

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid in six months, or Five Dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars will be charged for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Single copies twenty-five cents.

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. VIII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MAY 17, 1862.

No. 5.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, breviter measure) one insertion..... \$3 00 Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00 Business cards one year..... 20 00 A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

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Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

Important Revelations concerning the Battle of Bull Run.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says, that documents have recently come to light which complete the wanting page of the history of the battle of Bull Run. They are altogether independent of any opinions that may be entertained in reference to the conduct of Gen. McDowell. These documents consist of orders to Gen. Patterson from Gen. Scott. The most important are dated July 13 and 18. The one of July 13 informed Gen. Patterson that Gen. McDowell would attack Manassas on the 17th, and instructed Gen. Patterson to take care of Johnston and his rebel army. It also advised him that the time of the three months' men was nearly out, and was then valuable, and ordering him, if the three months' men would not stand by him, that he should entrench himself and hold his position until reinforced, but not to retreat to the Maryland shore. He was instructed to watch Johnston closely.

On the 18th Gen. Scott instructed Gen. Patterson that Gen. McDowell's first day's work had driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court House, and ordered that Gen. Patterson should see that Johnston did not amuse him with a small force in front while he reinforced Beauregard at Manassas with his main body. Patterson was instructed that if Johnston commenced to retreat he should attack him, and was reminded that he had a force superior in number to Johnston's; and if he did not attack the rebels and follow them, to march directly by forced marches via Leesburg to join Gen. McDowell.

In these orders Gen. Scott complained of Patterson's not writing or telegraphing to him, but leaving him to hear of his movements through newspapers. This makes a conclusive case against Gen. Patterson. On account of the good conduct of the Pennsylvania regiments now in the field, these orders have been hitherto suppressed. They are now to be made public in justice to history.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.—In a late article on Gen. McClellan and his plan of the campaign, the New York Journal of Commerce says: Gen. McClellan is no politician. We have said, and we repeat, that he has no selfish ends, no thought of personal glory, no political anticipations to gratify. If any one desires the Presidency of the United States, he need have no apprehensions that McClellan is his rival.—A New York paper, which knows as little of the heart of George B. McClellan as it knows of the Emperor of China, intimated a few days since, in a corner paragraph, that he was laying plans for political advancement. Since the days of Washington, there has been no purer patriot, no more self-sacrificing son of America than McClellan, and the suggestion to him now, or at any time, that a party could be formed to make him President of the United States, would be spurned by the young soldier with indignation. He has no ambition above his present duty, no thought beyond the peril of the country and his responsibility in saving it.

This makes Gen. McClellan eminently the man for his position. This gives confidence to the people, who are not looking for the triumph of any political party or the success of any political scheme, but solely for the success of the Union cause.

SALVATION BY IMMERSION.—An "old smoker," who lives in Western Missouri, took it into his head one day that it was necessary for his future welfare to be "born again," and forthwith repaired to the Baptist denomination of the town aforesaid, to obtain light. He was received with urbanity, and forthwith the following dialogue ensued.

Old S.—It's your doctrine, boss, that a feller, in order to be saved, must suffer immersion isn't it?

Mr. B.—Yes, Mr. S. it is one of the fundamental doctrines of our church, that a man to be regenerated, must repent of his sins, and be immersed.

Old S.—Well, boss, after repentin' of his sins and bein' s'lid under, if he flashes in the pan, what then?

Mr. B.—Although back-sliding is much to be deplored, still if he sincerely repents of his sins and is again immersed, the church will receive him again.

Old S.—Well, s'pose he ag'in kicks out of the traces after the second time (for ye know what critters there are in this world.) what is to pay ag'in?

Mr. B.—Notwithstanding all this if he will seriously repent, and solemnly promise to amend his future life, the church will again receive him into its bosom, after being immersed.

Old S. (after a few minutes of deep reflection) proposes the following interrogatory. Well, boss, wouldn't it be a blasted good idea to keep such fellers in soak all the time?

Our informant did not say whether Old S. joined the church or not, but we incline to the opinion that he did not.

THE MANNER OF McCULLOUGH'S DEATH.

The following, from a correspondent of an Eastern paper, describes the manner in which this famous rebel came to his death in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.—He seems to have died in an amiable and pious frame of mind, and his old secession friends in Sacramento will undoubtedly be much edified by the example thereof; Concerning the death of McCulloch and McIntosh, there seems to be but one opinion. Both of them were mortally wounded during the heavy fighting by Gen. Jeff C. Davis against the center column of the enemy. It will be remembered the rebels gave way, and the two Southern chieftains made the most determined efforts to rally them in vain. McCulloch was struck with a minie rifle ball in the breast—as I am assured by one who says he saw him fall, and after he was taken from the ground—while waving his sword and encouraging his men to stand firm. He died of his wounds about 11 o'clock the same night, though he insisted that he would recover, repeatedly saying with great oaths that he was not born to be killed by a Yankee.—A few minutes before he expired his physicians assured him he had but a very brief time to live. At this, Ben McCullough looked up incredulously, and saying "Oh, Hell!" turned away his head and never spoke after. I presume, if Ben is really dead [He is dead, as the order of his funeral has been published], the Southern papers will put some very fine sentiment into his mouth in his closing moments; but the last words I have mentioned are declared to be correct by a prisoner. They are not very elegant nor very dramatic, but quite expressive, and in McCullough's case decidedly appropriate.

WESTERN SHARP SHOOTERS AT FORT DONELSON.

Six companies of the famous regiment of riflemen raised by Col. Berge, accompanied the expedition from Fort Henry, and two companies afterward arrived by the transports. These men deserve separate mention for the part they took in the siege. This is a corps of picked men, skilled in the use of the rifle, drawn from the Northwest. They present the most picturesque appearance, dressed in gray felt, close fitting hats, surmounted with a black squirrel skin, with a cartridge box of buffalo skin, a powder horn and whistle. They are armed with heavy Dimmick rifles of various calibres, varying from half ounce to full ounce ball. The bullet is of novel construction; it is not of conical shape, like the regular Minnie, but is blunted at the point and swells by a gradual hollow curve to the base, which is concave, like the ordinary rifle ball. The object of this is to prevent the balls from glancing, a common fault with the lighter conical balls. These balls, on striking a bone, will shatter rather than glance from it, an object of some moment when it strikes an officer of rank, who may thereby be disabled from the shot.

These hardy pioneers start out in the morning, with a hard biscuit in their pockets and rifle on their shoulder, for the rebel earthworks, where they remain until relieved by a fresh gang. So adventurous were they, that many of them crawled up within fifty yards of the rifle pits and exchanged words as well as shots with the enemy. From morning till night some of them lay behind logs and trees watching for the appearance of a figure behind the breastworks, when, with rifle carefully poised, he sends the ball with unerring aim to its mark.

THE WINCHESTER VICTORY.—We are gratified by the details of the battle fought between the command of Gen. Banks—chiefly Gen. Shields' division—and the rebels under Gen. Jackson, and a decisive loss to the latter. Jackson has been one of the "brag" Generals of the rebels, whom they think invulnerable as a strategist and a brave and gallant leader. It is not improbable that they will publish accounts of the battle in question, making out a victory for their side, although the arrival of 230 prisoners in Baltimore, the capture of eight cannon, 1,500 stand of arms, and the disgraceful retreat of the rebels, will have to be accounted for before a victory can be proclaimed. This victory was gained by the unflinching bravery of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana troops, and adds fresh laurels to the brows of Western troops. Indeed, the Indians have never been in a fight since the war commenced where they have been unsuccessful, and the part borne in the fight under Gen. Shields adds to their already glorious reputation. This is a splendid beginning of the campaign in Eastern Virginia, and if the rebels suffer one of their crack men, like Jackson, to be defeated, they are destined to be soundly beaten in a short time.

We hope the United States troops will closely scrutinize every nigger apparition passing through their lines to see that he isn't Floyd or Pillow in disguise.—Prentice.

WHY THE MONITOR WAS SO NAMED.—

The following letter from Capt. Ericsson to Assistant Secretary Fox will now be read with interest:

NEW YORK, January 20, 1862. Sir: In accordance with your request, I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point. The impregnable character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces.—The iron clad intruder will thus prove a secure monitor to those leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron turret.—Downing street will hardly view with indifference this last Yankee notion—this monitor. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a monitor, suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel clad ships at \$3,500,000 apiece. On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery THE MONITOR. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. ERICSSON.

Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

The following admirable letter from Mr. Ericsson is worthy of its author:

NEW YORK, March 11, 1862.—My Dear Sargent: I accept with great pleasure your congratulations, and assure you that every exertion will be made on my part to furnish the nation with war vessels that will enable us to defy Europe.—Give me only the requisite means, and in a very short time we can say to those powers now bent on destroying Republican freedom, leave the gulf with your frail craft or perish. I have all my life asserted that mechanical sciences will put an end to the power of England over the seas. The ocean is nature's highway between the nations. It should be free; and surely nature's laws, when properly applied, will make it so. Yours very truly, J. ERICSSON.

To Epes Sargent, Boston.

MILITARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—The General Commanding this Department having been appealed to by many loyal citizens residing on this coast, for the adoption of more vigorous measures against the treasonable designs of persons, who, while claiming and receiving protection for themselves and property, do not blush to denounce the Chief Magistrate and Government of the United States, and do all in their power to raise the standard of rebellion on this coast. It is therefore made the express duty of all officers commanding districts or posts, to maintain within their respective jurisdictions a due observance of our National and State Laws, and a proper respect for the legally constituted authorities. Treason's hideous crest shall not pollute the fair land of California. Military commanders will promptly arrest and hold in custody all persons against whom the charge of aiding and abetting the rebellion can be sustained; and under no circumstances will such persons be released without first subscribing the oath of allegiance to the United States.

All persons seeking to furnish supplies of any kind to the army on this coast, must first submit unequivocal evidence of their loyalty to the Government, otherwise their propositions will not be entertained.

The following General Order of the War Department is republished for general information:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 26, 1861.—General Orders, No. 67.—By the 57th article of the act of Congress entitled An Act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States, approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly," is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War.—By order: L. THOMAS, Adjutant-Gen.

By order of Brigadier General WRIGHT: R. W. KIRKHAM, Captain and Assistant Quarter-Master, A. A. Adjutant General.

REBEL PROPERTY ON THIS COAST TO BE CONFISCATED.

The following manifesto has been issued by Gen. Wright, commanding this Department:

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, April 30, 1862.—Whereas, it having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that there are certain persons, either holding office under the rebel government, or aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States, and that such person or persons are owners of real estate or personal property within the limits of this Military Department—

It is hereby declared that all such estates or property are subjected to confiscation for the use and benefit of the United States. It is further declared, that all sales and transfers of real estate or personal property by any person or persons holding office under the rebel government, or who may be aiding and assisting the enemies of the Union, whether made by them personally or by their agents, shall be null and void.

G. WRIGHT, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

ITEMS.—

A bed of coal oil has been discovered 12 miles back of Oakland, opposite San Francisco—said to be pure.

D. H. Lowndale, one of the early pioneers of Oregon, and one of the original proprietors of the Portland town site, died lately in Portland.

Several hundred Canadians came up on one of the steamers last week, all bound for Cariboo. They go by the way of Victoria. 450 more are on the way.

\$100,000 in gold dust was shipped to San Francisco last week from Portland.

The Chinese of California, over 18, are to be taxed \$2.50 per month, except those mining and paying the mining tax.

The flood in Snake River has overflowed Lewiston. The gardens of the Nez Perces Agency are also submerged. Loss unknown.

The Board of County Commissioners of Wasco county has established election precincts at the John Day, Grande Ronde, and Powder River. It is thought 2,000 votes will be cast at these new precincts.

Lumber is scarce at the Dalles—the most inferior kind bringing \$40 a thousand. Barley is \$6 per cwt.; oats the same; and wheat, none to be had.

Pack trains are daily leaving the Dalles for the Powder River mines.

The Mountaineer says reports from Salmon River are favorable. A Mr. Stanford says that parties who went in last fall, and now have their claims open, are taking out at the rate of \$500,000 a day.

The Umatilla house at the Dalles is for sale by the owners, Plummer & Riley.

A man named Collins was drowned at the Cascades lately.

Miss Susan Robinson, the actress, was married at Walla Walla, on the 4th inst., to Chas. H. Getzler.

—There has been issued at New York a tabular statement of the public debt of the United States. The total of both classes of debt, March 12, is \$303,049,710, of which \$181,930,811 are in treasury notes.

DETAILS OF EASTERN NEWS.

FORT MACON CAPTURED!

Chicago, May 3d.—Fort Macon, [near Beaufort, N. C.] surrendered on the 25th of April, after a bombardment of ten and a half hours. During the bombardment, seven men were killed and eighteen wounded.

Wilmington, April 29th.—Our batteries were planted behind the heavy sand bank, the breaching batteries being only one thousand yards distant from the fort. The garrison were allowed the honors of war—the officers retaining their side arms. An official dispatch says that 400 prisoners were taken.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1st.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal has the following in regard to Ft. Macon: The fort becoming wholly untenable, was surrendered. All the guns inside the fort opposite to the side attacked were dismounted; all but three on the enemy's batteries being also dismounted.

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says: "The panic on the subject of the scarcity of food is one of the most causeless, and exists only in the imagination." How causeless the panic alluded to is, may be inferred from the fact that in another column of the same paper batter is quoted at \$1.46 per pound.

The following additional items regarding the fall of New Orleans are all that can be gleaned from the Southern papers: Com. Farragut had proposed terms of capitulation to the Mayor, which the latter had accepted.

New Orleans, at the last accounts, was held by a battalion of marines from the Federal squadron.

Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain.

Washington, May 2d.—The Southern papers congratulate themselves that the yellow fever will soon be in New Orleans, and that Lovell's army can now join Beauregard, in his march to the Ohio. They also say that Memphis, Charleston and Savannah are seriously threatened, and urge the policy of destroying everything valuable.

An up train on the Memphis and Charleston roads carrying the 19th South Carolina Regiment to Corinth, met with an accident whereby twenty of the soldiers were killed.

Huntsville, (Ala.) May 1st.—An expedition consisting of four regiments of infantry, with two pieces of artillery, under the immediate command of Gen. Mitchell, made a descent on Bridgeport, Ala., yesterday. At the first fire the rebels broke and ran. In all Alabama north of the Tennessee river there floats no flag but the old flag.

Washington, May 2d.—A dispatch from the army at Yorktown, dated yesterday, says: On Tuesday a steamboat loaded with troops probably from West Point, thirty miles above, was seen before Yorktown, indicating that the enemy were being reinforced. A battery at the mouth of Wormly Creek, commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday on the rebel shipping, distant two miles. The rebels left hastily. The guns were then turned on the works at Yorktown and Gloucester, and were soon answered by the large pivot gun on Yorktown Light. The fire continued briskly for two hours. We sustained no damage, though the enemy's shell fell close. Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapet, which the moment before was covered with men. What damage they sustained is of course not known.

Washington, May 2d.—Gen. Prentiss and 700 Federal prisoners arrived at Selma, Alabama. The officers are to be sent to Talladega, the privates to Montgomery.

Com. Hollins passed through Columbia, South Carolina, on Saturday, en route to Richmond. He is amazed at the fall of New Orleans, and states that there were one hundred heavy guns between Ft. Jackson and the city, and numerous boarding parties were organized to capture the national vessels at all hazards; that the gunboat Louisiana was ready, and that the gunboat Mississippi, though unfinished, could be brought into action.

Cairo, May 2d.—Col. Lew Wallace's Division occupied Purdy, Tennessee, Tuesday, without opposition. The enemy's left flank had rested in the town. We have dispatches from Ft. Wright dated yesterday.

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FOOT WRIGHT, April 28.—There has been no change in affairs here since Saturday. The Yankee fleet has gone higher up the stream, and is now lying opposite, firing. From the Avalanche of the same date, we learn: "Reinforcements are being hurried forward to Ft. Wright, where, it is expected, that we will make a desperate stand against Com. Foot's fleet."

Senator Sumner's bill, for the repeal of the 2d inst., for the repeal of three sections of the Act of 1808, regulating the coastwise slave trade, makes the transportation of slaves from one part of the United States to another a penal offense.

St. Louis, May 1.—A detachment of cavalry from Forsyth (Mo.) on the 24th



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destroyed an extensive salt-peter manufactory at Yellville, Arkansas, and burned the building.

Maj. Hubbard, with 140 men of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, attacked and routed Col. Coffe and Stenwright with 400 Indians, on the 26th, killing and wounding 30, and taking large quantities of arms, and 62 prisoners.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says N. Orleans was taken by our gunboats, they being encased with wet hay, so that neither their hot nor cold shot were of any use.—The Louisiana, mounting 27 guns, was sunk by our steel-pointed conical shot.—Their cotton was destroyed by fire, and the sugar emptied into the river. The specie of the banks was all removed.

Washington, May 1.—The Senate yesterday refused by a majority to refer the subject of the confiscation of rebel property to a select committee. This is regarded as a test vote between the friends and opponents of the measure, and as the triumph of the former.

The Senate to-day confirmed Charles G. Lathrop as Collector of New Orleans.

Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, and the secessionist from Oregon, voted to refer to a select committee the Confiscation Bill.

Carlie (of Va.) introduced a bill into the Senate yesterday as a substitute for the Homestead Bill now pending, which gives each person in the naval and military service of the Government a hundred and sixty acres of land in lieu of the \$100 bounty. A strong effort will be made by Eastern members to substitute this bill for the homestead measure, which has already passed the House.

From Memphis to New Orleans the water was very high, causing great apprehensions. Throughout Louisiana, and the exception of office holders and army contractors, there was a very general desire for a settlement of differences and a close of the war.

The news of the abandonment of Santa Fe by the rebels is confirmed. They were destitute and retreating from the Territory. At Santa Fe they levied on the merchants, in some cases, as high as \$150,000 worth of goods, paying in Confederate scrip. No doubt existed as to the ability of the Federal troops to keep on the invaders, but an increased force is necessary to keep in subjection the Apaches and Navajos. All the Federal Territorial officers had returned to Santa Fe and resumed the performance of their duties, except Chief Justice Benedict, who is on his way to the States.

Memphis papers of the 29th say that a meeting held the night before concluded to burn the city in case of the appearance of the Federal fleet. Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce Gen. Price at Ft. Wright, as the only means of salvation for the city.

WASHINGTON CO.—The following nominations have been made by the Union men of Washington county:

Senator—Dr. W. Bowly; Representative for Washington and Columbia counties, E. W. Conyers; Representative, R. Wilcox; Co. Judge, Hyer Jackson; Sheriff, R. E. Wiley; Co. Clerk, W. D. Hare; Treas., W. Simmons; Assessor, J. B. Kellogg; School Sup't, E. A. Tanner; Co. Surveyor, Wm. Geiger; Coroner, William Adams.

The following named were appointed a County Committee: W. D. Hare, A. Hinman, B. Brown, R. Walker, J. H. Egan, J. B. Kellogg, Oliver Clay, Sam'l Ritchie, Jacob Walker.

COLUMBIA CO.—Union nominations have been made as follows: Rep. for Washington and Columbia, E. W. Conyers; County Judge, B. D. Stevens; Clerk, James A. Kerns; Sheriff, C. G. Caples; Treas., Jas. G. Hunter; Assessor, Simon Miller; Sup't of Schools, E. Henrich; Coroner, T. H. Taylor; Co. Commissioners, T. F. Galloway and Wm. Watts.

FROM THE UPPER COLUMBIA.—The Julia reached Portland on the 12th inst., bringing \$50,000 in gold dust. The Columbia is rising fast—the Snake falling. The snow on Salmon River was too deep to allow of much prospecting, but those who had claims open were said to be doing well.

The Powder River mines don't appear to pan out well, and parties from that section reach the settlements with more or less dissatisfaction.

On the 29th ult., the snow in the Salmon River mines was only about three feet deep, and fast disappearing. Those who opened claims last fall, have begun to work, running rockers and sluices 6 or 8 hours a day. New buildings, some of a substantial character, were being built in Florence.

About 300 men were engaged in packing provisions from the summit of the mountains into the diggings, at 40 cents a pound. Prices were declining—flour 75c a pound, bacon \$1.50, and other articles in proportion.

The road to the mines is in good condition, excepting about 15 miles on Craig's mountain, which is very miry; but that is rapidly improving and will be in fair traveling condition by the middle of this month.

At Lewiston the river was very high—six inches higher than at any time last season—and still rising. Much of the lower part of the town-site was overflowed.

Mosman & Co. and McBride have halted their expresses, and will hereafter make regular trips between the upper country and Portland.

Two new ferries have been established on Snake and Clearwater Rivers.

The above items are taken from the Walla Walla Statesman.