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THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

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THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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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.

THE DEAD SOLDIER.

BY COL. E. D. BAKER.

[A tribute to the memory of the Illinois soldiers who died of disease, and were buried on the banks of the Rio Grande, during the Mexican war.—ED.]

Where rolls the rushing Rio Grande,
Here peacefully they sleep:
Far from their native northern land,
Far from the friends who weep.
No rolling drum disturbs their rest,
Beneath the sandy sod—
The mould lies heavy on each breast,
The spirit is with God.

They heard their country's call, and came
To battle for her right;
Each bosom filled with martial flame,
And kindling for the fight.
Light was their measured footstep when
They moved to seek the foe.
Alas! that hearts so fiery, then,
Should soon be cold and low.

They did not die in eager strife,
Upon a well-fought field;
Not from the red wound poured their life,
Where cowering foemen yield.
Death's ghastly shade was slowly cast
Upon each manly brow;
But calm and fearless to the last,
They sleep in silence now.

Yet shall a grateful country give
Her honors to their name;
In kindred hearts their memory lives,
And history guards their fame.
Not unremembered do they sleep
Upon a foreign strand,
Though near their graves thy wild waves sweep,
Thou rushing Rio Grande.

OLD BROCK'S SUCCESSOR.—We omitted to notice among the events of two weeks ago, that the Dixie Democratic Committee are called together by James H. Slater. Old Brock, their Chairman, having run away, Slater states that somebody must attend to it, and so he pipes out the call. If they were a band of fugitive slaves, on a dark night, Slater could probably whistle them together. The proposal to hold a convention of the supporters of Breckenridge while that personage is bearing a sword against his country, strikes us as rather a bold one for this latitude, and in a loyal State. How much more loyal to the Union is this Breckenridge Convention to be than the outlaw, the cut-throat, the barn-burner? Is that body to be more loyal than Claib Jackson's Legislature at Neosho, or the loafers at any other rebel camp, North or South? We are to have these Breckenridge conventions here in our midst, and, perhaps Breckenridge himself will call in at some of them with that musket he got in exchange for his seat in the Senate. These men have all along invoked the success of the rebels; they have derided and opposed the Union; several of their fa.. .. have taken up arms in Confederate regiments, and now, under the name of supporting Breckenridge, and of course the army he is in, they call an organized Breckenridge meeting. This call is made early, and is intended to unite only the "destructive" element; compromise, or any dilution of treason, being just what they don't want. That convention is intended to consist exclusively of the sharp set, wire-edged, traitors, unalloyed by any mixture of conservative men, timid men, or honest men. It is designed to be a Breckenridge convention, and will be worthy of the name. Does this spawn of an irregular faction, this bolting Breckenridge committee assume to call a convention of the *democracy* of Oregon? If the democracy of the nation name a candidate for the Presidency in 1864, does anybody suppose that he will be nominated by a convention called by the "national" Breckenridge committee, of which Hd Stevens is Chairman? Does any one suppose that the loyal democracy will respond to such a call? *More than half the members of that committee are in open rebellion and more than half the voters they represented* (those of the seceded States) *are with them.* And yet, the Oregon branch of this abominable, piratical and traitorous organization, whose candidate, leaders, and rank and file are in the rebel army, have the impudence to call a "democratic convention," and ask democrats who are not traitors to act and vote with them. That Oregon Breckenridge committee, of which the absconded Brock was chairman, has no more right to call a convention of the *democracy* of Oregon than the republican committee. The democracy supported the democratic candidate, Douglas—Breckenridge, beside being a traitor was a bolter. If his committee and deciples in Oregon wish to call a convention, the place to do it is where Breckenridge is, in Dixie.—*Statesman.*

WE learn that parties from Victoria have contracted with the steamer "Jonathan," for a bonus of $4,000 per month, for six months, to run direct from San Francisco to Victoria and not touch at Portland. In less than three months she will find inducements to break that contract without Portland giving her one cent bonus. Mark the prediction!—*Times.*

WHO WOULD BE THE GREATEST LOSERS IN A WAR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES?—The French press is perfectly correct in saying that no Englishman would willingly choose the present moment to inaugurate a war with America. In fact, it would require a provocation considerably beyond the common range of events to make such a war go down with Britain, for, say what you will of John Bull, his instinctive love of fair play makes him recoil from a quarrel with a country already so involved as the North; and if Mr Seward is as calculating and unprincipled as his enemies say he is, he probably reckons on the comparative impunity his misfortunes give him. It is a dangerous game to play, and every American not blinded by passion or prejudice must see this, if he fairly allows himself to calculate the odds. Let it be assumed, for instance, that it is true, as is often stated, that Northern politicians count on a war with Britain as a means to end the secession by driving the South into united action in defense of the country. But what if the South should not join the North against a foreign enemy? There certainly seems but little encouragement to that notion in the present aspect of affairs. Might not Britain if driven to hostilities, make common cause with the South by acknowledging its nationality, and thereby secure its co-operation? So far as its trade is concerned, Britain has but little to lose by a war with the North. Already we suffer as much as we would be likely to do in a state of actual war, for our trade with the South is at an end, and the trade with the North has fallen 60 per cent., at least, with small prospect of improving so long as the Morrill tariff continues in force. In the event of the war, and of the South refusing to act with the Federal Government—as it is almost certain it would—the great maratime force could without much difficulty end the blockade and re-open the cotton trade.

I am only giving you arguments that are patent enough, though they have not been hinted at by any but the Tory writers of great Britain, for as I have already said, such a war is to the last degree repugnant to the common feeling of England, and it is therefore with deep regret, not unmixed with astonishment, that Englishmen note the angry tone of a large section of the Northern press and politicians toward this country. Britain is just about as likely to carry fire and sword unprovokingly among its own subjects in Canada at present, as to invade the United States; and as every well informed American knows, such an invasion would be profitless in the last degree for Britain, and contrary to all her precedents and principles, at least to all of modern date, he may calculate for himself the precise value of Mr. Seward,s proposal for a large outlay on what seems to thinking men on this side of the Atlantic a very needless and very useless preparation against fancied enemies.

LIEUT. COL. WISTAR, of the California Regiment, who behaved so gallantly at Bull's Bluff, has returned to Philadelphia. His surgeon believes that he will recover from his wounds with but the loss of a limb. His report will be made out as soon as his health permits. Col. Wistar was a personal friend of the lamented Col. Baker, was with him in California, and joined him in Philadelphia to raise the regiment of which he is the Lieut. Colonel commanding. The death of Baker is peculiarly distressing to him, and the more because he is forced to the conclusion that that gallant officer, in his praiseworthy desire to conquer the enemies of his country, exceeded the orders of his commanding General. All deplore, with Col. Wistar, the sad loss of the patriot soldier and statesman, and no word of reproach is called for against the brave officer, who backed his judgment by his life. But justice to the living demands the unbiased relation of facts.

IT is rumord that the Administration will propose to Congress the adoption of a new fiscal system, whereby the independent treasury system will be substantially abandoned, and a national paper currency, founded upon the credit of the Government, be created. Treasury notes, payable to bearer, of the denomination of five dollars and upwards, will probably become a substitute for local bank paper.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The National loan according to San Francisco papers, is as follows: In San Francisco, a little less than $300,000; in Sacramento, a little over $80,000.

FROM our own observations, when in the mines and from what we have since learned, we are fully of the belief that not less than three millions of dollars in gold dust was extracted from the Nez Perces and Salmon mines, between the 1st day of June and the last day of December, 1861, and this was done by the actual personal labor of less than 2000 miners, and whose average time at work on their claims in mining would not exceed three months.—*Times.*

NOT less than five thousand persons are now enjoying the advantages of the evening schools in New York city.

SUNDAY and day schools have been opened among the "contraband" fugitives at Fortress Monroe. They discover a very great thirst for knowledge.

INCREASE.—The taxable property in the State of New York, alone, in one year's time, has increased over twenty-four millions of dollars. This fact shows how the loyal States are being impoverished by this "unnatural warfare" between brothers.

HON. JOHN WORK, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, died lately. The entered the service of the Company in 1814.

IT is conferring a kindness to deny at once a favor which you intend to refuse at last.

PARTING OF SCOTT AND MCCLELLAN.—When Gen. Scott left Washington for New York, where he was received with much honor, the following scene occured at the cars:

Gen. McClellan, at the head of his staff proceeded to an inner room occupied by Gen. Scott and, removing his hat from his head, bowed before the veteran chief whom he had just succeeded. Gen. Scott, sitting, from inability to rise, extended his hand to his successor, and they talked for some minutes with hands clasped. In this position, Gen. Scott, drawing McClellan nearer to him, said: "General do not allow yourself to be embarrassed by men who do not comprehend this great question. Carry out your own ideas, act on your own judgment, and you will conquer, and the Government will be vindicated. God bless you." The young chieftain's only reply was: "I thank you, General, and I will not forget your counsel. May you be restored to health, and live to see your prophecy fulfilled. God bless you. Farewell."

THE way our naval officers on board of the blockading squadron receive news from New Orleans is thus referred to in a communication from one of the vessels off that port: "The officers and crew of the blockading squadron wish to thank their friends in New Orleans, and on the Mississippi, for the news sent to them in bottles, sealed and floated down the river, and can best do so through the New York *Herald*, which is so much read everywhere. Now that we know the bottles are coming, we are constantly on the lookout for them. They bring us late and welcome news. Light bottles are the best, such as claret, hock or champagne, which may be filled with slips from newspapers and letters, and if properly sealed, they reach us safe and dry. We would ask all our Union friends in New Orleans, Cairo, and in Commodore Foote's squadron, to send us news in bottles, floated down the river, and we may, at times, co-operate with them in giving 'fire to fire eaters,' those unfortunates of the South,' who suffered so much from our oppressive Government.'"

NEGRO REGIMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The negro regiment in Virginia is thus described by the Washington *Republican:* "We learn by a gentleman direct from the upper Potomac, that Gen. Jackson is now at Winchester, Virginia, in command of a regiment of negroes; that they are fully armed and equipped, and are being thoroughly drilled. This information comes to us from a source entitled to credit, and from recent developments in other slave States, we apprehend that arming the negroes against us is now the settled policy of the rebels. From the first these men have been used for the benefit of the rebel army, either in building its fortifications, supplying it with the means of sustenance, in working their guns, or doing the drudgery of the camp, and now, when they can be of more service under arms, they are enrolled into regiments, to become a part of their fighting element."

NEGRO CONDUCT AT BEAUFORT.—The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer engaged in the bombardment of Port Royal: "Our success has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild, and are plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force, and shooting them down, but they still come to the gunboats. The moment Gen. Drayton took to his horse in the panic of the 7th, his 200 servants went directly to the Wabash. This is worthy of notice as putting down the nonsense that the slaves are ready to figth for their masters. They surrounded Capt. Ammen in crowds at Beaufort, and one of them called out in the joy of his heart, 'I didn't think you could do it, massa.'"

THE Richmond *Whig* says that the Confederate arm in Virginia is recognized. The State is constituted a department, comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley and Aquai, under the chief command of Gen. Johnson. Gen. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac; Gen. Thomas Jackson that of the Valley, and Gen. Holmes, Aquai. The army of the Potomac comprises four divisions; the first, including the Valley, under Gen. Dorn; second, G. W. Smith; third, Gen. Longstreet; fourth, Gen. Kirby Smith.

ONE LEG MORE FOR HIS COUNTRY.—During the recent visit of Secretary Cameron to New York, a member of the 79th Regiment, who was in the battle of Bull Run, and near Col. Cameron when he fell, called upon the Secretary. He had been severely wounded, taken prisoner, carried to Richmond, and there suffered an amputation of one of his legs. He came hobbling into the Secretary's room on crutches, and begged to be permitted to go to war again, saying that he thought he could still be of service to the country, even on crutches. Mr. Cameron did not question his capacity, but told him the first preliminary was to get a mate to his remaining extremity. The man said he couldn't afford that, and insisted on the validity of crutches. Mr. Cameron then told him to go to a limb seller's and buy the best leg he could find, and send the bill to him. The wounded soldier went his way rejoicing.

WE learn from the Denver papers that the Legislature of Colorado Territory has passed a bill locating the Capital of the Territory at Colorado city. The Governer has not yet approved the bill.

CHANCE FOR A DIVIDEND.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says the heavy growth of grass in some of the streets of that city "would pay the mower for his trouble." As the creditors of New Orleans have not been paid a red for six months, we advise them to raise the wind as the owners of a New Jersey canal did. The only dividend they ever made, was when they mowed the tow-path and divided the hay.

A Happy New Year!

Friendly Greeting to

Old Friends and Patrons!

READ, HEED, AND REFLECT!

The commencement of the New Year, 1862, is the accepted and appropriate time for me to say to all whom it may concern

MY BOOKS MUST BE SETTLED UP.

And having waited on my patrons for years, shall expect them to come forward at once and settle either by

CASH PRODUCE STOCK OR NOTE.

I will receive in payment of old accounts or for goods (of which I have a full assortment at the old stand) all kinds of produce, such as

Wheat, Oats,
Butter, Eggs,
Hides of all kinds,
Steers of all ages,
Work Oxen,
Horses, Mules, etc., etc.

N. B.—I wish it distinctly understood that I do not wish to credit out any more goods, therefore I shall expect the produce or stock to be delivered before or at the time the goods are taken from the store.

All accounts must be settled by the first of March next, as we may want to leave for the Carriboo, or, if we do not you may, and I want all of our accounts settled before we part. To those having accounts standing from the years '59 and '60 unless such accounts be speedily settled by note or otherwise, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. J. L. BRUMLEY.

Eugene City, Oregon, January 1, 1862. 2tf

H. H. Bancroft & Co.'s Book List.

HAND-BOOK ALMANAC, 1862, an official Register and Year Book of facts for the Pacific States.
Major General Halleck's Laws of War.
The Southern Rebellion, Part 2.
National Hymns, by Richard Grant White.
Rebellion Record, Volume I. and Part 7.
Army Regulations, Revised 1861.
Men-of-War Regulations.
Lady Maud, by Pearce Egan.
Anderson's Okavango River.
East Lynne, or the Earl's Daughter.
Cecil Dreeme, by Theodore Winthrop.
Ida Pfeiffer's Last Travels.
Eugene Grandet, by Balzac.
Essays, by George Brimley.
The Cloyster and the Hearth, by Charles Reade.
Diaries, 1862.
Gift Books, a great and extensive variety.
Edwin of Deira, a Poem by Alexander Smith.
Recreations of a Country Parson.
Life in the South Pacific.
[illegible] on the Moor.
Orphan's Prophecy, by Mrs. Southworth.
Dr. Russell's Civil War in America.
Vol. 24 Howard's U. S. Supreme Court Reports.
Vol. 33 Barbour's N. Y. Supreme Court Reports.
Upton's Maratime Warfare and Prize Law.
Spots on the Sun.
Faraday's Chemistry of a Candle.
Halleck's International Law and Laws of War.
Belknap's Probate Law.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
4tf San Francisco, Cal.

SCOVILL'S

SARSAPARILLA,

—AND—

STILLINGIA

—OR—

Blood & Liver Syrup.

It is highly recommended by physicians to cure the following diseases, having their origin in a disordered state of the blood.

Scrofula, Titter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Canker, Ulcerations and Enlargement of the Joints, Cancerous Tumors, Erysipelas, King's Evil, St. Anthony's Fire, White Swellings, Obstinate Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Rheumatism, Blotches, Pustules, Dyspepsia, etc.; Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections are cured; Chlorosis or obstructions in Females, Leucorrhea or Whites, are relieved by the use of this very valuable MEDICINE.

The medical properties of Sarsaparilla in conjunction with Stillingia are well known by all medical men to be the best compound yet discovered to cleanse and purify the blood, and eradicate all humors from the system.

We have given the recipe to most physicians in the country, that they may know what they are using; and will continue to send it by mail to those desirous of knowing the ingredients entering into its composition, that they may prescribe it in their practice.

This preparation stands at the head of the list of remedies for curing all diseases arising from impurities in the blood or diseased matter lurking in the system.

Thousands who have used the Stillingia and Sarsaparilla will testify to its remarkable effect in removing all impurities from their blood, giving tone and vigor to the whole human frame, and restoring a healthy action to all the functions of the body.

The testimonials received in its favor from many members of the Medical Faculty would, were we to publish them, fill a large volume.

It is prepared under the supervision of one of the oldest and best practical chemists in the country, (MR. W. S. Merrill, Cincinnati,) so as to insure an uniformity of composition and purity in all the ingredients.

As a spring remedy, to purify and cleanse the blood, leaving it free from all humors and impurity, we assert with confidence, there is no better remedy.

Sold by all Druggists, and by

REDINGTON & CO., Agents,

409 and 411 Clay Street, San Francisco.

2—3m To whom all orders should be addressed.

NEW BUILDING.

BETTER FACILITIES, AND MORE ACCOMMODATIONS.

I would annonnce to the people of the Upper Willamette that I have moved into my new building on the corner of Oak and Ninth Streets, in front of the Court House, where I will be found ready and willing to meet all my old friends and patrons and a fair proportion of new ones. It will be my aim to keep a complete stock of

Staple Goods,

with as much

Fancy and Ornamental Stock

as the market may demand. Having formed business connections with extensive Business Houses in Portland and San Francisco, together with a TEAM which I keep constantly running during the summer months, I flatter myself that I can offer to my customers

INDUCEMENTS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE UPPER WILLAMETTE.

I have, at much expense, made extensive preparations for **Storage,** by which means I am enabled to receive and place in market any production of either FARMER or MECHANIC.

I will also receive and ship to any commercial point, Goods, Produce, or other wares, giving the parties advantage of other markets, and extensive business acquaintance.

A LARGE STOCK OF JAYNES'

AND OTHER

Patent Medicines.

To counteract, as far as possible, the hard times, I calculate to bring my busines to CASH AND READY PAY PRINCIPLES, making small profits and light charges.

Those who are weary and heavy laden (with gold dust) give me a call.

Eugene City, Jan. 1, 1862. 1tf A. S. McCLURE.

M. ROSENBLATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,

Mechanic's Tools, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.,

Announces to the public and patrons that he is still in the trade at the old and well known stand of S. ROSENBLATT & BROTHER; and selling goods at the **Lowest Prices,** for

CASH AND PRODUCE.

His stock is entirely new. Purchasers will find here every article usually kept in the stores of this city—new and well selected. Those wishing to buy are requested to call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place and that the stock is WHOLLY NEW, and will continually be replenished with fresh new goods of the *LATEST STYLES, PATTERNS AND VARIETIES.*

1tf

Saddlery! Saddlery!!

A LARGE LOT OF EVERY DESCRIPtion of **Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Pack-saddles, etc., etc.,** at

SAM. COX'S Old Stand,

Where we will been hand (I aint going to Salmon) to make any kind of work, in our line, to order.

None but the Best Material used.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Sam. Cox's saddles and harness for durability are unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast. He uses none but the very best material, and puts them up in a workman-like manner. His collars have been known to cure the most obstinate cases of pole-evil by one week's use.—*Epluribus Unum.*

Sam. Cox's renowned Saddles and the Salmon River mines are the greatest blessings of the age.—*Artemus Ward.*

F. DUDLEY.

(SUCCESSOR TO P. W. JOHNSON POST OFFICE BUILDING,)

DEALER IN

BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Keeping constantly on hand all the

SCHOOL BOOKS

in use in Oregon, and an immense variety of standard

Miscellaneous Books.

—ALSO—

Paper of all kinds—Cap, Legal, Letter, Note, Printing, etc.; Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Blank Books—every variety, Slates of all qualities and sizes, all first quality and cheap.