bile and Ohio Railroad, leaving the road strewed with arms, knapsacks, etc. Some two thousand deserters came within the Union lines. With the capture of Memphis and Vicksburg, the Mississippi becomes all our own again, and a rebel army in the heart of Mississippi may be left to eat the country bare and then disperse.—Upon the whole, the situation indicates the destruction of the main armies of the rebellion in time to increase the rejoicing thunder of the Fourth of July.

Washington, June 2d.—A dispatch has been received by the War Department from Gen. McClellan, dated noon, to-day, which says that yesterday, at ten o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of the terrible storm which flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our right flank.

Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way, causing temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost.

But Gen. Heintzelman and Gen. Kearny most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy.

At the same time the divisions of Gen. Sedgewick and Gen. Richardson were brought across the river and drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the rebels attempted to renew the conflict but were everywhere repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners, among them Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, and the enemy's must be enormous. Excepting Gen. Casey's division the men behaved splendidly, and several fine bayonet charges were made.

Dispatches have been received by the War Department, from Gen. McClellan, which indicate the speedy occupation of Richmond.

The latest advices in regard to the fight before Richmond, represent the battle as of great importance and that the Union success was undoubted.

Dispatches of an unofficial character, received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, say the importance and dimensions of our victory increase as the particulars are developed.

During the whole time of the battle before Richmond every movement of the enemy was reported from a balloon two thousand feet in the air, which connected with the headquarters of Gen McClellan by telegraph. This is believed to be the first balloon reconnoissance ever successfully made during a battle, and is certainly the first time that a telegraph station was established in the air to report movements of the enemy and progress of the battle.

June 2d.—According to the statement of prisoners the object of the enemy's attack on McClellan's left wing, yesterday, was to reach the river, and thus cut off our line of communication. This was the purport of an address to the troops before leaving Richmond in the morning.

Washington, June 3d.—Dispatches from the army before Richmond say, Our loss during the two days engagement in killed and wounded will amount to about two hundred. A great number are missing, who will probably return. All the enemy's killed and most of their wounded fell into our hands. The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, and most of the fighting was done in the woods. Owing to the nature of the ground, very little artillery was used. Four separate bayonet charges were made on Sunday. In one instance the enemy were driven a mile, during which one hundred and seventy-three rebels were killed with the bayonet alone. The enemy's dead left on the field numbered over twelve hundred. We have taken over five hundred prisoners, among them being several prominent officers. The fight on Sunday was commenced at daylight by Gen. Sumner, and lasted nearly the whole day. The ground gained by him reached over two and a half miles.

A dispatch from McClellan, dated yesterday, says that the rebel officers were unable to rally their troops this morning, and have retired towards Richmond. Our men have moved forward to Fair Oak, five miles from the city.

Jeff Davis and Gov. Letcher were both at the fight yesterday.

A dispatch dated nine o'clock last night, says: Gen. Hooker made a reconnoissance to-day on the Williamsburg turnpike, and went within four miles of Richmond without meeting the enemy in force. Their pickets kept in sight, but retreated at his approach. Every one seems sanguine of the fall of the rebel capital when our troops advance, for the engagement of Saturday and Sunday seals the fate of the city. They threw the main body of their army, composed of their best troops, on our left, with a view to crush it, and were defeated after two days hard fighting, and forced to retreat.

Dispatches from Corinth say that our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing, and they took hundreds of barrels of beef and five thousand stands of arms in one encampment on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, said to belong to Gens. Van Dorn and Price, who left on Thursday night. Our cavalry have found the rebels in a strong position, with artillery posted, supported by infantry, on the several roads leading out of Corinth. The rebels commenced moving their sick and wounded last month. Beauregard and Bragg did not leave till Thursday.

Letters from Corinth state that the evacuation of the place commenced early in the week, and was carried on in good order till our forces crowded too fast, when they were obliged to flee precipitately. It is understood that about half of the enemy's force went South, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Early in the week another body supposed to number 30,000, went to Grand Junction, and from ten to fifteen thousand to Kossuth.

After the rebel force had passed down, thus causing a division of their forces, as above stated, that part of the rebel force which went to Kossuth had to march on foot, in consequence of the insufficiency of transportation, and will probably be captured, as a large force of cavalry is in pursuit. It is not presumed that the part which went to the Grand Junction will make any stand there, but move down the Mississippi Central Railroad to Jackson, and thence, *via* the Southern Mississippi Railroad to Meridian, on the Mobile and Ohio road, forming a junction with those who moved down the latter road direct.—The impression prevails that the destination of the whole force is Richmond, which they can reach *via* Mobile.

An expedition, 2,000 strong, of Federal cavalry, was sent out, Wednesday night, to destroy the bridge of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 40 miles south of Corinth, and after forced marches by day and night, through a very difficult country, they finally succeeded in reaching the Railroad at Booneville, and destroyed the track in many places south and north of the town. They blew up one culvert and destroyed the switch and track and burned up the depot. A large amount of commissary stores were captured together with three pieces of artillery. They took several hundred prisoners, and found 2,500 sick wounded at Booneville.

At the depot they destroyed a locomotive and a train of 26 cars, loaded with supplies of every kind. They destroyed 10,000 stands of small arms and a great quantity of clothing, and paroled 2,000 prisoners. The enemy had heard of the movement, and had a train of box cars, with flying artillery and 5,000 infantry running up and down the road but did not succeed in preventing the complete success of the enterprise. The result will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization.

10,000 Prisoners Taken!

Washington, June 4.—Dispatches received at the War Department from Halleck's headquarters, says that Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports he has taken 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms. Thousands of the enemy were throwing away their arms.—Our information also says that Beauregard, on learning that the railroad on his line of retreat had been cut off, became frantic, and told his men to save themselves as best they could. We captured nine locomotives and a number of cars, one of the locomotives is already in running order. Several more will be captured in a few days. The result is all that I could desire.

Washington, June 3.—Advices from the army of the Potomac, dated yesterday afternoon, show there was no fighting yesterday. Our advance is considerably in front of the position occupied before Saturday's battle.

The attack was commenced at one o'clock Saturday, by four brigades, principally from South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, attacking Casey's division, near the turnpike was disastrous to us. Casey's division was forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving camp equipage. Some of the New York and Pennsylvania troops behaved very bad. Some of the officers were killed in attempting to rally their men. Heintzleman's division coming up charged the rebels with the bayonet, driving them like so many sheep, and regaining the ground except about half a mile, when night closed our operations.

Sumner's two divisions crossed the Chickahominy taking position on Gen. Heintzelman's right. They encountered Longstreet's, Ruins' and Huger's divisions, composing the flower of the Southern army, contesting every inch hotly. The enemy stood fire, but in every instance fled before the bayonet. These divisions did nobly in defeating the rebels at every point.

The N. Y. *Times'* correspondence says the rebels suffered terribly on this as well as the previous day, from the well-directed fire of our artillery, which strewed the ground with slain. Terrible also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, driving them back, step by step, to the last point of endurance, when they broke and run, ingloriously leaving behind many officers and men as prisoners.

Gen. Butler has issued an order that the circulation of Confederate bills must cease on the 27th. All sales and transfers of property, after that date, in consideration of such notes or bills to be void, and the property confiscated to the United States.

Another order suppresses the Bee for the publication of an article in favor of the burning of cotton. The Delta office has been taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question.

Six prisoners have been sentenced to be shot for violation of parole.

Some cotton had arrived from Plaquemine, and quantities of provisions from the interior.

The Newbern *Progress* says: The Convention at Raleigh voted down, by a vote of 51 to 31, the measure offered for punishing any one counseling any proposition to reinstate the old North State into the Union. Speeches were made in favor of free labor, and seriously agitating the subject of urging the Federal Government to confiscate the estates of the rebels.

Washington, May 29.—Special dispatches to the New York papers state that the Overland Mail Company will resume the transportation of letters in fifteen days. Papers and documents will go via Panama, under the arrangement of this Company with Vanderbilt, who is to receive one hundred and fifty thousand dollars yearly for such service.

The Board for the examination of the Stevens Battery as a sufficient means for coast defenses, reported that, owing to recent improvements in naval warfare, it will require essential modification.

The total loss——except in cavalry, which is light—sustained in the late retreat of Banks' Division, sums up 32 killed, 122 wounded, and 622 missing.

Sick and wounded men who escaped from Strasburg confirm the statements made of rebel barbarities. They deliberately attacked our sick, firing into ambulances and upon fainting men incapable of making any resistance.

Mobile papers of the 26th, found in the rebel camp at Corinth, contain a dispatch from Charleston, stating that the Federal fleet had just passed two batteries in Stone River, and are within eight miles of the city, where great excitement existed.

New Orleans dates to the 22d have been received. Gen. Shipley had assumed the duties of Mayor, and Major Bell those of Recorder. They take charge of the city until loyal officers are elected. The Bank of Commerce had opened commercial business, refusing rebel shinplasters.

The steamship Stellin was captured May 4th, attempting to run the blockade of Charleston, with a cargo valued at half a million. She is a new steamer, iron clad 1,000 tons burden.

Senate bill, establishing Land Offices in Colorado, passed the House to-day. The House also passed a bill—94 to 27—declaring California entitled to three representatives instead of two.

The latest direct accounts of Mexican affairs to May 3d, places the French force at twelve miles from Puebla, with 15,000 Mexicans ready to give them battle.

"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, JUNE 14, 1862.

Our Victory, and its Teachings.

The news of the overwhelming victory which the friends of the Union, a wholesome government, pure democracy, and human progress, have achieved over treason, secession, retrogression, and the conglomerate antagonisms of decency generally, has ere this been flashed across the wires that connect the two oceans, and filled the hearts of patriots everywhere with joy.—The only wailings over the result come from the holes into which the defeated candidates have crawled—from the rebel "confederacy"—and from hell. It is a victory which shows that the people of Oregon are freemen, capable of self-government, and possessed of patriotism, brains, and heart enough, to love their country, to detect the slimy snake of *treason* under a gossamer covering of "democracy," and then put their heels on the viper, with an enthusiasm that teaches demagogues and political Judases that the day is past when despotism can pass as democracy, anarchy as government, and when wolves can sneak into the official fold because they have taken the precaution to wrap their hunger-pinched carcasses and bloody jaws in the fleeces of south-downs.

In the late glorious triumph of the Union ticket, by even a greater majority than we anticipated, the voting masses have vindicated themselves from the implied charge of ignorance, stupidity, and treachery made against them by the nomination of the rebel ticket at Corvallis. The rebel candidates who have gone whining over this State, at considerable expense, asking honest men for their votes, will now have ample time to sit down and reflect upon the operative causes that are now sending rebels in arms down to their graves, weaving halters for their leaders in new Dahomey, and burying such men in Oregon as Wait, Miller, Fiddling Whitaker, and Lane, beneath a giant wave of political damnation. The secesh candidates have been badly whipped, as all honorable men and virtuous women hoped they would be. Their lengthened visages and hanging jaws indicate the anguish they feel. Their misery affords us the most intense satisfaction. Angels rejoice at it, we have no doubt. We confess to a holy desire to intensify it, if we could. As it is, we shout, Hallelujah! "The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice." The people saw through the hollow and hypocritical pretenses of the rebel tools who canvassed this State under the garb of "democrats," in order, by dodging the mighty issues of the day, by whining about peace, harping on taxation, and lying pretenses about "preserving the Union," ride into positions that would give them a fulcrum on which to place a lever under human liberty, human progress, free government, and pure democracy, and lend a helping hand to Davis and the Devil to overthrow them all. It was calculated by these rebel candidates that, as a large majority of the people of Oregon had once been democrats when there was such a party, they had nothing to but to go over the State shouting "democracy," and denouncing Union men as "abolitionists," and the voters would run after them as a herd of hungry swine pursue the hog that runs off with an ear of corn. There are a few thin-skinned and shallow-brained politicians like Wait, Grover, and Smith, with two or three selfish and mean secessionists who claim to be "republicans," but who never support any ticket unless they can make something by it, who might learn a lesson by the result of the late election that would be of use to them, if indeed anything can be of use to men who are politically dead and damned for all time. The most that any of these defunct politicians, who have placed themselves on the side of treason by electioneering for and then voting the rebel ticket, or by meanly and hypocritically electioneering against the Union nominees, and then voting for the whole or a part of them, can ever expect hereafter at the hands of the people, is, in the language of their illustrious chief, to be "let alone," to be permitted to lie in peace in the political *hades* into which they have crawled, with the blotched and ulcerated shirt of treason wrapped closely round them, and with devils and damned spirits howling round their coffins in strains that will ever discourage any political Gabriel from attempting to disturb their dry bones by any blast of his horn.

The people of Oregon have spoken just as we knew they would—they have, in rather a louder voice 'tis true than we expected, greeted the Administration in its efforts to maintain the Government, encouraged our brethren who are battling against an attempted inauguration of an Austrian despotism on American soil, told the camp of treason that they wanted no compromise with rebels in arms, and given Gwin, Lane, and Floyd to understand that they have no sympathy with their scheme of a Pacific confederacy, set off as a dependency of bankrupt, nigger-breeding Jeffdom, at the expense of civil war.—They have told John Miller that they believed he made his "war-howling" speeches with the same "mental reservation" with which Floyd took an oath to support the Constitution—that he only meant to "fight for the Union" just as Claib Jackson and Price are fighting for it—to unite the Northern States with the slave-breeding confederacy, with Jeff Davis at the head, and with slavery as the key-stone of the black arch. They have told the corrupt and dishonest demagogues of Oregon, who look upon political parties as machines to put them in office, that the day of political trickery and deceptive jugglery is nearly over—that the word "democracy" which elected poor Pierce, placed the reins of government in the hands of the infamous Buchanan, and lifted such men as Whitaker and Lane from their natural mire; has been divested by the rebellion of its talismanic influence, till it needs something more than this brand on the shirt of a traitor to lift an arrant blockhead and dissembling hypocrite into an important office. The people have told the ex-Judge and would-be Congressman that there is no use any longer in running for office on the strength of what the old democratic party has done heretofore. The people have brains enough to see (if he hasn't) that the secession party, to which he belongs, is *not* the old democratic party, and that if his party is even descended from it, it is no more like its mother than the coarsest wool-covered oyster wench is like what we imagine the beautiful Eve was, from whom, according to Scripture, the secession candidates and the niggers both descended.—But even admitting what the rebels claim, that the secession brute is the same democratic cow that used to give such a fine pailful of milk, everybody is for turning her out to starve on the commons since she has taken to putting her feet in the bucket and switching her nasty tail into the face of the milkmaid every time she is slopped and pailed. The old "abolition" howl, which, with the "democracy" charm, has hitherto been the only stock in trade with demagogues in Oregon, failed to move the masses as it once did down in Egypt, and as the rebels fondly hoped it would here. It is said to have been seed sown on stony ground, even in the Long Tom precinct, where Wait democracy vegetates as naturally as mushrooms spring up in a cow-yard, and where it's no objection to milk if the cow *has* put her foot in it.

The fact is, this infernal rebellion is acting just as we long since predicted it would act. It is revolutionizing society in more ways than one. It is purifying, as by a fiery ordeal, the moral, social, 'domestic,' and political institutions of the country. It is a rebellion stirred up by the blackest devils in hell, and encouraged by his meanest imps on earth, but it will be used by the great Jehovah as a compound blowpipe to melt the shackles of slavery, dissolve old party trammels, burn theological Procrustean bedsteads to a cinder, and after having emancipated the American people from the domination of kingcraft and priestcraft, will introduce the teeming millions of freemen through golden gates upon the broad and flower-bordered highway of an onward and upward progress toward the manifest destiny that awaits us after our brains are left free to act.

The revolution that is now going on can no more be stopped by the soulless cravens who are crying *"peace!"* than a herring could stop a frigate driven before a storm; and demagogues who expect to figure in the great drama that is to be enacted hereafter, might as well wash their hands and faces and change their raiment at once, or else strap their knapsacks of tinker tools to their backs, and be seeking their holes, before the chariot wheels of human progress and an advancing civilization grind them to powder.

WAIT'S QUOTATION.—While the ex-Judge was speaking before the secesh county convention in this place, he introduced Bryant's magnificent stanza:—

> Truth crushed to Earth shall rise again,
> The eternal years of God are hers;
> But error wounded—writhes in pain,
> And dies amidst her worshippers.

Doubtless Wait is now cogitating painfully on the problem whether there is any Truth in secessionism, and whether it is likely to rise again. We would suggest to the ex-Judge and his deluded followers, the utter vanity of such speculations and hopes—and that they need not longer watch the polluted carcass, but that it be buried deep in the grave of contempt, which Public Opinion has dug for it, while the waves of oblivion shall slowly wash away all traces of its dishonored resting place.

THE HIGH WATER.—At Portland the water is over Main, or front Street, above the Pioneer. Many families have been compelled to temporarily vacate their residences in the lower part of the city.

At the Cascades the water is very high, submerging a considerable part of the railroad, and preventing its use. In consequence of this, and the general stagnation of business the O. S. N. Company will only start a boat to the Cascades once in two days for the present. The water at the Dalles is several feet above the freshet mark of '59. The steamer Mary was navigating Main Street.

☞ Work has been commenced at the Canemah end of the proposed railroad round the Falls.

VOTE OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	PRECINCTS														
	Oregon City	Linn City	Tualatin	Pleasant Hill	Canby	Lower Molalla	Marquam's	Upper Molalla	Springwater	Harding's	Young's	Rock Creek	Milwaukie	Beaver Creek	Total
For Congress:															
J. R. M'Bride (Union)	227	125	7	13	14	34	30	23	11	14	10	29	80	23	640
A. E. Wait (Opp)	69	11	10	9	3	18	13	51	17	21	25	12		2	261
For Governor:															
A. C. Gibbs (Union)	230	125	7	13	14	34	32	24	11	14	10	31	82	23	650
John F. Miller (Opp.)	71	10	11	8	4	18	11	50	18	21	25	12		3	262
For Secretary of State:															
Samuel E. May (Union)	228	124	7	13	14	34	30	23	11	14	10	28	81	23	640
George T. Vining (Opp)	70	11	11	9	3	18	12	50	18	21	25	12		2	262
For State Treasurer:															
E. N. Cooke (Union)	228	124	7	13	14	34	31	23	11	14	10	26	82	23	640
J. B. Greer (Opp)	70	11	11	7	3	18	12	50	18	21	25	12		2	260
For State Printer:															
Harvey Gordon (Union)	229	123	7	13	14	34	30	23	11	14	10	26	81	23	638
A. Noltner (Opp)	71	11	11	9	4	18	12	50	18	21	25	12		2	264
For Circuit Judge:															
E. D. Shattuck (Union)	146	31	6	13	14	34	29	22	11	14	10	23	57	23	437
W. W. Page (Opp)	56	6	11	9	3	18	12	40	18	21	25	11	1	2	233
For Prosecuting Attorney:															
W. C. Johnson (Union)	146	31	6	13	14	34	29	22	11	14	10	21	58	23	432
W. L. McEwan (Opp)	56	6	11	9	3	18	12	45	18	21	25	11		2	238
For Representatives:															
F. A. Collard (Union)	138	30	6	13	13	33	30	23	11	14	10	23	58	22	424
Maxwell Ramsby (Union)	136	31	6	13	13	31	28	21	11	14	10	22	57	23	416
J. T. Kerns (Union)	136	31	6	13	13	32	30	22	11	14	10	25	58	22	423
Wm. Engle (Opp)	55	6	11	9	3	18	12	42	18	21	25	11		2	233
N. Robbins (Opp)	56	6	9	8	3	18	12	44	18	21	25	11		2	233
John Myers (Opp)	56	6	11	9	3	18	13	45	18	21	25	13		5	243
For County Judge:															
Septimus Huelat (Union)	132	29	6	13	13	32	28	18	10	14	10	21	53	22	401
F. S. Holland (Opp)	57	6	11	9	3	19	12	45	18	20	25	14	1	5	245
For County Commissioners:															
Wm. Barlow (Union)	137	31	6	13	12	30	28	22	11	14	10	22	58	22	416
Samuel Miller (Union)	136	30	6	13	13	33	30	22	11	14	10	22	58	23	421
P. Warnock (Opp)	55	5	11	9	3	18	14	45	18	21	25	11		3	238
Wm. McCown (Opp)	54	6	11	9	3	18	12	45	17	21	25	11		2	234
For County Clerk:															
James Winston (Union)	137	31	6	13	13	33	28	22	11	15	10	22	57	22	420
John Thomas (Opp)	55	6	11	9	3	18	14	45	18	18	25	13	1	5	241
For Sheriff:															
Wm P. Burns (Union)	137	30	6	13	13	33	29	22	11	13	10	22	57	22	418
Horace Baker (Opp)	54	6	11	9	3	18	13	45	18	19	25	11		3	234
For County Treasurer:															
Thomas Charman (Union)	136	31	6	13	13	33	27	22	10	13	10	21	58	20	412
John Fleming (Opp)	56	6	11	9	3	18	14	45	19	22	25	13		5	236
For Assessor:															
R. V. Short (Union)	136	31	6	13	13	32	30	22	11	14	10	22	57	22	419
C. F. Beatie (Opp)	57	6	11	8	3	17	12	45	18	21	25	11	1	4	229
For School Superintendent:															
N. W. Randall (Un., no op.)	137	31	6	13	13	32	29	22	11	14	10	23	58	22	421
For County Surveyor:															
E. T. T. Fisher (Union)	139	31	6	13	13	32	30	22	11	14	10	24	57	22	424
J. W. Burnett (Opp)	51	6	11	9	3	18	12	45	18	20	25	11	1	2	232
For Seat of Government:															
Portland	31	15	18	24	17	4	1	2	29	12	34	35	51		278
Salem	49	86		1		37	41	31		1	1	4	23	21	298

Oregon City received 189 votes: 169 in O. City precinct, 19 in Harding's, and 1 in Beaver Creek.

Corvallis received 6 votes in the county; and there were 5 scattering votes.

For Coroner: There was no candidate, but a few votes were cast in the county as follows—Dr. R. S. Partlow 137, Dr. Barclay 13, Dr. Steele 23, A. E. Wait 1.

HIS THREE BLUNDERS.—The secesh candidate for Congress told us in his democratic dirge in Portland that we might depend upon it that his and Dolf Hannah's principles would soon sweep the entire North. He was understood by some to mean that Jeff Davis would soon carry out his darling scheme of invading and overrunning the North. Whether he meant this, or that his kind of "democracy" would prevail there it matters not, as both events will occur at the same time, if they ever should occur. Now to show about how much his political opinion is worth, we propose to call his attention to three very great blunders he has already made in *guessing*. Soon after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the ex-Judge, taking "Squatter Sovereignty" to be a democratic measure, fell so violently in love with it that he couldn't say enough in its favor or cease denouncing the opponents of the bill. He after told us, with *tremendous* emphasis, that it was the corner-stone of democracy, and that it would "sweep the whole Union." Well just as soon as Buchanan, at the instigation of the fire-eaters, got up his Lecompton scheme and sent out orders to the unterrified to strangle the squatter-sovereign infant, our political Solon flopped over into the Lecompton boat, and cheered on the shark that was devouring the Douglas baby before it had fairly cut one of its front teeth. *That was blunder number one.*

The squalling infant which the ex-Judge is now nursing, is secession, or, as he calls it, "peace democracy." He says the little scabby black thing is bound to grow up into a giant of fair proportions and wonderful symmetry. *That is blunder number two.*

The poor man told Mr. Preston, during the canvass, as indeed he told Dolf and his friends generally, that he was sure to be elected to Congress. *That was blunder number three*—as he has very properly been "*elected*" ☞ TO STAY AT HOME.

☞ Moral men, who have hitherto often expressed their regret that temperate men and men of good moral character were not sometimes run for important offices, can now console themselves with the reflection that the major part of the men on the Union ticket which they have elected (we know all but one of them) are men of sober habits, and of good moral character. None of them have ever been put to bed drunk, to our knowledge. We shall now have a Governor and Congressman of whom respectable men need not be ashamed. So much for the revolution which is going on in public sentiment. We hope never again to see the day, when a political convention, of which we may be a member, shall be told that it is necessary in order to success, to run an obscene and immoral man for office, who is sure to get drunk just after the election, if defeated, or get beastly drunk and stay so in Washington City, if elected. Thank God we hope the day of trickery, treachery, dishonesty, drunkenness, and bestiality is over on *our* side, at all events. *We* have washed our hands from the crime of supporting reformed(?) drunkards, wigglety-wagglety Politicians, and selfish knaves, for office—*for all time we hope.*

The intelligent masses are aroused—they see at last that the permanency of free institutions rests on *the virtue and intelligence of the people.*

The riders are up; clear the track hereafter, for honest and decent men.

DIED.—Patrick Smith, of Josephine co., who accidentally shot himself in this county some two weeks since, died a few days ago.

MARION.—Ed. Argus: I send you the official vote of this county. Yours,
A. C. DANIELS.

For Congress—M'Bride 918, Wait 281.
Governor—Gibbs 951, Miller 253.
Sec'y—May 896, Vining 270.
Treas.—Cooke 938, Greer 230.
Printer—Gordon 937, Noltner 243.
Pros. Att'y—Wilson 910.
Senators—J W Grim 888, Wm Greenwood 842; B F Bonham 258, L N English 217.
Representatives—I R Moores 910, John Minto 873, Joseph Engle 877, C A Reed 897; F X Matthieu, D S Staton 257, J H Hayden 248, E F Colby 242.
County Judge—J C Peebles 865, W J Herren 276.
Co. Treas.—J H Moores 857.
Co. Clerk—Geo A Edes 855, N T Caton 299.
Sheriff—Samuel Headrick 877, A J Hunsaker 243.
Co. Com'rs—H L Turner 881, William Case 879; R D Johnson 252, Benjamin Waldon 255.
Coroner—P A Davis 882, J C Belt 230.
Assessor—Wm. Porter 750, G W Dolan 231, W W Beach 156.
School Sup't—A C Daniels 868, C B Bellinger 259.
Surveyor — W P Pugh 859, Daniel Murphy 238.
Seat of government—Salem 1129. The vote for seat of government was almost unanimous for Salem.

LANE—Cong., McBride 436, Wait 341. Gov., Gibbs 444, Miller 339. Sec'y, May 436, Vining 343. Treas., Cook 443, Greer 340. Printer, Gordon 436, Noltner 346. The Union county ticket elected by a majority of 80 to 100. Seat of government, Eugene City 716, Corvallis 30, Salem 9, Portland 6.

LINN.—The following are the majorities for the Union candidates—M'Bride 134; Gibbs 163; May 147; Cooke 148; Gordon 150. Co. ticket about the same maj.

JACKSON.—Union State ticket has the following maj.: M'Bride 70; Gibbs 123; May 48; Cooke 102; Gordon 90. The Union Co. ticket elected by maj 75 to 100. Seat of Gov., Eugene City 349, Salem 119, Corvallis 85, Portland 6.

JOSEPHINE.—Secesh maj. as follows—Wait 23, Miller 13, Vining 29, Greer 18, Noltner 17. Representative in doubt.

WASCO.—Powder River gives 51 Union maj., and Grande Ronde 17 Union maj.—The county has given 300 maj. for the Union State ticket.

POLK.—M'Bride's maj. 222; Gibbs' 268. Salem 303, Corvallis 149, Eugene City 16, Portland 45.

3000 MAJORITY!
FOR THE UNION STATE TICKET!

THE COMING FOURTH.—We think our town ought to wake up to a little enthusiasm on the National Birthday, at least enough to raise the old town flag, to do which it will be necessary to hoist a pole. Part of the devastation wrought in our City by the flood, was to sweep away our Union Liberty Pole. Some one has said that it lodged down below, and that it is still uninjured. If so may it not be towed up, and the starry flag again wave from its head? It is possible that some of the secesh who looked scornfully—and in their own crowd did not hesitate to speak sneeringly of the flag, and those who raised it—since their *recent* conversion to Unionism may be willing to join in re-raising the pole and flag. They might in this way show some small indication of "bringing forth fruits meet for repentance." We confess to a little incredulity—but have heard it suggested that *perhaps* even the Judge would not *now* refuse to allow a Liberty Pole to be cut on his land. If their reported conversion *should* prove to be genuine, we shall be pleased to chronicle a renewal of subscription and patronage to Union papers, as an evidence of improvement in sentiment.

High water