



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, MAY 17, 1862.

Union Nominations.

For Congress—J. R. M. BRIDE, of Yamhill. Governor—A. C. GIBBS, of Multnomah. Sec. of State—S. E. MAY, of Jackson. State Treasurer—E. N. COOK, of Marion. State Printer—H. GARDNER, of Marion. Judge of 4th Judicial District—E. D. STANTON. Prob. Attorney 4th Dist.—W. C. JOHNSON.

CLATSOP COUNTY.

Representatives—F. A. COLLARD, MAXWELL RAMSAY, JOHN T. KEEN.

County Judge—SEYMOUR HEALY.

Co. Clerks—W. H. BAYLON, SAMUEL MILLER.

Co. Clerk—JAMES WEAVER.

Sheriff—W. P. BURNS.

Co. Treasurer—THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

Assessor—R. V. SHORT.

School Superintendent—N. W. RANDALL.

Surveyor—E. T. T. FISHER.

Where the True Democracy Stand.

Amos Kendall, in a late letter to Mr. Lincoln, after stating that the Northern democracy had stood by the South, even up to the assault on Sumter, opposing " coercion " thus " unwittingly rendering material service to rebellion," says: " But, when convinced by the thunder of the rebel cannon and the flames of Fort Sumter, that revolution, and not security or redress within the Union, was the object of the Southern leaders, they did all that honest men could do to retrieve their error, and notwithstanding their political antagonism on minor points, the Democratic party of the North rallied around your Administration as the only means of saving their country. Your armies abound with them; none are more ready to sacrifice all that is dear, even life, for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and to them it is cheering, though but just, that you have recently given them a representation in your Cabinet.

Be assured, sir, that the Democratic party of the North, with the exception of a few semi-traitors whom they repudiate, cordially approve the objects of the war against rebellion as declared by you in your public avowals. They rally around you with a devotion to the cause not exceeded by any class of your original supporters, and they will spare no sacrifice to save the Union and Constitution. In this great object they are already consolidated with the great mass of the Republican party, and will be among the last to despair. Indeed, these two parties, for all present purposes, constitute but one, which may be appropriately called the Constitutional Union Party. The object of this party in the pending war is to preserve the Union and the Constitution as it is. It is the Constitution, and that only, which makes us a nation; destroy it and the nation will cease to exist, being resolved into thirty-four independent States. In fighting for the Constitution, therefore, we fight for the life of the nation, for all that can give us peace and security at home and all that can make us honored or respected abroad.

The rebel sympathizers here who claim to be democrats, but who are justly called by Mr. Kendall " semi-traitors," are constantly pretending that if the North had agreed to some humiliating compromise the war would have been avoided. Every one of them knows better—he knows that he lies when he asserts that anything short of ridding the Government or breaking it up would have appeased the wrath of the master-spirits in the nigger Confederacy. Mr. Kendall—and he is supported by every body North, except a few " semi-traitors"—correctly says, that " coercion and not security or redress within the Union, was the object of the Southern leaders." The fact is, the rebels themselves say this in their Southern organs, and they call their Northern dough-face allies, who compose the peace democracy and prate about restoring peace by compromise, a " conglomeration of negro thieves and pirates."

FOUL CONSPIRACY.—Information is said to have been received by government agents on this coast that an agent of the Southern Confederacy came to California last winter with a large sum of money, to be distributed in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, in carrying out Lane's and Gwin's old programme of seceding this coast into the Southern Confederacy, or into a " Pacific republic." The traitors who have the disbursement of some \$50,000 during the present campaign in Oregon, are said to be using a portion of it in offering bribes to men to run as " independent candidates " to defeat the Union nominees.—The authorities on this coast have had an eye to the maneuvers of these gentlemen, some of whom are said to embrace men who have hitherto acted with the Republicans and Douglas democrats, but who are now setting with the leaders of the rebels here in trying to break down the Union ticket. The fact is, these rascals are so dishonest, that a few of them will probably pocket the most of the funds themselves, and then report to the Davis treasurer that the funds were all judiciously disbursed, but the appropriation wasn't quite large enough to elect the rebel ticket.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The Companies from this County and Marion, passed on Friday morning en route for Vancouver, where Col. Cornelius informs us they will make a short stop, previous to going into the Indian country. They looked like ragged fellows, well mounted, and we hope they will give a good account of themselves both in camp and field.

The Rebel State Convention.

The wire-pullers who got up and managed the Corvallis Convention have all the time tried to make ignorant people believe that it was a democratic convention, and that the members were all Union men and not secessionists. We have before stripped the mask from these men, and shown them to be secessionists and not democrats, and that a very dirty and dishonorable set too, in trying to lie out of their true principles. We call attention to a few extracts from the Dalles Mountaineer, the editor of which was a delegate to the Corvallis Convention, and went home disgusted with the lousy crowd. The editor, after saying that one hall of the Convention were actuated by " no higher motives than a greedy thirst for the spoils," gives the following portrait of its

SECESSION CHARACTER. " There was another and a third element which was steadily kept in the back ground, but yet such was its irrepressible character that it would occasionally make itself manifest. We will be understood as alluding to the SECESSIONISTS, the number of whom was decidedly large."

That this treasonable sentiment was predominant and ruling in the Convention, is acknowledged by the Mountaineer in thus speaking of the

REBEL CHARACTER OF THE TICKET.

" We by no means charge that all the gentlemen placed in nomination for State officers are secessionists, but we do say that they are each and all acceptable to those who believe in the secession doctrine."

That is truth, and the Mountaineer might have added that every dog of them would be acceptable to Jeff Davis and the gang-brother Floyd.

Now let us see what the Mountaineer has to say of some of the candidates:

" Judge Wait is the only man on the ticket whose record is clear and unblemished."

" Clear and unblemished " is it?—and yet he is an " acceptable candidate " to rebels! The Mountaineer thinks that because Wait hasn't gone round spouting for rebellion, and uttered loud guffaws on the street corners at our reverses at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, his record is clear and unblemished. We suggest to the Mountaineer that a humble tool in the polluted hands of traitors seldom fails to become " tarnished." This idea of attributing pollution, dishonor, and all that, to those who do the thinking and acting for a political party, and thus constitute the head of the body, while sanctity, innocence, and purity are associated with other members that are covered up, is an idea that belongs to simpletons.

Here is what the Mountaineer says about MILLER.—" The nominee for Governor is a courteous gentleman, and one who in private life we greatly esteem. * * * Subsequent to his nomination, a delegate from Multnomah county informed us that Col. Miller, whilst on a visit to Portland, expressed very decided secession sentiments."

THE KNOWN NOMINEE GREEN.—" The nominee for State Treasurer, J. B. Green, has never been a democrat, and it puzzles very many to know how he succeeded in getting a place on the democratic State ticket. A gentleman who knows Mr. Green well, informs us that he rejoiced over the defeat of the Union troops at the battle of Bull Run. If this be so, his name will add but little strength to the ticket."

THE SQUIRE NOLTER.—" Of the nominee for State Printer, the last said the best."

After reading the criticisms of the Mountaineer upon the secession ticket, is it any wonder that it is receiving such cold support from the secession organs, and filling the masses with such general disgust? The wheels of the secession juggernaut are rolling. Will John Henry Smith hurry up with his grease pot?

" The [secession State] ticket is composed of men from all parties."—Democrat Register.

Yes, you have got a speckled ticket, made up of men who have heretofore been on all sides of the fence, but every one of them is an ardent sympathizer with the pro-slavery rebellion and knows no other creed in politics than that which acknowledges the right of the slave power to rule or ruin the Government. Your party is composed of such men " from all parties " as think that when fire-eaters crack their whips Northern men ought not to dare to vote their sentiments—that liberty means slavery, that democracy is synonymous with a negro-breeding aristocracy, and that to administer the Government according to the Constitution is to administer it just as Breckinridge and Lane would have done. They are such men as dare not utter a word of condemnation of the Southern sentiment that seizes laboring white men—that calls them the " mud-sills of society," and, when Herbert, one of the chivalry, shot down Keating, an Irish laborer, calling him an " Irish son of a b—h," not one of your pro-slavery tools dared rebuke the publications in Southern papers applauding the act, and placing an Irish waiter on the level of a nigger.

Your Corvallis Convention, while it was willing to throw a sop to the Know Nothings by nominating a man for Treasurer who has always been deadly hostile to the democratic party, until he found out it was a pro-slavery aristocracy, and who has no other recommendation to favor than the fact that he loves slavery and hates liberty, was equally willing to slaughter Malone, who has more brains than all the secession editors in Oregon, and who has done more hard work for the party than all of them, simply because a poor " Irish son of a b—h " would not be acceptable to the pro-slavery Know Nothing element that predominated in your rebel organization. Malone has

been treated just as we knew he was to be, before the speckled herd met at Corvallis, and for reasons that we understood full well. The contemptuous manner in which leading secessionists generally speak of his merits, shows us that traitors are generally too ignorant and stupid to appreciate talent—they couldn't see the difference between the singing of a Jenny Lind and the braying of a jackass. There are not five of them in Oregon who can tell the difference between the braless effusions of the Portland Advertiser and the most elegant passages that occur in the Union. There is no better sign that a party is in the last stages of dissolution, than its throwing overboard the men who have fought its battles, and filling their places with upstarts who have no claims to favor, and who have perhaps been its life-long enemies. It seems hard that Malone, who has done violence to his own judgment and degraded the better sentiments of his nature in doing in a workmanlike manner the dirty work for the rebel party, should not only be snubbed in convention, but should be poorly fed and poorly paid. He is hard up for change to procure the necessities of life.—It seems, at least, as though he ought to be furnished with enough potatoes and milk, with " mate on a Sunday," instead of being confined too much to *krout*.

SATISFACTORY.—Everybody has been wondering why the rebel convention at Corvallis ignored the claims of all such as had any brains and had worked hard for the party, and selected the weak material that composes the present ticket. Nolter, the lucky fellow who butted Malone, Haley, and Newell off the bridge, tells us the reason in his thumb-paper at Eugene City. Here it is:

" There was a determination on the part of the delegates to put out a ticket which could not be charged with the term of ' traitors.'"

It being just as easy to charge Nolter " with the term of ' traitor ' " as it would Malone, of course this young candidate means nothing more or less than it was determined not to run men who could be justly accused of being traitors. Now Newell of the Mountaineer says that while he doesn't charge that all the men on the ticket are traitors, they are " each and all acceptable " to traitors. Nolter means, probably, a traitor to the Southern confederacy, while Newell means something else. Now let us take Nolter's rule, and divide the " traitor " candidates in the Convention from the simon-pure:

For Governor—'Traitors'—Cochran, Farrar, Douthitt, Avery, Ruckle, and Whitaker.

Simon-pure—John F. Miller.

For State Treasurer—'Traitor'—Belt.

Simon-pure—J. B. Greer.

For State Printer—'Traitor'—Malone.

Newell, Haley, and Fleming.

Simon-pure—A. Nolter.

So we see that one of the organs of the " peace democracy," the Mountaineer, charges that each and all of the candidates on the ticket are acceptable to traitors, if they are not all traitors themselves, while another organ, the Eugene Register, is not willing to admit that any are really " traitors " but the defeated candidates. Well, the defeated candidates and the successful candidates embraced the body of the Convention—the rest were mere appendages to it, and hairs and bristles on the surface.—Is any man stupid enough to believe that the Corvallis Convention was a democratic gathering, when the very papers that engineered the thing up, are now representing it as an assemblage of " traitors " ?

THEY VOICE.—We are told that the Farmer (which we have not seen) makes the statement that we intend to vote for Walling, the independent candidate for State Printer—pretending to believe that we meant ourself instead of Walling, when we said that Mr. Walling would probably get one vote. We shouldn't have noticed this but for the fact that a few simpletons in Portland have believed the Farmer's statement, and have been expressing their astonishment that we should propose to bolt any part of the Union ticket. Mr. Walling voted for Breckinridge and Lane, and would probably do so again if he had the chance. At all events, Mr. Walling is now either a Union man, or a rebel. If he is a Union man, he is in our view acting very dishonorably in trying to defeat the Union nominee by endeavoring to divide the Union vote. We never vote for men whose moral perception is so blunted as to exclude from their minds all ideas of honor and common honesty. If Mr. Walling is a secessionist (which we believe), he ought to recognize the propriety of the old adage, " honor among thieves," and support Nolter, the rebel candidate. If we were compelled to vote for either Walling or Nolter, we should vote for Nolter, as whatever his rebel complexion may be, he hasn't degraded himself by crawling upon the track without an invitation from his party.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of Government for this State is submitted to the voters at this election. It may be well to mention the fact that Judges of election are required to ask each voter what place he desires selected for that purpose. We are not very particular how that matter is decided, but trust every man will give his vote in favor of preserving the National Seat of Government at Washington against Jeff Davis' rebels, by giving the entire Union ticket his support.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons the Southern cause has met with an emphatic repulse. The advocates of the rebellion asked the British government to raise the blockade, alleging as a sufficient authority for doing so, its inefficiency. In their extravagant speeches they represented that there was little or no difficulty in running the blockade—that the way was entirely open—that there was no real blockade in fact, but the whole thing was a sham. The gentleman under the sense of being in a very awkward predicament when asked, if this was the case, why should the blockade be considered a grievance, one so great as to justify England in going to war over it? Mr. Forster, a young member, and large manufacturer in the north of England, made a speech that was loudly cheered, and put a quietus on the blockade question. He said that upon examining the returns made by Yancey, Mann, and Mason, that instead of 600, as claimed, only 322 vessels had run the blockade. Of these 119 had escaped before the blockade was declared [hear, hear]—56 had left before the fifteen days of grace had expired. Of the rest, 106 were coasters, engaged, as Mason had termed it, in a quasi-inland voyage, and which would have no claim to be considered as coming within the meaning of vessels running the blockade. Out of the 322 escapes, there were only 19 real ones, and 15 of these were to American ports and only one to Liverpool. [Cheers.] To show the efficiency of the blockade at Charleston, it was only necessary to state that the Nashville remained in the harbor for nearly four weeks with Mason and Sidell on board, trying to get out, but was unable to do so. During the last war with America, our blockade of their ports was as effective as any country in the world could make a blockade, and nevertheless no less than 516 privateers, during a period of three years, managed to leave the American ports, to say nothing of merchant vessels. Referring to latest accounts, the blockade must be held to be more effective than any one could have expected.

Mr. Forster assured the House that the feeling in his district was in favor of a strict neutrality, and believed it was for the interests of England to encourage cotton-raising in India, instead of trying to get a supply from the United States. His speech was cheered heartily throughout, and the indications were such that the chivalry took their hats and left in disgust.

THE TAX BILLS.—A substitute for the whole bill, proposes to raise on transfers, sales, capital, and corporate stock, the sum of \$110,000,000; interest paying bonds and securities, \$10,000,000; an excise duty on spirits, tobacco, malt liquors and manufactured tobacco, \$110,000,000; duties on legacies, \$7,000,000. A late dispatch says the tax bill reported to the Senate, will be taken up soon as printed.

The secessionists are already beginning to squirm at the idea of paying taxes for expenses incurred in preserving the national Union, when they preferred that it should have been destroyed. Some of them are trying to make capital out of the stupid lie that congress has been waiting for our election to pass, before making any arrangements by which to collect our portion of the original tax. This is a piece with the lie, that issuance of our Indian war Bonds was to be prevented until after the election, to keep Oregon loyal. Congress has deferred the tax in our case, to give our Legislature the same privilege with other States in assuming the collection and thus saving 15 per cent on the amount.

LOCAL.—We are sorry to see so little apparent interest in our City Fire Company. Not a drill meeting this year, and a scant attendance at the regular monthly meetings. By the destruction of Mr. Harvey's Mills the Hydraulic Ram which supplied the cisterns along Main St. was rendered ineffective, so that in case of fire both engine and company might be powerless for want of water. This matter should be attended to by the council. The Ram might be shifted so that water from the Falls would drive it, or a supply might probably be secured through the entire season from the creek which comes down back of the Brewery.

The railroad men have had the route surveyed, and we understand they contemplate a speedy prosecution of the work. The Concerts given by the young ladies on Friday and Saturday of last week, were well received. If we were disposed to criticize, it would be by suggesting the choice of more familiar pieces, with rather less of the instrumental part, and also a grain or two of fun would not have been unacceptable, for some rhymester well says:

A bit of common sense now and then, is retained by the wisest men.

Judge Wait is proclaiming all over the country that he is a life-long Democrat never voted for anything but a Democrat in his life—couldn't think of affiliating with Republicans now. Has he forgotten the time in 1850 when Judge Matlock packed him around Clackamas county, and elected him to the Legislature over the " regular nominees " of the Democracy? Some Democrats here have not.

REAPERS, MOWERS, &c.—By referring to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, &c., of the best order, can be had of Hawley & Co., San Francisco, by applying to John D. DeWent, agent in this place.



Details of Eastern News.

YORKTOWN EVACUATED!

Washington, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated last night. We now occupy the enemy's works. They left a large amount of camp equipage and guns.

The following has just been received by the War Department:

" HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4.—E. M. Stanton: We have taken transports, guns, ammunition and camp equipage. We hold the entire rebel works, which our engineers report as very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I have sent Franklin's division, and as much more as can be transported by water, to West Point to-day. The gunboats have gone up York river. Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall push the enemy to the wall.

(Signed) McCLELLAN."

From the army correspondents we have the following: " We entered the enemy's works at five o'clock this morning, which their rear had deserted four hours before. Everything was found in utter confusion. About fifty pieces of artillery were left spiked. A large amount of medical stores, ammunition, camp equipage, tents, and private property of officers, was left. Several deserters came into our lines. One states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels—that they feared the success of our gunboats in York and James rivers. Gen. Johnson gave orders to evacuate on Thursday. Magruder is said to have strenuously opposed evacuation, saying that if they could not whip the Federals here they could not do it anywhere in Virginia. The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was given, as all anticipated a fight. The rebels had a hundred thousand men on the peninsula, and also four hundred pieces of field artillery. It is believed that they have fallen back behind Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand.

Gen. Stoueeman, in command of a large force of cavalry and artillery, is pursuing the enemy, and will probably come up with the rear before night, if they remain near Williamsburg. The gunboats have passed Yorktown, and are now shelling the shores. Following them are a number of vessels loaded with troops ready to effect a landing.

An official report just received says the enemy left seventy-one guns in the works at Gloucester Point. Ordnance stores were also left.

New York, May 5.—A dispatch from Yorktown to the Times has the following: The retreat of the rebels appears to have been precipitate. They commenced dismounting and carrying guns to Williamsburg four days ago. Wagons have been engaged in transporting ammunition and provisions for a week past; 2,500 sick were sent to Richmond ten days since. The rebel soldiers had negroes working on the intrenchments until two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the rear guard ordered the work to be stopped, and took up its march for Williamsburg.

Ten thousand rebels were sent from Richmond to oppose McDowell's advance. No great battle is expected at Williamsburg, as the rebel troops, particularly those under Magruder, have maintained on several occasions within the last two weeks. Five thousand of his men threaten to lay down their arms, unless they receive food and clothing. A number of mines had been prepared for our troops, by placing percussion shells under ground in the roadways and entrances to the fort. No whites were to be found—only a few negro women.

Baltimore, May 4th.—Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the Chief Engineer of Gen. Johnston's staff, who states that the rebel army is 85,000 strong, and gives a deplorable account of the condition of the rebel troops. He says they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond. Their retreat commenced at daylight on Saturday morning.

Baltimore, May 6th.—A Fortress Monroe letter dated the 7th, says Gen. McClellan's columns are beyond Williamsburg; the gunboats are at West Point, having on their way up, captured or destroyed many rebel transports. A report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners. A rebel force had landed at West Point, and destroyed the railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

May 5th.—Five gunboats were sent up the river towards West Point to remove obstructions. They met quite a number of transports loaded with rebel troops. A pursuit commenced, resulting in the capture of some, whilst others ran ashore.—Our boats fired on those on board who escaped to the woods. By three o'clock p.m., the gunboats had reached West Point, the head of navigation. Their arrival at West Point flanks that portion of the retreating army who were moving towards West Point to take up the railroad to Richmond.

May 6th.—Official dispatches indicate that the enemy are in large force and intrenched at Williamsburg, and that they intend to dispute at that point the further passage of our army. There has been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Hancock had taken two redoubts and driven back the rebels in a brilliant bayonet charge. In the engagement Hancock's forces are said to have killed two rebel Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, and captured one Colonel, and one hundred and fifty men. Our loss is not known, but is supposed to be considerable.

In a dispatch dated Camp in Front of Williamsburg, May 5—10 p. m., McClellan says: " While arranging for the movements up York river, I was urgently sent for here. I find Gen. J. Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater a good deal than mine. I learn that the rebels intend to dispute every step of the road to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here while I resume my original plan. My force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, which will fight well, but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

Two rebel regiments at Corinth stacked their arms, and refused to serve any longer.

Defeat of the Rebels at Williamsburg!

Washington, May 5.—The following has been received from Yorktown: Our advance, under Gen. Stoueeman, came up with the enemy's rear guard twelve miles from Williamsburg at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. As they approached the enemy's works, a rebel regiment of cavalry advanced in line of battle. Capt. Gibbon's battery opened on them, but did not change their course. The rebels also opened fire from behind earthworks. A portion of the First and Sixth Cavalry then charged on the advancing column, and a hand to hand fight ensued. The rebel cavalry were finally forced to yield. Our want of infantry prevented us from advancing on their works. Hancock's Brigade soon arrived, but it was concluded to defer further operations until to-day. The enemy is still retreating beyond Williamsburg, but the rear guard is very strong.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed that the rebels have been guilty of most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes in the abandoned works at Wells Springs, near Flagstaff, in carpet bags and barrels of flour. He declares his determination to make prisoners move them at their peril.

Washington, May 6.—A dispatch dated last night, from McClellan's advance, says our loss in the action to-day was seventeen killed and forty wounded. Eighty dead rebels and forty wounded were left on the field. The enemy's works at Williamsburg are very formidable, extending across the peninsula.

Williamsburg, (Va.) May 6.—McClellan has telegraphed to the War Department the following:

I have the pleasure to announce that the occupation of this place is the result of the hard fought action of yesterday. Hancock's Brigade during the fight turned the left of the enemy's line of works. The enemy abandoned his entire line during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe. We have 300 wounded, and more than 1,000 prisoners, including the enemy's wounded. Our victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit. The conduct of our men, with scarcely an exception, was excellent. The enemy's works are extensive and exceedingly strong. Hooker's division suffered considerably, while the loss of others was comparatively small.—Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded.—The rebels are flying toward Richmond.—Other battles are to be fought before we reach there.

The N. Y. Herald's dispatch says that the Administration is fully satisfied that the road to Richmond is opened, and the rebel army of the East utterly routed.

The Times dispatch says that the main road of retreat up the peninsula is close to the banks of the York river, which will bring the rebel army within range of our gunboats that are conducting Franklin's expedition in transports to their rear.—This division will doubtless be able to intercept the rebel retreat, and force them to give us battle or surrender. McClellan has transports sufficient to forward 200,000 troops from Yorktown to West Point, and it will not be surprising if he captures the bulk of the rebel army, and takes Richmond in a week.

On Sunday, May 5, Gen. Pope captured 2,000 rebels near Corinth. He also defeated the rebel 1,200 strong near Farmington, and sent them flying back to Corinth. Near Orleans has been produced great quantities of cotton. Prominent citizens in Nashville are taking measures to restore Tennessee to her old place in the Union. The Department of State has issued a circular addressed to Foreign Ministers, announcing the opening of communication with New Orleans. Halleck has moved his headquarters to Monterey; our pickets now hear the rebel drums (beat at Corinth). Bismarck, Prussia, is occupied by the Federal forces without opposition, the rebel troops flying. Public rejoicings had been held in New Orleans, over their deliverance from tyranny. John M. Holt has been released from prison in Richmond, on condition of rejoining North. A regiment of loyal N. Carolinians has been organized by Gen. Burdick.

The Senate has referred the Constitution Bill to a special committee by a vote of 24 to 14. The course is regarded as a virtual defeat of any stringent measure.

The Richmond Examiner, publishes a letter from a rebel officer written just after the battles of Fort Henry and Roanoke complaining of the cowardly conduct of the Confederate troops in surrendering at those places " without blood on their bayonets." At the conclusion of his letter he says, " The whole army had better surrender at once for it will eventually come to it." We think this officer has more sagacity than most rebels who have laid by the sword to seize the pen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8th, 1862.

Messrs. REDINGTON & CO.

I take pleasure in informing you that I have been using your excellent Yeast Powders for some time, and unobscuringly pronounce them unequalled by any similar preparation that I have ever used. Every housekeeper may rely upon it, that when used according to directions they never fail to produce that most desirable of all articles of food, good, sweet, and nutritious bread.—Having once proved how superior they are to all others, I could on no account be without them.

May 17th J. M. NIXON

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 Malina, Tuesday, 20th, at Nabbett's school-house; Marquon's, Wednesday, 21st, at place of voting; Upper Malina, Thursday, 22d, at M. Ramsby's; Matson's Mill, Friday, 23d; Young's, Saturday, 24th, at place of voting; Rock Creek, Monday, 26th, Union school-house; Malina, Tuesday, 27th, at Keary's school-house; Beaver Creek, Friday, 30th, at place of voting. 1 p. m.

MARRIED:

In this city, May 14, at the residence of Capt. Geo. Pease, by Rev. D. Rutledge, Mr. Charles W. Pease, of this city, to Miss Mattie E. Pease, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED:

At the Umatilla Reservation, on the 20th ult. of bronchitis, Dr. W. C. Johnson, in his 34th year. The Indianapolis papers please copy.

I. O. O. F.

Oregon Lodge No. 3 meets at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. C. M. KESTER, N. G. J. T. ARRENSON, Rec. Sec'y.