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All communications to this office should be addressed to H. SHAW & Co., Eugene City, Oregon.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Business men throughout Oregon and California will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the STATE REPUBLICAN.

"COME RUSH TO THE RESCUE!"

BY DAVID PAUL BROWNE.

Come rush to the rescue! the Union's in danger!
The rebels and traitors are thirsting for blood!
The home of our youth is the spoil of the stranger,
And carnage exults where our altars once stood.
Then rush to the rescue! arouse from your slumbers!
The shades of your fathers appeal to your aid;
Let the traitors advance with their rash levied numbers,
True patriots and freemen are never dismayed.

The foe is before us. March onward to greet them,
Let them boast as they may, they but dig their own graves;
The brave and the just are still eager to meet them,
And teach them the difference 'twixt freemen and slaves.
Let them scourge their poor bondsmen and talk of their glory—
Inhuman, remorseless, conceited and vain!
When they grapple with heroes, they'll soon learn the story
That themselves are the objects of scorn and disdain!

Come on, then, your tattered palmetto displaying,
Your golden pretensions will soon change to brass;
We know that your roaring is nothing but braying;
That the skin of the lion disguises the ass.
What then should we fear? Oh, we fear the disgrace,
The vile blot on the page of Republican story,
Which our tears and our prayers can never efface,
Which forever shall tarnish our national glory.

You talk of oppression! why, who is oppressed?
What hand ever smote you, what foot ever spurned?
You've been courted and flattered, and fostered, and blessed;
In requital of all—'gainst your country you've turned.
You have palsied the arm often raised to defend you,
Invaded the Union you've sworn to maintain;
You've outraged the laws that were made to befriend you,
And wounded the bosom that yearned to sustain.

What then are the evils that move your displeasure?
What plea can you urge for this fratricide strife?
Have we captured your forts, have we squandered your treasure?
Have we plotted your death, or embittered your life?
Oh! search your dark thoughts! and you'll find that the spirit
Of hatred, revenge, low ambition and pride,
Impels you to sacrifice all you inherit—
All your brave sires lived for, and for which they died!

OPINION OF THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.—Edwin James, the eminent English barrister, who recently took up his residence in this country, has written a letter to the newspapers, giving his opinion on the Mason and Slidell capture. He thinks the whole case in the English Cabinet will hinge on these two questions—first, whether the Captain of the Trent was acquainted with the terms of Her Majesty's proclamation; and, secondly, whether he was aware of the character of his two passengers, Mason and Slidell. Should these two questions be answered in the affirmative, the case, in the opinion of Mr. James would be reduced to very narrow dimensions. With all due deference to the acknowledged legal ability of Mr. James, I will here venture the assertion that the answers, whether affirmatively or negatively, of the captain of the Trent to either or both of these questions, would not alter the *status* of the case one iota, in its aspect as an international question. "Ignorance of the law excuseth no man," is an English legal maxim almost as old as the law itself; and hence a plea on the part of the captain of the Trent of ignorance of the English law would not shield him from the legal consequences of his infraction of that law; nor, on the other hand, would his ignorance of the character of the rebel ambassadors whom he was harboring deprive Captain Wilkes of his right under international law to seize them upon the decks of the Trent, notwithstanding they were nominally under protection of a neutral flag.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBEL LEADERS.—It is now definitely ascertained in military circles at Washington that Beauregard recently tendered his resignation as a General of the Confederate army, in consequence of his difference with Jeff Davis as to the conduct of the war. Violent parties have sprung up among the Confederates on this question, Beauregard representing the offensive war barty, who believe in invading the North and wintering at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and Jeff Davis representing the defensive war party, who trust to time and the patient defense of their own soil to give them independence. The Beauregard party complain that the policy of Davis has led to the invasion of South Carolina, and will fill the cotton States with the horrors of war, and end in their destruction, and it is believed that Davis has succumbed to the war policy to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the Confederate States. Gen. Beauregard was induced to withdraw his resignation, and no doubt on the assurance that a change would be made, and that he might have the privilege of attacking the Union armies on the Potomac. Gen. McClellan would not be surprised at being offered battle any day.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.—The real estate of Boston is valued at $167,000,000; of Philadelphia $150,000,000. Difference in favor of Boston 17,000,000.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—While Floyd, the gun-thief, was Secretary of War, he stole three thousand United States muskets, and sent them South for his friends and fellow conspirators. Also he stole for their benefit a number of great guns, but found himself unable to carry off all these dangerous arms. There remained in Northern navy yards a number of large Dahlgreen guns, which could not be secured for the use of South Carolina. The gun thief's object was not only to arm the conspirators, but to disarm the nation; and, accordingly, what he could not carry off he tried to destroy. He caused a sham survey to be held on the Dahlgreens, and they were in due time condemned and sold for old iron. Our readers, probably remember how some of these guns were recovered when the rebellion broke out. A correspondent informs us that they are now on board one of the vessels which recently boarded the Port Royal forts, and had their revenge upon the men who condemned them for old iron by firing the largest kind of shells, with five-second fuses, to drive the rebels out of their fortifications.—*Post.*

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE IN SIX MONTHS.—A bird's eye view of the amount of labor done by the United States Government in the past six months is given below, in an article from the N. Y. *Post.* No nation under heaven ever did or could accomplish so much, in so shont a space of time, as this nation has done. The *Post* says:

Let us review the months that have passed since the day of Sumter, and see what we have done. Six months ago we had not seven hundred soldiers within the reach of a defenseless capital. To-day we have probably two hundred thousand armed men on the line of the Potomac, and an other hundred thousand in the West. Six months ago we had not the arms to put in the hands of seventy-five thousand volunteers; to-day we have muskets, cannon, every supply in abundance for four times the number. Six months ago we could neither feed nor move an army of 5,000 men; to-day every department of our vast military organization is complete, and we can make war across the continent. Six months ago we had not a dozen ships of war at hand; to-day we number our navy by the hundred, and are guarding a coast line of more than two thousand miles.

Six months ago the Government could scarcely borrow a few hundred thousands at twelve per cent.; to day twenty millions of people lend it one hundred and fifty millions of dollars at par. Six months ago the qnestion was whether the people would support the Government; to-day the only question is whether the Government will support the people.

DISCONTENT AT HOME.—All the news that reaches us from the rebel States but adds proof upon proof of the wide discontent prevailing there, not only in the army, among its generals, in the Cabinet of the Confederates, but among the people. Letters never meant for the public eye, but which have met it by chance, attest the development of a growing discontent against the rebel Government among the two classes of the South, the planters and the poor whites. The former are becoming restive because they are prevented by the Government from forwarding their cotton to the railroads and seaports, while the Government would not itself buy the cotton, as it had proposed to do, as a part of the great financial scheme of the rebellion, from which so much was expected and so little realized. The poor classes are alarmed at the indications of subversion of Republican institutions, evinced by the suggestions of Governor Pickens and the report of the Virginia Convention circumscribing the right of suffrage. The belief is gaining ground that the real purpose of the rebel leaders is to establish a monarchal form of government. This feeling is strengthened by the similar movements in Alabama and Louisiana restricting the right of suffrage. And in addition to this, the planters and people generally, are trembling for fear the negroes shall rise and massacre them.—*Sac. Bee.*

FALSIFYING THE "SHAM."—Encouraged by the war, one Sergeant J. W. Ambler has been teaching broadsword and bayonet exercise to the young men of Biddeford, Maine, and on a recent evening gave a public exhibition, at which it was announced there would be a "sham fight" between the Federals and the rebels, the latter to fall at the proper moment. But the "rebels" had determined not to die so easy, and instead thereof to drive the "Union men" from the stage and they had nearly done it when the gallant Sergeant grasped his trusty sword and the work became no joke. He slashed right and left, regardless of heads or points, and turned the scale of battle. As a result there were seven men who needed surgical attendance. The audience were too much interested to have "our side" win to scruple about bruises; indeed, intense excitement prevailed and the audience were all on their feet, cheering the Sergeant on. One man has been in bed ever since, and the Sergeant was not able to drill for several days.—*Eastern Paper.*

TELEGRAPHING TO INDIA.—The Malta and Alexandria submarine telegraph was successfully opened on November 1st. During that day twenty-five messages of twenty words each were transmitted, at the rate of five minutes per message. The length of the line is fourteen hundred miles.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.—It has been officially announced that the Government has now in the field, in camp and in process of formation, 600,000 volunteers, and the enlistments for the regular service are more numerous than heretofore.

On the strength of the repeal of the stamp duties a new daily paper is to be started in London, as the organ of conservatism. It is to be called the *Day*, and to be issued in the afternron.

THIS fills the column.

REMAINS OF COL. BAKER.

The following is the correspondence in relation to the remains of Col. Baker:

San Francisco, Dec. 7th, 1861.

Mrs. Col. E. D. Baker—*Dear Madam*:

On behalf of the citizens of Oregon, we came to request of you the privilege to take the remains of your lamented husband, Oregon's late and noble Senator, to his adopted State for interment. It appears peculiarly appropriate that he should be interred at the seat of government—his late residence—there where his pre-eminent abilities secured for himself the distinguished position which he held, the highest in the gift of our people. He shed a bright lustre over our young State, and maintained its honor with his life. Not only are a family and friends bowed in sorrow, but a nation is stricken with the deepest woe.

Our people await his coming to pay the last tribute of respect to the illustrious dead, due from a grateful people. Most sincerely do we hope that you will grant our request. We await your reply.

With heart felt sympathy, we remain, as ever, your devoted friends,

W. H. RECTOR,
H. W. CORBETT,
S. E. MORTON, for } Com.
J. R. MOORES.

San Francisco, Dec. 15th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., in which you so earnestly solicit on behalf of the State of Oregon, my consent that the remains of my lamented husband may be transferred to the capital of that State—the home of his adoption—for interment.

I have no words to express the gratitude which I feel towards the people of Oregon for the kind regard in which they hold his memory. It is in keeping with the wide confidence which they reposed in him while living; it is a continuation of the high honor they conferred on him when they made him their Senator.

I feel, in the midst of the affliction that has befallen myself and family, the great force and justice you urge in favor of the removal of the remains to Oregon. I feel this more keenly, having so fresh a remembrance of his own expressions of high regard for, and fervent gratitude to the people who had enabled him to attain his highest ambition. At the same time I cannot be unmindful of the kindness and honor which the people of California have bestowed upon his memory, who for so many years was a citizen among them.

I am only desirous of pursuing such a course as will do justice to the people of both States, and at once express the deep gratitude entertained by my children and myself toward them all. It would be a source of unspeakable regret were I to do otherwise.

I am waiting with anxiety to hear from those near friends in the east—to whom, it is reported, he confided his wishes—whether he anticipated the result which has befallen, and before going to the field of battle, expressed to them any desire, in such an event, in regard to his final resting place—a desire which, should it have been known, I should consider as my sacred duty to see fulfilled. This fact, together with private considerations, referring more distinctly to the sorrow and grief with which my children and myself are overshadowed, demand that I should defer giving a definite answer to your valued letter until a certain interval shall have elapsed.

I must, therefore, trespass upon your kindnes so far as to ask that I may have further time for a consideration of your request, assuring you that I shall endeavor hereafter to be guided by a full and appreciative sense of what is due to the people of the State of Oregon, who have always manifested so much kindness to my family, and still evince so much respect to the memory of my husband.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

MARY A. BAKER.

To Messrs. H. W. Corbett, W. H. Rector, and S. E. Morton, Committee for the State of Oregon.

JIM LANE IN MISSOURI.

Jim Lane made a speech to the 24th Indiana Regiment at Springfield, Missouri, Nov. 7th, in which he took the same ground lately taken by John Cochrane, late Democratic member of Congress from New York. We give a portion of Lane's speech:

Gentlemen, I shall not conceal the fact that in some respects I differ from my compeers in command as to the manner of conducting the war and the means best calculated to bring this wretched conflict to a speedy, durable and honorable close. The point of difference refers, of course, to slavery—the cause of all difference—the Pandora's box from which have issued all our national troubles. My creed is, let slavery and slaves take care of themselves. [Cheers] If slavery can survive the shock of war, let it live; but if, between the upper and nether millstones, it is ground to powder, it is not for me to gather up the dust. [Applause.] I do not propose to make war upon slavery, but upon rebels; and in the meantime let slaves and slavery take care of themselves. An oligarchy more cruel and proscriptive than ever before scourged and cursed a nation, ancient or modern, has inaugurated this war—has inaugurated it for slavery; and if we are required to protect, defend or in any way help slavery, then we are required to co-operate with the enemy, to protect and defend him. Can we form an alliance with this barbarous foe, and at the same time conquer and crush them? When lesser contradictions are reconciled we will think of harmonizing this.

War is at best a terrible calamity. In all the country through which we have marched, the mails are stopped, schools are discontinued, churches are turned into hospitals, and general demoralization prevails. Protract this war, desolation, moral and material, will mark the track of armies. Justice, humanity and mercy require that the conflict be ended as speedily as possible.

Astonishing as it may seem to you, soldiers of Indiana, yet it is a fact repeatedly demonstrated that a heavier blow is dealt out to the realm of Secessia in the abducting or freeing of a slave than in the killing of a son in arms. Abduct from the same family a slave and kill a son in arms, and the loss of the slave will be regarded as the greater calamity—the wound for which there is no healing balm. I could bring forward more than a thousand witnesses whose observation and experience have taught them this fact. If, then, by allowing the slave to fall into the wake of the army, and find the priceless boon of liberty, we avoid bloodshed and strike deathdealing blows upon the front of the rebellion, does not every consideration of justice require this policy should be adopted?

Gentlemen, my logic teaches me that we cannot defend and make war on the same persons at the same time. If it is the purpose of the Government to crush the rebels and to keep their slaves from stampeding, two armies should be sent into the field. The advance force might be called the treason-crushing army, and should be armed with offensive weapons. The other should move about ten miles in the rear and be called the slavery-restoring army; it should be clad in a defensive armor of triple steel, for such is the meanness of spirit which is bread in the hearts of men by slave-breeding, slave-holding, slave-trading, the masters would creep into every place of ambush and fire upon the men who were gathering up and returning the fugitive property. It would be illegitimate for the slavery-restoring army to return the fire—the shot might pierce the heart of some of the pets and darlings for whom they were generously acting. Therefore, give them the defensive armor, but no offensive weapons. Such an arrangement, novel as it may seem, must be had if slavery is to be preserved in the rear of an army which moves with a force sufficient to crush this huge rebellion. In my opinion, the second army should be as numerous as the first. Preserving slavery will cost the Government ten times as much as crushing the rebellion. [Voices—"that's so."]

As soon as the South became convinced that the nationalization of slavery was impossible, It cried, "Down with the Union—let slavery lift its crest in air!" And here I solemnly asseverate that if Jim Lane is compelled to add a note to such an infernal chorus, he breaks his sword and quits the field. [Long continued applause.]

OREGON WAR BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 24th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—The warrants issued in satisfaction of claims on account of Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon, under the act of March 2d, will be provided for in the following manner:

All claims under $50 and all fractions less than $50 in any larger claim, to be paid in cash.

Sums of $50 and above, where there is no fraction less than that sum are to be paid by the issue of stock.

For instance: a warrant issued on the Treasurer in favor of A. B. for $1,010. Ten dollars of this warrant will be paid in cash and the balance, $1,000, will be returned to the Treasurer for which he will issue a certificate of deposit in favor of A. B. on account of the loan under the 4th section of the act of 2d March, 1861. This certificate of deposit will be delivered by the Treasurer to the Register of the Treasury, who will thereon issue stock for the sum in favor of the party named in such certificate of deposit.

It is decided that upon claims filed prior to the first day of July, interest on the stock shall commence on that day. On those filed afterwards, and prior to the first of January, interest shall commence on the first of January next, and so on. The time when interest commences will be indicated upon the warrants, and should be indicated in the certificates of deposit, etc., so as to obviate any investigation on that point in the Register's office.

Upon receipt of the certificate of deposit, the stock will be issued by the register, and the usual records be kept. The certificates of stock will be delivered to such parties as will be entitled to receive them, or sent by mail in the ordinary course where the claimants so request.

I am very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury.

"DEAR me! how fluidly he does talk," said Mrs. Partington, recently, at a temperance lecture. "I am rejoiced when he mounts the nostril, for his eloquence warms me in every nerve and cartridge of my body."

A LITTLE fellow, four years old, nonplussed his mother by making the following inquiry: "Mother, if a man is Mister, ain't a woman a Mystery?"

"BOYS," said Uncle Amos, as he surveyed the animal, "there is only one reason why this mare should not travel one mile in three minutes." The boys all crowded around to hear the "reason," and one asked him what it was. "Why, said he "the distance is too great for so short a time."

EX-GOVERNOR, now Colonel Barstow, of Wisconsin, speaking of his raising a regiment of cavalry, says: "At the adjournment of the democratic national convention, in Charleston, several gentlemen invited me to come again—I promised that I would, and I am going as soon as my regiment is ready to march.

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NEW STYLE

SEWING MACHINE!

NEW IMPROVEMENTS!

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NO LEATHER PAD!

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New Style Machine,

Formerly the justly celebrated LOCK STITCH, acknowledged by all to be the *ONLY STITCH FULLY SATISFACTORY FOR FAMILY PURPOSES.*

NEW STYLE MACHINE.

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It is the Cheapest, most Durable, and Easier Understood than any other Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR!

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RESTORATIVE,

—FOR—

RESTORING GRAY HAIR

—TO ITS—

ORIGINAL COLOR.

It prevents the Hair from falling off. It cures Baldness and removes all dandruff from the head.

It allays all irritation of the scalp. It cools and refreshes the head, and imparts to the hair a healthy lively appearance.

P. S.—The properties which remove dandruff and scruff from the head, allay irritation and free the scalp from humors, renders this article invaluable as a lotion in all cutaneous affections; such as Itch, Rash, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Shingles, Bites and Stings of Insects, and all eruptions of the skin, especially that caused by *Poison Oak.*

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STOCKTON.

This *only* genuine article is put up in *Pint Bottles*, and has the written signature of *N. Mills, the original proprietor and manufacturer*, on the label and wrapper. Beware of all put up in different style, which is *counterfeit.*
2—3m

S. Ellsworth,

ATTORNEY and Counselor, U. S. Supreme Court and other courts. Office at Eugene City, Lane county, Oregon. Also, Commissoner of Deeds for New York, Connecticut, etc. jal1