THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I. EUGENE CITY, OREGON, MARCH 29, 1862. NO. 12.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

Published every Saturday by

H. SHAW & CO.

Terms of Subscription.

The REPUBLICAN will be published at $2 50 a year in advance; $3 00 if paid at the end of six months; or $4 00 at the close of the year. One dollar additional will be charged for each year payment is neglected.

☞ No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Rates of Advertising.

One square (ten lines or less) one month,	$3 00
Each additional insertion,	50
Business Cards, one square or less, one year,	12 00
" " " six months,	8 00
Four squares and upwards, one year, per square,	10 00
" " " six months, per square,	7 00
" " " three months, "	5 00
Administrator's Notices, and all advertisements relating to estates of deceased persons, which have to be sworn to, one square, four insertions,	5 00

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.

MY LOVER.

He came one night, and in his flashing eye,
And on his lofty brow, I plainly read
A stern resolve enthroned, serene and high—
I own I saw it there with secret dread!

He said that night some burning, truthful words,
Spoke of our country's wrongs, disgrace and shame;
My heart grew heavy as the tale I heard,
And saw the blight cast on the nation's fame!

Awhile he spoke in gentler tones to me,
Saying that in all lives some sorrow falls,
Desire and duty cannot oft agree,
And then he only said—"our country calls."

"And thou," I said, "another love hast found,
Hast let another love my love eclipse!"
Then sudden, round me close his arms he wound,
And hushed with kisses my upbraiding lips!

"Let others take the field! let others go!
Not thou, I cannot give thee up!" I cried;
Then in his ear I whispered soft and low—
"Which wilt thou choose—thy country or thy bride?"

"Who wilt thou send?" he said; "thy father old,
Within whose breast the fires of zeal yet glow?
Can he endure the drenching storm, the cold,
The march, and battles?" and I answered, "No."

"Thou hast a brother, who with eager heart,
And bounding pulses longs to meet the foe;
Can he, a boy, act well a soldier's part—
Young, rash, impatient?" and I answered, "No."

"Thou hast a friend, who loves thee more than life,
Next to his country; who, with strength nutried,
Would do his duty in this time of strife,
Held back by ties that bind him to thy side!

"Be strong, be brave; dispel unworthy fears;
Act thou the better part, and bid him go:
Shall it be said in all the coming years,
He looked on idly?" and I answered, "No."

And so he went! We parted 'neath the stars,
While the old moon uprose the eastern sky,
And faded slowly in the crimson bars
That plainly told the hour of dawn was nigh!

Three moons have faded since that parting night;
I daily pray that God will aid the free,
Will crush the wrong, give victory to the right,
And send my dear friend safely back to me!

—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

FROM THE SALMON MINES.

Mr. Hulings Miller, of this place, has just received a letter from his son in the Salmon mines, dated Feb. 7, from which he kindly permits us to make the following extracts:

The body of the diggings, as far as positively known, is about eight miles square, in a country of very low hills, principally of ravines and gulches, through which run Pillow Creek, Sand and Meadow Creek. I am satisfied that there are good diggings both north and south of here. P. W. Johnson has taken some care to ascertain the average yield of some of the principal creeks and gulches, as follows: Baboon gulch, to the rocker per day, two hands, $200 to $250; Nason's gulch, $175 to $200; Smith's gulch, $50 $100; Smith's flat, $50 to $100; Miller's creek $150 to $200; Sand creek, $40 to $80; Dragon gulch, $50 to $75. The amount of gold already taken out of these diggings is estimated to be over a ton. I have known several men to take out fifty pounds each, and others have done still better. The depth of the digings is from one to ten feet to the bed rock. The last work that was done on the Wilson claim, on summit flat, they took out seventeen pounds; but all who come to the mines do not make such strikes as this. There have been no great strikes made for some time, owing to the severe weather, on the 30th ult, the spirit thermometer sinking to 39 degrees below zero. The snow on the ground now is over five feet deep, there has been 20 feet by the gage. We can only travel on snow shoes where the path is not broken, which is rather a novel way of locomotion to the inexperienced. There was not a day in January that the snow thawed. The snow is off the ground down on the river, about eight miles from here, where it is several thousand feet lower than here. We have had but one very slight shower of rain since I came here, it was about the time of your great flood. There is now estimated to be about 2,000 men in these diggings, and rich as the mines are some of them are destitute. Wages are $10 per day. Flour is from 80 cents to $1 per pound; bacon, $1 25 per pound; sugar, $1 50 and in fact none in the market now; beans $1 25; dried apples, $1 25. For a common sheet iron kettle we paid $20. No tools in the market. No pack train has been across the mountain for over three weeks. There is a very good road blazed out over which wagons will come into the diggings in the summer season.

FROM ORO FINO.

Mr. Wm. Atlee of Tracy & Co., at Oro Fino, writes Jan. 27th as follows to the *Times*:

I send an Express this morning by a good stout fellow from North Switzerland who is known among us as the *Snow Horse*. He takes it to Lewiston, and will return with whatever Express may have accumulated for us at that point.

The river is no doubt frozen up clear through to Portland, judging from the extreme cold weather which will cut off all communication for four or six weeks.

We have now had probably some seven feet of snow in all. There is about four and a half feet now lying on the ground, the remainder having disappeared by thawing and settling down. I think it impossible for an animal to get here now, in consequence of the snow, the elasticity of which having been destroyed by the recent rains and thawing weather, making it like honey comb, easy to break through.

I shall make an effort to have it cleared or cut out by raising a subscription for the purpose, before the boys are prepared to come through again.

On the 15th and 17th last, we had the coldest weather of the season. The mercury stood at from 26th to 30 degrees below zero.

A few days after this excessive cold snap, it commenced raising and continued to raise steadily for nearly three days.

It is feared that several persons have frozen to death, during the cold snap, who left here for Salmon a few days previous. It is reported that cattle which were fed plentifully on the evening previous at Lewiston, were found frozen stiff the next morning. The mercury then stood 32 below zero. The last previous express I despatched on the 6th of January. Yours truly,

WM. A. ATLEE.

Miner's Meeting in the Salmon River Mines

At a meeting of the miners of Salmon River Mines, held on January 12th 1862, the following laws were passed:

Preamble:—These mines, known as Salmon River mines, situated between the head waters of Slate Creek and Meadow Creek—tributaries of Salmon River—shall be divided into the following districts, namely:

Miller's Creek and tributaries shall constitute the first district.

Summit Flat and tributaries shall constitute the second district.

Smiths Gulch, Pioneer Gulch, Vashe's Gulch, with their tributaries, shall constitute the third district.

Sand Creek, Haley's Creek, and their tributaries, shall constitute the fourth district, and shall be governed by the following laws.

Article 1st. Each person mining in these mines, shall be entitled to hold by location one hill, one gulch, and one creek claim.

Article 2d. Any person or persons discovering a Quartz ledge or lode, shall be entitled to one claim each by location, and one by right of discovery.

Art. 3. Hill claims shall be one hundred feet front, running back to the center of the hill. Gulch and creek claims shall be one hundred and fifty feet in length, running up and down the gulch or creek, and two hundred feet wide; measuring from the center of the gulch or creek one hundred feet each way.

Art. 4. Quartz claims shall consist of two hundred feet each on the ledge or lode, with all its width, depth and angles.

Art. 5. All claims through which twenty inches of water runs at the lowest stage, shall be considered creek claims; but this article shall not be so construed as to conflict with creek claims located previous to this date.

Art. 6. All persons locating claims, who do not enter upon and work the same, shall have them recorded within three days from date of such location.

Art. 7. All persons holding mining claims in the districts herein defined, shall be required to do one day's labor in ten on such claim or claims, until the first day of March next, and from the first day of March, one day's labor in seven.

Art. 8. Each claim or claims shall be entitled to a drain-race through any adjoining claim or claims.

Art. 9. All controversies between miners in relation to mining claims, shall be settled on the claims disputed, by a meeting of the miners of their respective district, or by arbitration.

Art. 10. All controversies between miners not included in the districts herein described, shall be settled by a meeting of the miners in the adjacent district, in connection with themselves, or by arbitration.

Art. 11. The Recorder shall be allowed the sum of two dollars for recording each claim, and the book of records shall always be open for the inspection of the public. Each district shall elect their own Recorder whose duty it shall be to keep a legible book of records and general mining laws of the district.

Art. 12. All persons not engaged in mining, shall not have a voice in determining controversies between conflicting claimants in relation to mining claims in any of the districts herein defined.

Art. 13. All laws, rules and regulations, heretofore adopted for the protection of miners and their mining interests, in the mines herein described, are hereby repealed.

Art. 14. These laws shall take effect and be in force from and after their passage.

DR. KINSEY, Pres't.

A. J. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Appended to the laws recently passed in Salmon, and sent to the Washington *Statesman*, is the following note by the Secretary:

The publication of these laws is intended for the benefit of persons who come into the mines after their passage. The laws heretofore in force were considered very objectionable by many, and were disregarded; and in many cases, persons who had located claims and were working them under the old laws, had their rights trampled on. Hence the reason of the passage of new laws. The miners are determined to enforce these laws at all hazards. The old laws contain an article prohibiting any person from purchasing more than two claims, but this has wisely been repealed. Now a man is allowed to buy and hold all the claims he buys, provided he pays for them.

[From the REPUBLICAN-EXTRA of the 24th.]

EASTERN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON.

News from the East up to the 15th inst.

MANASSAS IN POSSESSION OF THE UNION FORCES!

GREAT VICTORY IN ARKANSAS!!!

UNION FORCES VICTORIOUS.

1,500 Prisoners Taken.

FORWARD MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

UNION ELEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Rebeldom Greatly Alarmed.

From the Daily *Times* we get the following cheering news:

Fortress Monroe, March 8.—A flag of truce from Norfolk represents great excitement in that city. The hotels are swarming with officers from the Gulf States. The Virginia troops have been sent away. The people have decided on the destruction of the city in case of an attack.

A dispatch from the Atlanta says that the Federals are in possession of Murfreesboro. Johnson retreated to Decatur, Ala.

Leesburg has been occupied by the Federal troops, and Crocket taken. This raises the quasi blockade of the Potomac.

The Merrimac attacks the Cumberland at Newport News, sinks the former and captures the latter, and was afterward disabled by the Monitor.

St. Louis, March 10.—After three days hard fighting, at Sugar Creek, near Bentonville, Benton county, Arkansas, General Curtis gained a signal victory over the rebel forces under Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh.

The rebels broke, leaving arms, provisions, etc., behind; but a large cavalry force was pursuing the flying enemy, many of whom would necessarily be captured. The remnant of the scattered army pushed toward the Boston Mountains.

McCulloch and McIntosh (rebels) have been mortally wounded, and General McRae was taken prisoner. The rebels were completely routed.

Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1,000 killed—Rebel loss not known; supposed to be 2,000 or 3,000. Probably 1,500 prisoners were taken. More are constantly being brought in. Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated northward, then took an eastern direction—Col. Jeff C. Davis after him. The rebels had in their army 2,000 Indians, supposed to be under the command of Col. McIntosh. Federal soldiers were found scalped and otherwise mutilated by these savages. On the morning of the 9th Van Dorn sent a flag of truce with the request that he be allowed to collect the officers and men who fell in the engagement of the 8th. Gen. Curtis gave his consent, and added his regret that such things occurred on the field, contrary to civilized warfare, (many Federals having been tomahawked and scalped,) and expressed the hope that this important struggle will not degenerate into a savage warfare.

Washington, March 11.—The emancipation resolution recommended by the President passed the House to-day, 88 to 31.

The case of Powell was taken up. He spoke at length in his own defense. He was followed by Messrs Wilkinson, Trumbull, and Ten Eyck. The vote was then taken. Expulsion resolution rejected—12 ayes, 28 noes.

Gen. McClellan's head quarters are now at Fairfax.

The troops at Fort Pickens were all well.

The rebels have evacuated Aquia creek.

Bull run is being repaired and the railroad to Manassas will soon be in running order.

A battle had been fought near Fort Craig on the Rio Grande, between Texas rebels and Union forces, in which the rebels were routed with much loss.

Bragg had arrived from Pensacola before Norfolk with 7,000 troops.

St. Louis, March 11.—The special dispatches to the Missouri *Democrat* state that two gentlemen who left New Orleans on the 20th Feb. say that great distress prevailed there. All the water approaches on the South are well garded. On the North, fortified columns run back to Carrollton. The only persons in the city not alisted are Germans and Jews. The city is full of secret societies and Union Clubs. It is believed that no less than 12,000 belong to these clubs.

The condition of things is no better at Memphis. The *Appeal* advocates the burning of the city as a last resort in case of an attack.

St. Louis, March 12.—The rebels have sustained a complete rout at Manassas, abandoning their guns, ammunition, etc., to the army under Gen. McClellan.

Centerville—This stronghold of the rebels presents a scene of desolation rarely witnessed. The rebels commenced evacuating the place on Saturday last, and continued till Sunday night. They then blew up the bridges and tore up the railroad track, burned their tents, forage and provisions; in fact destroyed everything they could not remove. Most of the canon have been taken away; those remaining are of inferior quality, but all the works are splendid. The fortifications are of the most formidable strength, covering the hills near Centerville, and some two or three miles behind each other, a proper distance; so that if one were taken it could be necessary to take the next. The fortifications at Manassas seem to be the same as at the time of the battle of Bull Run.

Philadelphia, March 14.—A special dispatch to the *North American* reports that Beauregard has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, and that the evacuation of Manassas was at his suggestion. It is further stated that a dispatch to the Richmond *Dispatch* and *Enquirer* says that the Hampton Legion left Fredericksburg on the 11th, bound South. The lines on the Reppahannock had been burned and abandoned by the rebels.

Geo. McClellan addressed the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac on the 14th. For a long time he had them inactive, in order that they might be disciplined, armed and instructed. He held them back in order that he might give the death-blow to the rebellion. Their patience, and confidence in their General were worth a dozen victories. Inaction had passed, and he would now bring them face to face with the rebels.

Relations between the United States and foreign powers are now said to be entirely free from apprehension of any disturbance whatever. The tone of all correspondence is considered conciliatory. The British as well as the French Ministry are evidently gaining strength with their people by discountenancing sympathy with Secessionists.

New York, March 14.—London letters of March 1st to commercial business houses say, on the whole, there is observed quite an impression in England that the struggle will be terminated this spring. American securities are consequently buoyant.

The *Dispatch* calls attention to mysterious placards indicating Union conspirators at work. Summary measures to check the progress of treason, and the arrest and execution of the conspirators are urged.

Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox arrived at Richmond, and it is thought they will be held as hostages for Buckner and Tilghman. There was a great panic at Richmond, caused by the recent defeats. The leading traitors exhibit the greatest trepidation.

John Minor Botts, and twenty other citizen of wealth, character and position, have been arrested and thrown into prison for manifesting Union proclivities.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Richmond and the adjoining counties for ten miles around.

The Senate of Kentucky has passed a bill, 19 to 4, which provides that any citizen who joins the rebel cause, or continues in it after the passage of the act, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, except by special act of the Legislature.

A private letter from New Orleans says, there is no doubt on the approach of the Federals the city will be surrendered without fighting.

An arrival from the West that since Price's flight affairs on the Oswego have become generally quiet, the secessionists abandoning and declining the cause, and desiring to be allowed to live in peace. Many are anxious to take the oath of allegiance. Loyalists who have suffered violence and persecution at their, are not willing to allow it, preferring to reserve the question of their future treatment.

Jeff Davis, in his message to the Confederate Congress says the Government has no floating debt; that the total expenditures for the year, in round numbers, amount to one hundred and seveny millions.

Yancey in disguise had sailed for the South.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from President Lincoln, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for the co-operation with any State for the abolition of slavery, with pecuniary compensation. The President proposes this as an initiative step, predicating important practical results therefrom. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The people of the South are warmly urging and demanding that Jeff Davis take the field in person.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 3d acknowledges that the officers add men of the Federal army deport themselves towards the citizens in a most unexceptionable manner.

Special dispatches to the New York papers contain the following statement concerning the disposition of the rebel forces opposed to the Union army of the Potomac. They were perfectly accurate four days ago. Changes have probably occurred since then; the main facts, however, must correspond with the figures. At Centreville, which is now the rebel strong point there are 50,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, 120 pieces of cannon behind batteries. Along the Potomac are 12,000 to 15,000. At Green Springs, between Leesburg and Centreville, there are three regiments of infantry with a squadron of cavalry. At Leesburg, three regiments of infantry, battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry; and at Britonville, 10 miles south of Manassas, 35,000 men. These forces do not include any part of Jackson's army, against which Banks is operating. All the troops of South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana were sent away within the last two or three weeks, whose term had expired. Very few whose term of service expired were re-enlisted.

Special dispatches to the New York papers state that the rebel Congress unanimously adopted resolutions, declaring the unalterable determination of the Confederate States to suffer all calamities, and never again publicly affiliate with the people guilty of the invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens. Mr. Faulkner, in a letter published, denies making the Union speech at Martinsburg.

The following confirmations were made in the Senate: J. R. Meeker, Surveyor of Customs; C. A. Hale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory; A. S. Stout, Attorney General, and G. L. Gibbs, Marshal of Utah; Edward Shattuck, Attorney General for Oregon; W. W. Watson, Marshal of Nevada.

General Wright received a dispatch from Washington on the 10th inst., informing him of the advance of the army on the Potomac. Gen. McClellan had turned over the command to Mr. Stanton, and the army in Virginia had been divided into three commands. One division, under McClellan, was to advance on Manassas and Richmond. General Fremont was to act in the mountains of Virginia, and the third division was to advance for the coast.

A RUINED CITY.

Memphis a year ago was the second cotton mart of the South. In the year ending September 1, 1860, it shipped 400,000 bales. Three great systems of railroads centered there: the Memphis and New Orleans, the Memphis and Charleston, (which has lately suffered somewhat in its bridges at the hands of the Union men of Northern Alabama,) and the Memphis and Ohio, which is no longer of much use to the insane city. Early in the course of the rebellion Memphis took its stand with the insurgents. The citizens held an enthusiastic meeting to rejoice over the secession of South Carolina on the 20th of December. Nine days afterward they held a "Union meeting," which is scarcely less objectionable—passing resolutions against coercion, favoring a Convention of Southern States to demand their rights, and if those rights were refused to take action instantly for seceding. On the 29th of April they did a thing that has made their name ever since rankly offensive to every loyal sense. In the city is one solitary square and in that square stands a statue of Jackson, on which is inscribed the immortal legend. "The Union must and shall be preserved." By the side of this statue a pit had been dug. Five hundred men approached the statue, the band playing the *dead march*, and behind them came eight pall bearers bearing the Union flag. With mock solemnity the Stars and Stripes were lowered into the pit and buried, and the five hundred returned, apparently thoughtless that the insult which they had offered to the mute statue of the Hero of New Orleans and to the flag of our country, must be avenged before a twelve-month had come round.

From that day Memphis has been a decaying city. The forty steamboats that had brought trade to her merchants and passengers to her hotels are rotting at the foot of the bluff on which the city is built. Her commerce is a thing of the past.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

GAMBLER'S BALANCE SHEET.

The practice of gambling is resorted to by those who crave excitement, and have not within themselves the means of true enjoyment. Such seek pleasure in outward things and gambling and drinking are favorite resorts. Let all who are inclined to engage in gambling read the following which we clip from one of our exchanges:

You will gain, like Eve in eating the forbidden fruit, the knowledge of evil, and of evil only.

You will gain lewd, base and wicked companions, whose very presence is a curse.

You will gain the sad experience of being cheated, duped and robbed by those who laugh at you as a "green one," and who would take your life as readily as your purse.

You will gain habits of idleness and dissipation.

You will get a dislike for work and business. The innocent enjoyments of life will appear to you flat and stale. You will crave the excitement of the gambling saloon.

You will gain poverty. You will not be content to earn money honestly by work; and anything you may have will be greedily devoured by heartless sharks.

You will gain distress of body and anguish of mind. You will be reduced to bankruptcy of character and mind, of estate, of hopes and of prospects. Beggary and want will stare you in the face. Remorse will eat you up.

You will lose all feeling. Nothing so hardens the heart as the vice of gambling. A young man in New York not many years ago, played cards on his brothers coffin. While our redeemer was dying for our sins, soldiers were gambling for his clothes at the foot of the cross.

You will lose your love of truth.

You will lose your self-respect. You will become in your own estimation a villain.

You will lose your character. You will be known and spoken of as a gambler, a blackleg, a vagabond. Your friends will disown you. Your mother will be ashamed of you. Your sisters will blush when your name is mentioned in their presence. You will lose your happiness. A bad conscience will banish peace from your breast.

LOSSES BY FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Bulletin* considers that the estimates made by the Legislature upon the losses sustained from the floods in this State are quite too high. After making some statements which must be regarded as correct in the main, the conclusion arrived at is that the loss of property is but $3,250,000, but supposing it to be $5,000,000—a very large estimate in our own opinion—the proportion of that sum to the assessed value of the State—$147,000,000,—is really trifling and affords an argument against the issuance of State bonds for California's proportion of the War Tax, or rather destroys an argument against the levying of that tax directly. The revenue arising from the taxation of the lost property would be but $30,000, several thousand dollars less than is annually paid into the State Treasury by Yuba county alone. While in favor of standing up to the duty of paying taxes as we go, and leaving no debts for posterity, we apprehend that the burden of taxation this year will be felt more on account of the interruption and diminution of business and trade rather than in consequence of direct losses sustained from the floods.—*Marysville Appeal.*