

were attacked yesterday by a large force of Ashby's cavalry and driven back. One of our men was killed. The reserve of the 4th Pennsylvania and a section of Hampton's Battery advanced, and repulsed the rebels, who then retreated to the woods, which were shelled by our battery. Several shells burst in their midst, and a wagon was seen gathering up the dead and wounded.

There are 5,000 bales cotton, 7,000 hogheads sugar, and 20,000 barrels molasses now lying on the levee at Memphis, to be destroyed on the approach of the Federal forces.

The newspapers and citizens are opposed to burning the city, but the soldiers and country people favor it. A despicous censorship is exercised, and the papers are not allowed to say a word derogatory to the rebellion.

The rebel Gen. Price and Van Dora had arrived at Memphis and left 6,000 of their soldiers there to awe the citizens into submission. The conscription act was strongly enforced.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Monterey, Tenn., near Corinth, dated yesterday, from which it appears that five companies of our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, two miles in advance, this morning. The enemy retreated—eight of them were killed, including a Major; eighteen prisoners, with horses and arms, were captured. One of our men was wounded. The prisoners say that the enemy have upwards of 80,000 men at Corinth, and that they are entrenching themselves. The entrepreneurs mount large guns.

It is stated that a majority of the Committee of Seven, to which was referred all the Confiscation bills, favor a strong bill for the confiscation of rebel property.

Calo, April 28.—The steamer Bacon arrived from Pittsburg Landing. Gen. Pope advanced his division on Sunday, 4 miles, and is now encamped in sight of the enemy's camp fence. Gen. Halleck, Bull and Grant have moved their headquarters to the front, to personally superintend the operations for the advance of the whole army, orders for which were hourly expected. Deserter who came in on Saturday (26th), report a former statement that Corinth was being evacuated.

Washington, April 29.—A dispatch from Gen. Halleck says, it is the most important opinion that Gen. Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the sixth, and contributed largely to the victory of the seventh. He was in the thickest of the fight. He had three horses shot under him, and was himself wounded twice. He respectfully recommends that he be made a Major General of Volunteers.

A dispatch from Ft. Wright tonight says that despatches bring the following information in regard to New Orleans. The engagement at Ft. Jackson on Thursday (24th April) was desperate. Our vessel was sunk and others were badly damaged. It was supposed that the Federal loss was heavy. The rebel loss was 60 killed and 154 wounded. The Federal loss was a struggle—the rebel force having evacuated it after destroying stores which they did not need. They carried away the military stores. There was great rejoicing of the Union citizens.

A dispatch from Mobile, the 27th, gives the following rebel statement: The Yankee Commodore Farragut promised the Mayor of New Orleans, who visited his fleet, by a flag of truce, to make a demand for the surrender of the city, but has not done so up to five o'clock. Our ship, the *Monitor*, came up from the forts under a flag of truce, with forty wounded. She communicated with the Federal flag-ship, but the result is not known. It is rumored that the Federal promised to let her return.

In conference with one of the Federal officers, after the communication between the Mayor and Gen. Farragut, an officer left, declaring he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down. He actually brought his ship within range, but has not fired thus far. It is reported that the French and English newspapers are bold and will enter their protest against shelling the city. It is believed the Yankee vessels are short of provisions and ammunition. The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is exceedingly intense and feelings of humiliation deep.

The New Orleans Delta places the cotton in that city at 11,200 bales, all of which will probably fall into the hands of the Federals. On the approach of their fleet to the city, on Friday last, Gen. Lovell, the rebel commander, withdrew his troops to Camp Moore, on the Jackson railroad, destroying all the cotton and stores. The ironclad vessel *Mississippi* was burnt to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals.

Southern papers speak in a most dismal strain of the surrender of New Orleans.—The Norfolk Day-Book says it is the most serious reverse of the war.

The following are the latest dispatches in the Richmond papers, received by Adjutant General Cooper, from Gen. Lovell, dated Camp Moore, April 27th: Ft. Jackson and King Phillip are still in good condition, and in our hands. The steamers Louisiana and Melrose are safe. The enemy's fleet is at the city, but they have not force enough to occupy.

On the 18th, two Louisiana regiments whose term had expired, but who were required by the conscription act to serve two years longer, laid down their arms and refused to fight. They were put under arrest.

Deserters say it was not known in the rebel camp that Gen. Halleck was in command here. The general impression among the Confederate troops was that our army was retreating to Nashville.

Mobile, April 29th.—The forts on Lake Pontchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies, and by the dismantling of the forts by the destroying of guns. At Ft. Pike all the buildings are burned, including the telegraph office. All the gunboats on the Lake have been burned by our people. The Mobile boat *Whisman Brown* and several others are running troops, stores and ordnance to Manchok, after which we fear they will be burned.—The Yankee fleet was returning again to Ship Island.

Unionists of undoubted loyalty had been driven from Fredericksburg and are now within our lines. The correctness of this information is vouched for.



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. I. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

Union Nominations.
For Congress—J. R. M'DONNELL, of Yamhill; Governor—A. C. GREEN, of Multnomah; Sec. of State—S. E. MAX, of Jackson; State Treasurer—E. N. COOK, of Marion; State Printer—H. GARDNER, of Marion; Judge of the Judicial District—E. D. SHAYLOR, of Polk; Attorney at Law—W. C. JOHNSON, of Clackamas County.

Clackamas County.
Representatives—E. A. COLLARD, MAXWELL RUSSELL, JOHN T. KERN.
County Judge—SERVINOUS HERLEY.
Clerk—Wm. B. BARKLEY, SAMUEL MILLER, CHAS. H. JONES, JOHN WISSENER.
Scriber—Wm. P. BUCKS.
County Treasurer—THOMAS GREENMAN.
Assessor—R. V. SHURT.
School Superintendent—N. W. RAYBOLD.
Sheriff—E. T. T. FISHER.

Jackson on Habeas Corpus.

We call the attention of those rebel sympathizers who are whining about Lincoln's suspending the writ of habeas corpus, to a bit of history regarding Gen. Jackson's conduct towards Judge Hall in 1815, at New Orleans. It will be found in vol. 2, p. 409 of Benton's Thirty Years' View.

The facts are simply these: Gen. Jackson, who had proclaimed martial law in New Orleans, persisted in keeping it up after the enemy had sailed with its fleet down the Mississippi river, and even after the news had reached New Orleans that a treaty of peace had been signed ending the war between the two governments. Gen. Jackson refused to revoke his proclamation till he had official information of the final cessation of hostilities alleging that it might be a mistaken rumor, and that the British fleet which was still hovering on our coast might return to the attack. This persistence in keeping up martial law, was severely inveighed against by many of the citizens who thought it a grievous and unnecessary abridgment of their rights.

Leonell, a member of the General Assembly, wrote an anonymous and inflammatory article for a newspaper published in the city, in which he inveighed against the conduct of the General in keeping up martial law as illegal and tyrannical, incited the people to disregard it, and pleaded the right of volunteers to disband who had engaged to serve during the war. Upon demand, the publishers of the paper gave up the name of the writer. Gen. Jackson arrested and confined Leonell, upon which Judge Hall issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, to release him. Gen. Jackson not only refused to regard the writ, but took it and put it into his pocket, and then proceeded to arrest Judge Hall and send him out of the city under guard.

Upon returning to the city after peace was officially declared, and martial law revoked, Judge Hall caused a rule of the court to be served on Jackson to appear before him and show why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for, 1st, refusing to obey a writ issued by Judge Hall; 2d, detaining an original paper belonging to the court; and, 3d, for imprisoning the Judge. Gen. Jackson appeared and made his defense, but was fined \$1,000, which he promptly paid. A quarter of a century afterward, Congress made an appropriation to cover the original fine, with interest to date, and placed it in the hands of the Hero of New Orleans. It was stidly debated both in the Senate and House, and many thought that Jackson was not only fully authorized in disregarding the writ, but was also justified in pocketing the thing and bagging its author. Every secessionist in this State, so far as we are advised, always justified the suspension of the writ, the pocketing of it, and the imprisonment of Judge Hall, even after the war had closed and the enemy had retired.

—but now, when the country crawls with armed rebels, Mr. Lincoln is abused for merely disregarding a writ issued by a secessionist judge to set at liberty an active traitor. If Jackson was justified in what he did at New Orleans, Lincoln would have been justified in pocketing the writ, suspending the prisoner by the neck, and then hanging old Toney. If Jackson were now living, he would hang all the secessionist editors in Oregon, and posterity would pay the fine with interest, that is, if there was any interest.

A FIZZLE.—The Portland Times, of March 25th, announced a forthcoming paper, to be started in April by one W. H. Farrar, and to be called the "Western World." In introducing the editor, the Times' article (which was probably written by this Farrar), said he was "fully competent to wield a pen with any man on this coast"—a puff that will be appreciated by such men as have brains, and have tried to read a painfully sophomoric pamphlet made up of bloated verbosity, frothy effusion, bombast, and fastian, called a "4th of July Oration." The "Western World" was to have been started on a "power press," and have a "capital to support it, independent of the crampings of a monied crisis." What has become of the "power press" and that heavy "capital"?—Perhaps John Henry Smith can throw some light on this subject.

Their Lying Hypocressy.

The secession organs are constantly prating about "Lincoln's abolition war," and trying to fasten the conviction on the pro-slavery portion of the rebel community that the object of the present war to enforce the Government's authority, is merely to abolish slavery. This ground is taken here to influence ignorant pro-slavery men.—Now let us see what ground the rebels take on the other side of the Atlantic, where men are supposed to sympathize with the anti-slavery side of the contest, whichever it may be. On the 14th of August last, the rebel commissioners to England, Yancey, Mann & Co., addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, trying to show the British Ministry that the Lincoln administration, instead of being anti-slavery, was in fact about as pro-slavery as the administration of Davis. These commissioners say—

"It was with no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guarantee slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union. As the army commenced its march, the Commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into, or allowed to follow, the camp. The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced, is not to free the slave, but to keep him in servitude to his owners. The undersigned, therefore, submit with confidence that, as far as the anti-slavery sentiment of England is concerned, it can have no sympathy with the North."

This is the language of rebels trying to operate on an anti-slavery community, to get sympathy and recognition—while the rebel organs and stampers here, in order to get votes from the ignorant and pro-slavery element, keep up the lie that the Lincoln government is an abolition one and running the war as an emancipation engine.

Traitors, wherever they are, seem to be as devoid of honor, honesty, and truth as pirates. They think no more of swearing to a lie than they do of taking a drink of whisky.

SURRENDER THE CONSTITUTION.—The rebels are all the time whining about Lincoln's not supporting the Constitution as they understand it. Lincoln they think is violating the oath he took to support the Constitution, in resisting the rebellion.—Well, Floyd, Toombs, Davis, and Wigfall had all taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution when they engaged in getting up the rebellion and robbing the armaments. Now, the rebels here never have a word to say about Floyd or Davis violating the Constitution—and the fair inference is that they are perfectly satisfied with that kind of "support." Lincoln would be a fine fellow if he would only "support" the Constitution as Davis and Yancey do.

Can there be anything meaner, more inconsistent, and stupider than a dirty dog secessionist?

JOE'S DEED.—During the terrible engagement with the rebel Merrimac and other gunboats, the news was communicated to the veteran Commodore Smith that the flag of the U. S. frigate Congress, commanded by his gallant son Joseph Smith, had been struck to the enemy. Says the correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin—"When told that his son's vessel had hauled down her flag, the old man, brushing aside a manly tear that rolled down the furrows of his time and service-worn cheeks, quietly responded, 'Joe's deed.'—What a world of fatherly confidence and affection was expressed in this simple home-spun phrase! The old weather-worn sailor knew his son, and judged rightly that his flag never trailed to the traitor foe while he lived to uphold it. Too true was the old man's eloquent tribute, for his boy lay lifeless upon the deck before the flag committed to his charge was lowered in token of surrender."

THE "PEACE DEMOCRACY."—The character of the peace party is well illustrated in an incident that is said to have occurred lately at Eugene City. An old whisky-soaked disciple of Jeff Davis, who lives on Long Tom, was putting into his wagon at Eugene City a keg of whisky, a large lot of lead, and a keg of powder, when a bystander asked him what he intended to do with such munition. Seemingly replied, "Gwine to take 'em home—that's what I'm gwine to do with 'em; and ef any of these 4—4 Likinities comes round there, I'll show 'em what I'll do with powder and lead. I'm a peace demogograt—I am."

CANDIDATES.—We hear of fifteen or twenty applicants for the Senatorship.—Among some of the prominent ones is Professor Luther Kenada of Dallas, Polk county. The Professor has been stamping in several of the counties, and has excited a good deal of interest. He has a suit of clothes trimmed to order for occasions when he makes popular orations, and we hear that the ladies of Albany have presented him with a beautiful cap, running some eighteen inches high, in the shape of a cone, and ornamented at the apex with a feather. When he appears in full costume, the Professor is said to create quite a sensation among the ladies.

GOLD.—Gold has lately been discovered along the Clatsop beach. It is very fine, and not overly plenty, we reckon, though some assert that if they had water handy they could make ten dollars a day. If they had the water and paying dirt, we expect they could. Don't let everybody run at once.

Glorious Triumph.

At the election held in this place on last Monday, for City Officers for the ensuing year, the Seceh were most beautifully cleaned out, by a majority ranging from fifteen to twenty one. The Union men went into the work with great zeal, and the result of their labors astonished the most sanguine.

On the Saturday evening previous, the Union men held a meeting at the Court House, and unanimously nominated the following ticket, on the platform "The Union Forever!" Great enthusiasm was manifested, and stirring patriotic speeches were made by Jos. D. Loevy, Dr. Steele and Gen. Lovjoy.

For Mayor—A. H. Steele;
Recorder—J. E. Hurford;
Council—W. W. Buck, D. H. Gould, D. P. Thompson, A. L. Lovjoy, John D. Dement, F. Barclay, F. Charman.

Treasurer—E. Milvain;
Assessor and Collector—J. E. Hurford;
City Attorney—W. C. Johnson;
Street Commissioner—Joshua Bowman;
Marshal—C. M. Kester;
School Supt.—F. Barclay.

The proposition to levy a special tax of \$750, to pay a watchman the ensuing year, received but one vote.

Our City Election which passed off on Monday, May 5th, proved rather a disappointment to some of the Union men, no less than to the Davisites.

While the Unionists were pleasantly disappointed in securing a handsome majority than they expected, the others found their countenances elongating, and the corners of their mouths suspiciously turning down, as the Union victory was announced.

Faces had been counted before the election, and except a few marked doubtful, and claimed by both sides, men stood up square for the Union, and its preservation at all hazards, or on the other side, for compromise, for peace, and for anything but a hearty support of the American Government in its efforts to put down treason and rebellion. The influence of great Union victories in the East, and a natural improvement in diseased or mistaken sentiment, has operated favorably to the Union Cause, and led nearly all whose position had been considered uncertain, to vote on the right side when the test came and they were called to leave no record on endorsement of the rebellion, or an emphatic disclaimer.

This Union triumph may be regarded as but a forerunner of what the people will see next June, that disaffection and the expression of treasonable sentiments, entitles no one to public position, but on the contrary, damn and should damn, the man who holds such ideas, to obscurity and contempt. The opponents of the party opposed to the Union, may very readily be recognized by the polite remark of an old seceh who stood near the polls, when a naturalized citizen, and a quiet gentlemanly man, came to exercise a freeman's privilege by casting his vote. Seeing him drop a red, or Union ticket, seceh cried out in a loud tone to some one across the street, "Come over here and kill this d—d Jew, he's voting the abolitionist ticket!" The same impulse that led Joe. Lane with his more aristocratic or more pretentious secehion friends, to vote against free homestead bills, and thus to discourage the emigration of an industrious class of foreigners who fleeing from oppression and intolerance in overcrowded Europe, would find homes and independence throughout our prairies and pleasant valleys, is strikingly illustrated, and is shown to be equally shared by the one horse aristocrats of the peace secession party in Oregon. Avers.

NEW BOAT.—The little flat boat steamer *Adelaide*, built by the Messrs. Kellogg at Milwaukie, visited our City this week.

She shows more than ordinary skill and taste in construction for that class of boat, and her boiler and engine put up in the shop of Reuben Smith, Bros. in this place, is a creditable piece of work.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The Steamer Express, Capt. Geo. Pease, will change her time of running, on Monday, May 12, as follows:—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaves Portland at 7 1/2 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leaves Oregon City at 11 1/2 a. m. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaves Oregon City at 7 1/2 a. m. and 3 1/2 p. m. Leaves Portland 11 1/2 a. m.

TO NIAMI.—(Friday), We learn that Miss Mary Newell, recently from the East, will give a Concert of vocal and instrumental music at the Congregational Church.

She will be assisted by Miss Frances Newell, and Misses Julia and Charlotte Johnson. The exercises will consist in part, though not exclusively of Patriotic pieces.

FREMONT is heard from between the waters of great and little Knappa, where he is dealing roughly with the guerrilla bands of secession blacklegs that infest that quarter. He has burned Addison, their principal rendezvous, killing 17 of the marauders and capturing ten.

THE opposing candidates for Governor, Messrs. Gibbs and Miller, will speak in this place next Friday, at 1 o'clock p. m. Eliza Applegate is also expected to be present.

—W. W. Page has been appointed Judge of the 4th district, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Wait. Judge Page appointed J. H. Mitchell, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, but the latter declined the appointment.

Yamhill Co. Union Convention.

LAFAYETTE, May 5th, 1862.
Pursuant to notice, the Yamhill Union County Convention met and organized by the election of J. Lamson, Chairman, and John Cummins Secretary.

Gen. Palmer, John Spencer, and T. R. Harrison appointed as a committee on credentials.

W. Breyman, Wm. Burnett, and Mc. Lady appointed as a committee on the order of business.

The Committee on credentials reported as follows—Lafayette Precinct, John Cummins, W. Breyman, Jas. Olds, Francis Large and C. Eckles.

Dayton—Joel Palmer, A. Court, E. C. Hadaway, J. Diehl and S. Hauman.
Willamette—S. M. Gilmore and M. B. Hendricks.

Amity—J. B. Walling, T. R. Harrison, E. Breyman and T. M. Cochran.
South Fork—J. Lamson, W. G. Lady, J. F. Bewley and A. Howe.

West Chelalem—John Spencer and L. Root.
East Chelalem—O. Abernathy and Jas. Murr.

McMinnville—J. Stout, Wm. Burnett, A. R. Olds, D. B. Crawford, A. J. Nelson and Wm. Rogers.

The committee on the Order of Business made the following report, which was adopted by the convention.

We the committee on the Order of Business, recommend that the convention proceed to nominate as follows—County Judge, Clark, Sheriff, Treasurer, Representatives, County Surveyor, Superintendent of Common Schools, Assessor, County Commissioners, Coroner.

On motion, it was ordered to nominate by ballot.

Convention proceeded to ballot, resulting as follows.—J. W. Coyle, Co. Judge, S. C. Adams, Co. Clerk; H. Warren Sheriff; J. T. Hemlock, Co. Treasurer; Gen. Palmer and John Cummins Representatives to the Legislature; Chas. Hoody, Co. Surveyor; Rev. John Spencer Supt. of common schools; A. Howe Assessor; S. Bratcher, T. M. Cochran, Co. Commissioners; David Smith Coroner.

On motion, the central committee appointed by the Convention that met here March 29, 1862, were continued a central committee during the approaching canvass.

On motion the Secretary was authorized to send the minutes of this convention to the *Union* press for publication.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die. John Cummins, Secretary.

BREKIDAY TALK.—A writer in the *Sacramento* has recorded the following:—"This was a brilliant and decisive victory won by the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing," remarked a secessionist, while discussing his coffee, molasses, and morning paper at one of the city restaurants, on Sat. night.

The remark was a general one, made in a loud tone of voice, for the benefit of any who might choose to hear or reply, and was checked by an expletive, which it is unnecessary to repeat.

"The dispatches do not seem to present it in that light," quietly remarked a person sitting near.

"The dispatches be —?" said Seceh. "They are a pack of lies from beginning to end."

After a pause, he again broke forth. "And look at the splendid victory of the Federals! Beauregard asked permission to bury his dead, and was refused!"

"But you do not believe that?"

"I do say every word of it, it is so like the hirelings."

"But if he was the victor, why did he need permission?"

Another pause—seceh not deeming the important question worthy of notice. Silence was next broken by the Union man.

"In the same paragraph in which you will find that piece of intelligence, Beauregard's wounds are given, 'I deemed it prudent to retire.' Do you believe he has actually retired?"

A dignified silence on the part of S.

"And do victors usually find it prudent to retire?" again put in Union, apparently not in the least discouraged at the silence of seceh.

No answer from S. who seemed very deeply engaged with the "lying dispatches"—but a thoughtless young man volunteered a reply.

"If they're of a retiring disposition, I don't see why they shouldn't."

After a lengthened pause, S. again remarked:

"And note the disgraceful conduct of those Ohio soldiers. The cowards! The pusillanimous patriots! A disgrace to the country, the age, and the white race!"

LATEST.

Calo, May 1.—The Memphis Avalanche of April 26th has been received. It contains little of interest further than the confirmation of the fall of New Orleans. It complains that the rebel government suppresses the details regarding affairs, and surrenders is now known.

The same paper says the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in river defenses, and says it is generally admitted that the Federals can no longer be successfully opposed. It insinuates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy, by recommending its patrons to invest their money in real estate, while purchases can be made with the currency now in circulation, which is principally rebel treasury notes.

The conscription law is being rigidly enforced. Union citizens are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operations.

Memphis is in a high state of excitement anticipating the arrival of the Yankees.—Secession merchants are removing their goods to places of concealment. The idea of burning the town has been abandoned.

It is currently reported in Memphis that Beauregard's force at Corinth does not exceed 50,000 men. Gen. Halleck has an army of 200,000 the last in the North.—As our informant left Memphis, it was reported that a gunboat from New Orleans was in sight, to join Hall's fleet opposite Ft. Wright.

It is apprehended that the rebel fleet at Ft. Wright has been reinforced by the rebel fleet from New Orleans, and that an attack has been made on our fleet. Such an attack is not unexpected. When the last boats left, Gen. Foote was fully prepared to meet the enemy.

A steamer from Pittsburg Landing arrived last night, reports a serious skirmish between the advance party of the Federal army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels, five miles from Corinth. The Union forces were victorious. No mention is made of the losses on either side. Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

Washington, April 30.—The House of Representatives, to-day, adopted a resolution censuring Secy. Cameron for the employment of Cummins, by a vote of 79 to 49. A resolution censuring Secy. Welles for the employment of Morgan was rejected by a vote of 15 to 72.

Washington, May 1st.—A letter from a gentleman in high authority in Tennessee says that so soon as the rebel army is driven from the limits of that State, Tennessee will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. It urges on the government the absolute necessity of sending an army into East Tennessee. The authority says that the rebels there are plundering our people by thousands, and adds that their acts of inhumanity are without parallel.

In a special dispatch to the New York papers it is stated, on the authority of Richmond refugees who left there a week since, that there are but 2,000 rebel soldiers between that place and Fredericksburg, under Gen. Field. This conflicts with previous reports. One of his regiments had been mutinous and was partly disbanded.

The guns, formerly in the fortifications of Richmond, have been sent to Yorktown, where it is believed there are 100,000 rebels.

In accordance with Gen. Halleck's recommendation, Gen. Sherman has been nominated Major General.

Harrisburg, Va., April 29.—3,000 rebels, under Edward Johnson, formerly of the Federal army, are posted a few miles from Stanton, but in a position easily accessible to escape, in case of Gen. Milroy's approach.

The most reliable news from Gordonsville is, that there are only about 1,500 men there. Gen. Longstreet with his command had gone to Yorktown. Should Jackson retire he will probably reinforce Jackson on Blue Ridge.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th says in effect, that the destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result of Yorktown.

Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mr. Lincoln, was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was a traitor.

Southern papers speak in a dejected strain of the taking of New Orleans and other rebel reverses.

CHERRY BLOSSOM SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society would come this year on the 14th inst. at Portland. There are several important reasons for postponing the meeting until next autumn, and after advising with such of the officers as were accessible, among whom are Rev. Messrs. Leslie and Dickinson, it is thought best simply to call a meeting of the Ex. Com. at that time, on the 4th of May, and hold the annual meeting on the 3d Wednesday in October next ensuing. It is likely that some of the same reasons apply to the Temperance and Tract Societies, and I respectfully propose to the friends of said Societies, in view of the very peculiar condition of the country, to defer each of said anniversaries until the time above named in October. W. B. ROBERTS, Salem, May 1, 1862. Ag't A. B. Socy.

OREGON TRACT SOCIETY.—On consultation, the members of the Executive Committee present approve of the suggestion to adjourn the annual meeting of the Tract Society, in some day, to be named, in the autumn. G. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

OREGON STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The absence of so many citizens in the mines leads us to approve the suggestion to adjourn the annual meeting of this society till the autumn. G. H. ATKINSON, Ch' Executive Committee.

Public Speaking.—The Union candidates for the Legislature, in this county, will address the people at the following times and places, to wit: Pleasant Hill, Monday, May 19, at school-house; Lower Mohala, Tuesday, 20th, at Volcott's school-house; Morgan's, Wednesday, 21st, at place of voting; Upper Mohala, Thursday, 22d, at place of voting; Mattson's Mill, Friday, 23d; Young's, Saturday, 24th, at place of voting; Look Creek, Monday, 25th, Union school-house; Milwaukie, Tuesday, 27th, at Kearns' store; Beaver Creek, Friday, 30th, at place of voting. [?] Time of speaking, 1 p. m.

SARIN'S SARAPARILLA.—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging, expel their action all deleterious accumulations, justify the blood, equalize the circulation, purify the system, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, eradicate the disease. [?] No. 1.