

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

EUGENE CITY, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1862.

"The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day, it is for the vast future also."



A CALL TO THE UNION MEN OF LANE COUNTY.

Union men of Lane county, the time has come for action, and your June election is but a few months distant. No definite plan has yet been made public by which friends of the Union, whether Democrats or Republicans, are certain of concert of action. Vital interests are at stake. The true issue is Union, with all its blessings of peace, of law, of order; or disunion, with its anarchy, its outrage and its blood.

We appeal to every loyal citizen: lay aside your old jealousies, and come up to the present election of the delegates to the county Convention like brothers. Let us hear the voice of the people.

To Republicans we say, let your acts of devotion to your country not be surpassed by mere empty sounding words. Come up to the true Union men that you are, to the rescue.

To Democrats we say, show that the magnanimity with which you have come to the aid of the Administration, the Constitution and the Government, is still as noble in its constancy as in its magnanimity.

Come one! Come all! to your precincts, and elect delegates to the county Convention. The precinct elections to be held on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1862, and the county Convention on Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1862, at the Court House in Eugene City. The county Convention to nominate the county ticket, and elect delegates to the State Convention.

A. A. SMITH,	W. H. FISHER,	H. G. HARDY,
C. H. MOSEY,	J. G. GRAY,	D. M. RUSSELL,
N. HUMPHREY,	W. M. GALE,	HILLIARD SAWYER,
M. BLANDING,	J. M. DICK,	JOS. DAVIS,
F. B. DENN,	B. J. PENRICH,	M. DANFORTH,
A. REPPENHAGEN,	H. M. ELLSWORTH,	D. N. HYDE,
D. S. PAYNE,	HIRAH SMITH,	S. B. CRANDON.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The qualified voters of the State of Oregon who are in favor of the suppression of the present wicked rebellion—a vigorous prosecution of war so long as necessary to frustrate the mad schemes of armed traitors—who are opposed to any peace other than the honorable one sure to come when rebels and their sympathizers submit to the constitutionally elected and qualified authorities and legally enacted laws of the Government—who think more of country than of party prejudices and individual preference—who are in favor of supporting the general Government in its endeavors to restore the Union, and who are willing to preserve the Union, and who are willing to unite for the election of a ticket upon such a basis at the coming election, without reference to former political associations, are respectfully requested to meet at the places of voting in the several precincts in the various counties of the State on Saturday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862, to choose delegates to the Union State Convention to be held on Sunday, the 29th day of March, 1862, for the purpose of selecting delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Eugene City, on Wednesday, the 9th of April, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket for State officers and Member of Congress, as follows: From Jackson county, 10 delegates; from Clatsop, 1; from Coos, 1; from Curry, 1; from Umpqua, 2; from Lane, 2; from Benton, 2; from Franklin, 2; Marion, 12; Clackamas, 9; Multnomah, 8; Washington, 4; Columbia, 1; Clatsop, 1; Tillamook, 1; Wasco, 4.

We recommend the holding of precinct and county meetings at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., and the meeting of the State Convention at 11 o'clock of the day named.

SAMUEL HANNA,	B. F. HARSHMAN,	E. D. SHATTUCK,
<i>Chas. Dens, St. Con. Com.</i>	<i>E. W. CORBETT,</i>	<i>E. W. CORBETT,</i>
LEONARD HEATH,	E. WILLIAMS,	W. C. COOPER,
C. P. GLENDALE,	J. C. COX,	<i>R. S. Gen. Com.</i>
B. SIMONS,	A. P. WALLER,	A. C. GIBBS,
R. C. GIBBS,	<i>ALONZO LELAND,</i>	L. R. MOORES,
JOHN McCUTCHEON,	E. N. COOK,	W. S. LADS,
A. C. DANIELSON,	A. M. STAHL,	H. M. THATCHER,
R. J. LADD,	J. W. McCULLY,	S. G. REED,
DAVID McCULLY,	A. E. REED,	THOMAS STRANG,
D. A. HARRIS,	A. E. REED,	A. H. HALLOCK,
H. J. COONEY,	H. J. GREEN,	H. RIGG,
S. J. MCCUTCHEON,	T. B. HUCKEY,	A. L. LOVEJOY,
JAMES SAWYER,	D. P. THOMPSON,	WILLIAM GRAVES,
J. S. HEMERSON,	J. MAGONE,	I. F. CARTER,
C. N. TERRY,	K. P. BOSS,	J. M. DICK,
H. SHAW,	H. M. ELLSWORTH,	J. WADE,
H. E. STREATOR,	B. J. PENRICH,	E. L. APPLEGATE,
J. M. GALE,	GEO. H. RUSSELL,	J. H. D. HENDERSON.

TO THE UNION MEN OF BENTON COUNTY.

The qualified voters of Benton county, "who are in favor of the suppression of the present wicked rebellion—a vigorous prosecution of war so long as necessary to frustrate the mad schemes of armed traitors—who are opposed to any peace other than the honorable one sure to come when rebels and their sympathizers submit to the constitutionally elected and qualified authorities and legally enacted laws of the Government—who think more of country than of party prejudices and individual preference—who are in favor of supporting the general Government in its endeavors to defend the Constitution, execute the laws, and preserve the Union, and who are willing to unite on a ticket upon such a basis at the coming election, are invited to meet at Corvallis, MARSHAL MEETING, to be held at the Court House in Corvallis on Saturday the 29th day of March 1862, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union county ticket and to select five delegates to the "Union State Convention" to be held at Eugene City, on Wednesday the 9th day of April, 1862, to nominate a "Union ticket for State Officers and Member of Congress."

A. G. HOYER,	JAMES R. BAYLEY,	A. J. THAYER,
W. H. McPHAIL,	J. NEWTON,	B. W. WILSON,
J. BROWNSON,	H. CHAMBERS,	H. FLECKINGER,
A. NEWTON,	J. MARTIN,	W. MATZNER,
<i>Rep. Ch. Com.</i>	<i>Dens. Ch. Com.</i>	<i>J. W. SOUTHER,</i>
J. MASON,	H. F. WELLMAN,	A. M. WYLHAM,
J. A. HANNA,	R. G. SIMMONS,	E. HOLGATE,
J. L. DOHER,	A. HODLER,	J. C. HARRIS,
W. M. MCNAUL,	H. H. SCHROEDER,	J. G. KIECHBAUM,
L. BELFILL,	S. H. BERNARD,	A. BARBARA,
A. PERCY,	B. COOK,	
J. C. WOOD,		

Corvallis, Jan. 17, 1862.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH.

Should England proceed to recognize the "Confederated States of America" as a distinct Government, regardless of the remonstrances of the authorities of the United States against such a recognition by any power, she will by that act open the door for her own destruction.

By declaring that the Southern States have a right to secede from the Union, she would convey the idea that secession, without any justifiable cause other than the simple will of those who wish to secede, is a principle of right; and that no government can of right retain or hold within its boundaries any integral part of said government whether the fraction be large or small, any longer than such integral part may choose to remain. That, therefore, any and all States and subordinate provinces, which may, by common

consent, by natural construction, by purchase or otherwise, belong to or be identified with larger or more time-honored governments, may of right at any time, for any cause however trivial, declare themselves by virtue of their own intentions, absolved from the general government with which they may have been identified. That such integral fraction of any government thus withdrawing from its general government, will at least have England's approbation in such a cause; they may, therefore, hope to find in her a protector by public sympathy if not by the sword, for their new-fangled fabric. These are the inevitable conclusions to which such a recognition on the part of England would lead. And England would doubtless find that she has integral parts which would not be likely to overlook this cordon.

After proclaiming secession to be a principle of right, how could she refuse Canada or Ireland, or any other portion of her domain, to withdraw from the Government of Great Britain, should they wish to do so? And with what degree of confidence would she look to surrounding nations for sympathy in restoring tranquility to her Government, should she be called upon to experience the throes of home disturbance which now agitates us?

Should England commit the monstrous blunder of smiling approbation upon our rebels, the strongest probability is that Canada will avail herself of the opportunity of securing her alienation from a government to which she is really less attached, by locality and by the sympathies and habits of her people, than she is to the United States. And in the event of an open rupture between England and the United States, she would almost necessarily become our ally, if not indeed an immediate addition to our limits.

Gen. Butler has arrived at Ship Island with the remainder of his forces. Southern papers say he has landed on the main land and captured two small towns.

Gen. Milroy has routed the rebels at Hendersville, Western Virginia, killing large numbers, and capturing a large quantity of stores and ammunition.

Gen. Stevens' brigade landed, January 1st, within six miles of Charleston, South Carolina, and took possession of the batteries after a sharp resistance. Stevens holds possession of the main land and awaits reinforcements.

Steamer Vanderbilt from Port Royal January 3d, arrived at New York yesterday, and brought three thousand six hundred and ninety seven bales of cotton.

The President sent in the name of Colonel Dana, of the first Minnesota Regiment, as Brigadier General.

Gen. McClellan, for the first time in several weeks appeared out of doors to-day, in his carriage. He has nearly recovered his health.

In the Senate January 6th, Nesmith presented the credentials of Stark of Oregon. Fessenden of Maine moved that the administration of the oath be suspended for the present, and the credentials and other papers be referred to the Judiciary Committee. A discussion arose as to the propriety of the motion, which was participated in by Bright of Indiana, Fessenden, Bayard, Wilson and Trumbull.

The credentials of Stark and papers showing his disloyalty were laid on the table.

In the House, Conklin of New York called up a resolution of inquiry into the Ball's Bluff disaster.

Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, had arrived at Canton.

Owing to advices from America being unfavorably construed in London, funds were dropped in consequence.

English papers were still discussing the Trent affair in a hopeful view that the rebel Commissioners will be given up, and war be avoided.

Franscisco, Md., Jan. 7th.—The latest intelligence from Hancock, last night, states that Gen. McClellan had retired, leaving only a battery and infantry guard in sight. His force consisted of ten regiments, with large baggage and supply trains.

Sr. Louis Jan. 6th.—News from Rolla states that Gen. Sigel's resignation creates great excitement among the troops. Many of the German officers have also resigned.

Chicago, Jan. 8th.—The Tribune's special dispatch says the Catholic Bishop of Nashville has arrived. He states that drafting in Tennessee had proved a failure. Great numbers in Nashville are out spoken Union men. If Bowling Green falls, Nashville will be destroyed.

The Bishop saw at Glasgow Junction the remains of a splendid tunnel destroyed on the 5th by rebels. The railroad from that point was entirely destroyed. The rebels were trying to draw the Union army into Cowling Green where they have masked batteries.

The approaches to Columbus are splendidly defended by numerous batteries; chains and torpedoes to obstruct the river.

Gen. Shields has arrived at Washington.

The Ways and Means Committee in Congress

has framed a bill which will be introduced to-day authorizing the issue of one hundred millions in demand Treasury notes, and not drawing interest and payable generally, without specifying places or times, which as well as other Treasury notes are to be declared lawful money.

All schemes of emancipation and colonization of slaves have been referred by the Judiciary Committee to a sub-Committee of the House, Messrs. Bingham and Thomas.

The New York Assembly met at Albany yesterday (9th). Governor Morison sent in his message. It says forty per cent paid by the State has been returned by the Federal Treasury.

The Governor recommends military drills and tactics to be introduced into all the State schools and academies. Emigration to New York, he says, has fallen off thirty per cent, from last year.

He recommends that New York's proportion of the Federal tax be assumed at peace by the State, and proposes a mode of liquidation.

The aggregate number of men raised in New York for the war is 120,578.

The number of men in the field, deducted killed and wounded, and prisoners and discharged, is 89,257.

The number of men ready to go into and now at the camp of instruction is 145,000.

The latest intelligence from Hancock, Maryland, says that the rebel General Jackson had retreated, but it is not known where he went.

It is thought he intends attacking Gen. Kelly's division.

General Lander has been assigned to the command of General Kelly's division.

It is settled that Gen. Jim Lane is to have

command of an army of thirty thousand men

to penetrate south from Fort Leavenworth.

He will carry on the war in the south-west according

to his own peculiar notions, and strike at rebel

ion with any weapon that he can command.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

From the Yreka Journal and the Oregon Times we clip the following items of news:

There is, if anything, a little more harmony among the banks to-day with a disposition to encourage the circulation of United States demand notes at many of the banks. Instead of paying out their own notes, they use these notes.

A dispatch from Pensacola, dated January 1st says: Fort Pickens opened fire yesterday but the fire was not answered. Our batteries are silent.

The Charleston Mercury has a dispatch stating that a large force of Federal troops had landed on the coast at Edisto, and had made the salute of the Railroad Station, No. 4, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

Sixteen war vessels are reported at Ship Island in Mississippi Sound, near the entrance to Lake Ponchartrain.

A destructive fire has occurred at Richmond Va., burning the Theater and other valuable property.

The destination of the expedition of Gen. Burnside remains as much a mystery as was that of Gen. Sherman.

Chicago Jan. 7th.—Gen. Lander, of the Federal forces, and Gen. Jackson, rebel, have been throwing shells at each other for two days, at Hancock, Md., without serious results.

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