinth, where most of the delegates either had no shirts on, or else wore such as would make capital black flags.

The city election takes place Monday week, May 5.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing.
The battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, on the 6th and 7th inst., was one of the most sanguinary contests of modern times, and the bloodiest battle ever fought on the American continent. While it is an crushing blow to rebellion which it can hardly recover from, the bravery evinced by the rebels, and the dogged stubbornness with which they disputed the field, have won for them a measure of respect that among brave men is always accorded to heroism though exhibited in a bad cause. A traitor fighting against his own country is no object of affection or admiration, but a cowardly traitor like Floyd, Wise, Bragg, Cheatham, and Lane, are objects of unutterable loathing. The only thing to admire on the rebel side in battle is bravery. For the honor of the Anglo-Saxon race and the credit of American prowess, we don't like to see too much of the white feather, even among the rebels. War is a terrible calamity, and wholesale human slaughter is to be severely deprecated by philanthropists and Christians, but then, if we must have war, we cannot screech up our feelings to wishing it a bloodless one. We prefer fighting to running, and so does everybody else, except traitors. If the horrors of war are to operate as an incentive to a long peace hereafter, those horrors must consist in the terrible realities of fighting, and not in running.

The rebels at the battle of Pittsburg Landing have redeemed something of their lost honor at Forts Henry and Donelson, Island No. 10, Mill Springs, and Fort Royal. Like the battle of Bull Run, the fight was begun on Sunday by the rebels however this time, and the rebels on this occasion did the running. We think the telegraphic report of the loss on both sides must be exaggerated. Fifty thousand men killed, wounded, and missing, among one hundred and forty thousand combatants, is a greater loss than was ever known, at least in modern times, except in such bloody conflicts as those of Borodino, where the loss was 80,000 out of 240,000 engaged, and at Kulm, and Koenigsberg, where Frederick the Great lost at the former place 12,000 out of 18,000, and at the latter 17,000 out of 30,000. In Europe, the terrible carnage at Pittsburg Landing will give the dignity and importance to the war that the old blood-covered veterans here demand, while in the rebel dominions it will hardly fail to impress the "one to live" with more correct notions in regard to Yankee prowess. Yorktown in Virginia, has probably fallen ere this—if so, McChesnut is within three days' march of Richmond, where he will bag Jeff Davis and the rebel congress; unless, as is feared, they black their faces and steal away in contraband clothes. The next news we shall probably hear from the South-west, will be the taking of Memphis and New Orleans, when the rebels might as well hang the trumpet in the hall, for treason is about played out.

Writing.—Since the news of the terrible conflict at Pittsburg Landing reached here, the rebel allies are expressing great regret at the "terrible sacrifice of human life," and deprecating the war the more, the harder it bears on the rebels. The augmenting horrors of war are deprecated by all citizens much more than by those who are now whining because the rebels, who involved us in war, are getting whipped. After the battle of Bull Run no cloud of sadness rested on the grim visage of a single secessionist. Their hard satisfaction was so intense that they could hardly refrain from rubbing their palms together with delight, as they heard the news that the rebels had gained a victory. The news that four thousand men had been killed on the battle-field didn't at all mar the intense delight that caused a diabolical grin to gladden through the dirt and grease that smeared over the faces of the "peace democracy"—and now they wouldn't have had a regret to express if four times as many federal troops had been killed as there were, so the rebels had gained the day. Let the seceders who inaugurated the war whip, lash, banish from home, and crucify loyal men, women, and children in Tennessee and Missouri,—let the rebel arms triumph at Lexington and gain a victory at Manassas,—it is all right with the traitors here, but the moment the Government begins to successfully assert its authority and succeeds in planting the Stars and Stripes over the soil of rebellion, the hang-dog countenances of secessionists look blacker and dirtier than common, and they are seized all at once with a holy horror of the "sacrifice of blood and treasure."

The following resolution of the Rebel Congress is submitted for the consideration of the sneivling "congress" and "peace" grannies in this section:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the honor of the government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every one of the Confederate States, and no proposition of peace shall be considered which contemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment by this government of any portion of any of the States of this Confederacy."

There was a large and enthusiastic Union meeting in Portland on Friday night of last week. Speeches were made by A. C. Gibbs, J. R. McBride, E. D. Shattuck, W. C. Johnson, and Judge Hamilton.

Two British ships were found at Beaufort, laden with resin and turpentine.

Right About Face.—The sudden revolution and conversion which has apparently been wrought in the minds of leading secessionists in this State, would seem wonderful, did we not know most of them to be innocent of any principle, as well as regardless of any obligation to maintain political consistency. Recognizing, and strongly sympathizing with secession and as a necessary consequence bitterly opposed to coercion, the seceders from Democracy in this State, have so often, and so long avowed their treasonable sentiments that some even of their own party find difficulty in flopping so suddenly, and in many cases, (of which the sapient editor of the Union is an example,) they have not hesitated to express a degree of contempt for their demagogue leaders who manifest an insane desire to steal the Union men's thunder.

Natural as it may now seem, in the light of great Union victories, that peace secessionists should begin to recognize that through a desperate remedy, is about to prove as effectual as it has been terrible, yet the sudden change evinced by the resolutions adopted in various conventions, of the genuine "go out and standers," is remarkable for unexpectedness, as well as a striking degree of inconsistency. This was to have been expected philosophically, though coming so strangely as a matter of fact. Men who have little faith in a principle, and less courage to uphold and maintain it, find little scruple or difficulty in forsaking it as rats do a sinking ship, and thus it is and has been with our secession friends. That men who have been "seceders" from the beginning, until now, should all at once raise the Union and the Constitution they have done so much to dishonor, and instead of praying for the success of rebel arms, or drinking healths to Jeff Davis, as a difference in taste led some of them to prefer, should begin to shout for the Union, is a piece of deception and pretense so glaring that no one need be deceived by secession conventions, composed of men who have always talked the very opposite, is too transparent, as well as too contemptible a humbug to amount to anything, except as a faint indication of returning sense on the part of those who have always talked the part they dared not act, and who now disclaim what they have always talked.

Whether they will change again before next June, depends on contingencies not yet settled, and need not be satisfied by secessionists. We can afford to wait and see their gyrations, as events develop themselves.

Public Speaking.
The nominees of the State Union Convention will address the citizens of Oregon at Eugene City April 29
Hamilton's Store " 30
Yonah's " May 2
Oakland " 3
Roseburg " 5
Cannonville " 6
Korbville " 8
Wahito " 9
Jacksonville " 12
Phenix " 13
Harrisburg " 19
Brownsville " 20
Albany " 21
Salem " 22
Sulphur " 23
Salem " 24
Silverton " 26
Astoria " 27
Oregon City " 28
Portland " 29
The Dalles " 31

Meeting.—Since the news of the terrible conflict at Pittsburg Landing reached here, the rebel allies are expressing great regret at the "terrible sacrifice of human life," and deprecating the war the more, the harder it bears on the rebels. The augmenting horrors of war are deprecated by all citizens much more than by those who are now whining because the rebels, who involved us in war, are getting whipped. After the battle of Bull Run no cloud of sadness rested on the grim visage of a single secessionist. Their hard satisfaction was so intense that they could hardly refrain from rubbing their palms together with delight, as they heard the news that the rebels had gained a victory. The news that four thousand men had been killed on the battle-field didn't at all mar the intense delight that caused a diabolical grin to gladden through the dirt and grease that smeared over the faces of the "peace democracy"—and now they wouldn't have had a regret to express if four times as many federal troops had been killed as there were, so the rebels had gained the day. Let the seceders who inaugurated the war whip, lash, banish from home, and crucify loyal men, women, and children in Tennessee and Missouri,—let the rebel arms triumph at Lexington and gain a victory at Manassas,—it is all right with the traitors here, but the moment the Government begins to successfully assert its authority and succeeds in planting the Stars and Stripes over the soil of rebellion, the hang-dog countenances of secessionists look blacker and dirtier than common, and they are seized all at once with a holy horror of the "sacrifice of blood and treasure."

Fortress Monroe, April 11.—The Merrimack, Jamestown and Yorktown, with several gunboats and tugs appeared today between Newport News and Sewell's Point. They captured three small vessels, one empty and one loaded with coal. A few shots were fired from our vessels when the Merrimack with her consorts retired to Craney Island.

The rebel position extends across the Peninsula from Yorktown to Warwick, near James river. The formation of land and the peculiar bend enables them to command with their fortifications all the roads up the peninsula.

Our Generals are pushing forward in preparation for an attack on the enemy's works.

It is said that Jeff Davis and Gen. Johnston are both at Yorktown—Johnston in command. The number of troops there cannot be less than 100,000.

Beaufort, N. C., has been occupied by our troops without opposition. Leading men called on Maj. Allen, and tendered him and his troops the freedom of the city. Citizens said they had never given their adhesion to the rebel government, and claimed to be good Union men. Large numbers daily come to headquarters, and take the oath of allegiance.

On Saturday and Sunday a guard crossed over from Beaufort and took possession of the beach south-west of Fort Macon, cutting off the rebel communication with their meat supplies.

Linn Co. Union Convention.—The Union men of Linn county are requested to meet in their several precincts, on Saturday, May 3, 1862, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the Union Convention to be held at Lebanon on Saturday, May 10, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union county ticket to be supported at the next June election. Each precinct will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Albany 5, Center 3, Brownsville 5, Oregon 3, Thurston 5, Prairie 3, Lebanon 5, Ray's 3, Harington 4, Syracuse 2, McDonald's 4, Franklin Butte 4, Brush Creek 2.

J. C. COOPER, H. M. BEAVER,
Chas. Hoppes com. Chas. Dem. co. com.