H. R. Kincaid
compliments to

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

HURRAH FOR SALMON!

BY MAX IRWIN.

I looked to the north and I looked to the south,
And I saw the children of mammon;
With boots run down and down in the mouth,
They were on their way up to Salmon.

CHORUS.

Then save your money, boys, to pay your way thro'—
Two to one on Salmon against Carriboo;
Don't be hasty and get into a fever,
For you'll all make a fortune up at Salmon river.

We left Calafornia with a hundred pound pack,
Well provided against famine;
We took a drink of vinegar and started on the track,
For it's a hard road to travel up to salmon.

We traveled through Rogue river without any treat
Till we got to the Canyonville fountain,
Then the Umpqua county stuck to our feet,
But we left it on the Calapooia mountain.

At camp that night we all climed a tree
To look for the land of promise,
But away to the north as far as we could see,
There was nothing but the river Long Thomas.

The Long Tom country is the best ever found,
For frogs and young alligators;
After the hogs have rooted up the ground,
The farmers plant their "potaters."

I asked a Longtomer to sell me a "hoss,"
And take his pay fiext summer;
He called me a Federal, and looking very cross,
Said "git you Californy bummer."

I told him then I was only in jest,
I didn't want to take his pony,
For he'd need his horse to pay the war tax,
And to carry the mail for Tony.

REBELLION REGISTRY.

We begin this week the publication of a series of data relating to the rebellion of the Southern States, which will be very convenient for our readers to refer to when they hear secession sympathizers blowing about "Lincoln's war," and "Lincoln's unconstitutional acts."

Nov. 10, 1860.—Bill introduced in the South Carolina Legislature to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers. James Chesnut, Senator from South Carolina, resigned. South Carolina Legislature ordered the election of a convention to consider the question of secession.

Nov. 10.—Senator Hammond of South Carolina resigned.

Nov. 14.—Alex. H. Stephens spoke at Milledgeville, Georgia, in opposition to secession, favored a State Convention.

Nov. 15.—Senator Tombs spoke for secession at Milledgeville, Georgia. Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, called an extra session of the Legislature. Senator Tombs spoke in opposition to Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Stephens in a few days gave in his adhesion to rebellion. Great public meeting at Mobile, and adoption of the famous Declaration of Causes for Secession.

Nov. 17.—Great secession meeting at Charleston.

Nov. 18.—Georgia Legislature voted $1,000,000 to arm the State, and ordered the election of a convention. Major Anderson ordered to Fort Moultrie, to relieve Col. Gardiner, ordered to Texas.

Nov. 19.—Gov Moore ordered an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature.

Nov. 20, 22, 23.—General bank suspensions in Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton and the Southern States.

Nov. 24.—Vigilance Associations organized by citizens of Lexington district, South Carolina. [This movement extended all over the South, and thousands of northern men and women were driven out of the country with threats, and often with personal violence.]

Nov. 29.—Vermont Legislature refuse, 125 to 58, to repeal the Personal Liberty bill. Mississippi Legislature voted to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slave-holding States.

Dec. 1.—Florida Legislature voted to elect a convention. Great secession meeting at Memphis.

Dec. 3.—A John Brown anniversary meeting in Boston broken up. Meeting of Congress; President Buchanan's message denied the right of secession; it was fiercely attacked by Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, and defended by Crittenden of Kentucky.

Dec. 4.—The President sent Mr. Trescott to South Carolina to ask postponement of action until Congress could decide upon remedies. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, made a disunion speech in the Senate, predicting the secession of five if not eight of the States before the 4th of March. Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, spoke for the Union and reproved Iverson.

Dec. 5.—Election for Delegates in South Carolina. All the candidates were immediate secessionists.

Dec. 6.—John Bell, of Tennessee, published a letter in favor of the Union. Democratic State Convention in Maryland. Resolutions passed deploring the hasty action of South Carolina. The Committee of Thirty-three announc'd by the Speaker; it was 16 Republicans and 17 Opposition.

Dec. 10.—Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned. Senator Clay, of Alabama, also resigned. Louisiana Legislature met in extra session, voted to elect a convention, and appropriated $500,000 to arm the State. General debate begun in Congress on the State of the nation. It very soon became apparent from speeches by Iverson, Wigfall and other southerners, that the secessionists did not want and wo'd not have any compromise.

Dec. 13.—Great Union demonstration in Philadelphia. Extra session of the Cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie; the President opposed it, and carried his point.

Dec. 14.—Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigned because the President would not send reinforcements South.

Dec. 17.—South Carolina convention assembled. Governor Pickens took ground for immediate secession. Speech of Senator Wade, foreshadowing the policy of the new administration.

Dec. 18.—The famous Crittenden compromise introduced. It was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36:30 deg.; prohibit slavery north and permit it south of that line; admit new States with or without slavery, as their constitutions provide; prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in States, and in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in Virginia or Maryland; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any State; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioner's fees in Fugitive Slave act, and to ask the repeal of Personal Liberty bills in the Northern States. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments to the Constitution, and if adopted never to be changed. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, went to Raleigh to pursuade the North Carolina Legislature to vote for secession.

Dec. 19.—Senator Johnson of Tennessee made a strong Union speech on Crittenden's bill. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, refused to receive the Mississippi commissioner; the commissioner addressed a secession meeting in Baltimore.

Dec. 20.—South Carolina Convention unanimously adopted a secession ordinance [for which see Tribune Almanac of 1861, p. 35], the news of which was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the Southern States. The Committee of Thirteen appointed in the Senate. Caleb Cushing reached Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Major Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the convention to respect the Federal laws. The convention refused to make any promises, and Mr. Cushing returned after a stay of five hours.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—Dear Sir: It is, I think, a service to the public to say a word in regard to the "institutions of learning" in Washington county, Oregon, chartered under the name of "Tualatin Academy and Pacific University." The Academy, as is usually the case with academies, and some so-called colleges, is dependent upon the tuition fees for support. It has had a reputation, for ten years past, of one of the best schools in the country.

The college has received an endowment from many friends of education in the East. During two years past President Marsh labored to secure this, with final success. This endowment of about $20,000, while it is not all, by any means, that a well furnished college needs, may yet be considered a guarantee to all friends of learning in Oregon, that the foundations of a genuine college are laid among us. While, as seen in the advertisement, it enables the instructors to do all that could be reasonably expected at present in the way of collegiate education; and from what is known of them, there can be no doubt that students will be faithfully taught in all the branches of a college course.

In order to secure a fund for the endowment of a professorship of chemistry, a limited number of scholarships are to be sold. Fathers who wish to secure an opportunity for the education of their sons, and any others desirous of helping along an institution that deserves well of the public, would act wisely in corresponding with President Marsh upon the subject. The readers of this are referred to President Marsh's advertisement in another column. Much might be said, did space permit, in regard to the aims and resources of this college. The people of New England take a laudable pride in their colleges, in Dartmouth, in Amherst, in Yale, in Cambridge, in Williams, and many others; and in this endowment of $20,000 for the Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon, procured by President Marsh with much labor and earnest devotion to the cause of education in Oregon, it is to be hoped we have the germ of an institution which shall become, at no very distant day, an object of our pride and admiration. B.

Eugene City, Oregon, March 28, 1862.

ANOTHER FUDGE.—The rebel Congress has passed a resolution that they will fight till they have lost the last man and expended the last Confederate bond. What they will do then, the report does not go on to state. They hung out a black flag at Fort Donelson, as a pledge that fighting was to be done there down to the "last man," but when we got down to about twenty thousand of that individual, a part of them surrendered unconditionally, and the balance took to the woods, carrying the "last man" with them, it is supposed. At any rate he was not discovered in the fort.—*Shasta Courier.*

The total amount of wheat and corn received in Chicago, in 1861 was equivalent to 51,027,000 bushels.

FALSEHOOD SILENCED.

The batteries of abuse which were opened upon the Administration at occasional intervals during the war, both by leading opposition orators and the corrupt presses in their employ, have been completely silenced by the straightforward proceedings of the young commander-in-chief, who has proved himself to be possessed of the quality, so rare in men of elevated rank, of listening patiently to the sarcasms and malicious insinuations of his foes. In all the operations of the campaign under his supervision, the most admirable consistency has been evinced, and plans have been carried toward their legitimate conclusion unflinchingly, unfalteringly. All the early clemency of the Government and its forbearance were thrown away; every overture which it went out of its way for the purpose of promoting conciliation and healing the breach between the two sections, were contemptuously rejected; the conquest of the North and the laying in ashes of its principal cities was threatened, and the most revolting attrocities perpetrated, not merely on prisoners, but on even the wounded on the field of battle. It became soon apparent that a vigorous prosecution of hostilities was the only feasable method of bringing the war to a close. Then, when under any but a most skilful government, it would have been too late to remedy the disasters which had already befallen the patriot cause, it was found that our armies and public bodies, the halls of legislation, the very circles of the most select society in the land, were still full of enemies to the Union, who by the aid of spies and mercenaries, contrived to make each project miscarry. An energetic series of measures was instituted, which effectually eradicated the treasonable element from all branches of the service, has convinced the world that at length the administration was in earnest. To a nervous and quick moving race like our own, the progress of the campaign seemed tedious and protracted, but now, looking back upon the few months that have elapsed since its commencement, we can only wonder that results so wonderful have been accomplished in so brief a space. We will venture the assertion that Napoleon, notwithstanding the enormous bodies of men whom his transcendent military genius enabled him to bring into the field at one time, never fought so hard a campaign, or which could have more severely taxed all the resources of which he was master. An army of more than half a million souls has been recruited, disciplined and moved into the field within less than a year; and although an empty treasury was the principal legacy left to the country by the preceding government, means were at once raised for the furnishing of military arms and supplies, and for the creation of a commissariat more extensive than the modern world has yet witnessed. Even the most rabid and rampant of the secession journals at length acknowledge the superiority of our armies and of the general plan of the war, and have fallen of late, into a sort of fashion of praising the management of the forces of the Union and decrying their own—which latter have been characterized by a masterly inactivity that has been highly favorable to the former. —*Herald & Mirror.*

English Opinion of Mason and Slidell.

The following is an article from the London *Times*, of Jan. 11:

A turn of the wheel which the American Cabinet has managed to make as sudden as possible, brings us a new question. The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late difficulty and cost us probably a million apiece, will soon be in one of our ports.

* * * * * * * * *

How, then are we to receive these illustrious visitors. Of course they will be stared at, and followed and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr Thomas Sayers cannot walk the street with a friend, or ask the Mayor for permission to put up a booth in a market place, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-vizaged, ill-favored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their two secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman Blondin, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace, if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But for the benefit of the discriminating, for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not wish to throw away its confidence and applause, we may as well observe that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American Lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of this country. They have done more than any other men to get up the insane prejudice against England which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lowest passions of humanity. A dilligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through their life-long hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. The nation under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now rescued them with all her might from the certainty of a dungeon and the chances of retaliatory murder, is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen. Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

IT is better to know what you don't want than to know what you do want.

COMPARATIVE UNION AND REBEL VICTORIES.—The United States, while getting in readiness to crush out rebellion, have achieved the following victories in 1861, giving the Confederates the battles of Wilson Creek, Belmont and Sumter:

June 2d, Phillippa; June 17th, Boonville; July 5th, Brier Forks (Sigel's victory); July 13th, Carrick's Ford; August 28th, Hatteras Forts; September 10th, rout of Floyd, Gauley's Bridge; October 5th, second defeat of rebels at Hatteras; October 8th, Santa Rosa Island; Oct. 11th repulse at Southwest Pass; Oct. 25th, charge of Fremont's guard; Oct. 27th, Romney (Kelley wounded); Nov. 7th, Port Royal; Dec. 13th, Camp Alleghany, Va.; Dec. 18th, 1,300 rebels captured by Pope in Missouri; Dec. 18th, Dranesville.

In 1862 the Union troops gained the annexed victories:

Second rebel repulse at Santa Rosa; Humphrey Marshall's rout; capture of rebel batteries in South Carolina; Mill Spring (Zollicoffer killed); Fort Henry; Roanoke Island; Fort Donelson.

The rebel victories in 1861 were as follows:

April 12th, Sumter; June 10th, Big Bethel; July 21st, Bull Run; September 20th, Lexington; October 25th, massacre of Ball's Bluff; Nov. 7th, Belmont (doubtful); Wilson's Creek (doubtful).

In 1862, NONE.

So we see the Union victories are twenty-three, the rebel seven, being in the ratio of three to one. The rebels have not achieved a single success since the year set in. It appears, too, that in nearly all the above battles in which we gained victories, the enemy acted upon the defensive and from behind fortifications. While the Confederates are pretty much whipped out everywhere, it is quite evident that the Union troops have hardly begun to fight, and have only commenced getting ready.—*Sac. Union.*

From Oro Fino and Salmon.

Mr. Tracy has permitted us to make the following extracts from letters; the first from W. A. Atlee at Oro Fino, and the second from John Craighton of Salmon, to Mr. Atlee, and formarded to this place.—*Times.*

ORO FINO, March 10, '62.

MESSRS TRACY & CO., PORTLAND.—Enclosed, are two letters from Salmon.

The diggings in Salmon are very narrow and shallow. The miners there are of the opinion that it will be gutted out the first season and sluiced up the next.

There is much suffering there now from scarcity of food and certain kinds of clothing, and many will have to leave unless soon supplied with provisions from this place or Walla Walla. There is no flour at Lewiston.

Our merchants have on hands about 33,000 lbs. flour and 15,000 lbs. bacon for sale. Flour is selling at $25 per bbl.; bacon 45 to 50 cts.; tobacco $1; nails 33⅓ etc.

Fry, our messenger, had to come in on foot from Poujades ranch, 16 miles out.

The amount of travel over it going to and from Salmon, will probably make it passible for horses by next trip.

Tobacco is worth in Salmon, from $6 to $10 per lb.; nails $6; wool socks $5 per pair; long handled shovels $30; flour at present, $1,50 per lb., etc. etc.

It snows here every day more or less. Col. Crockett of Pierce city, tells me that he has measured it every day this winter, and makes the amount fallen since the middle of November last upwards of sixteen feet. It is piled up in front of the buildings here, from 10 to 20 feet deep, having been shoveled off the roofs.

Yours &c.
WM. A. ATLEE.

FLORANCE, Feb. 22, '62.

FRIEND ATLEE.—How are you; why don't you drop me a line now and then, and a paper if you have any thing of the kind "lying around loose?" No express since Jan. 9th, and no sign of any. Our honest miners have been sorely troubled of late about a mythical person, known as the "Dutchman," who is supposed to be some twenty miles from here, and is not working "the mines that we all have been looking for," but what direction he is in, no one knows, for they have been out every way, from ten to fifty miles, but "no Dutchman."

Gold has been found on creeks south of Salmon river in paying quantities; that is fifty cents to the pan, and men are now there prospecting. There is also said to be a party at work some forty miles north-east from here, near the dividing ridge between Clearwater and Salmon, on this side.

We have had fine hunting here this winter; mountain sheep and deer in abundance, but they are getting scarce now, and what we are to do for meat now, is the question. Bacon is "halo," beef ditto, and bread straight is dry living, especially when one can taste the gold dust in it. Scurvy is getting bad here also. Can't you send some enterprising Yankee over with a load of vegetables, they would bring an extravagant price.

Yours truly,
JOHN CREIGHTON.

A CLERGYMAN has invented a new shell. He presented it to the War Department, and is reported to have said: "Faith, sir, I preached hell-fire and brimstone in the abstract a long time, and now I'll give 'em a little of it in the concrete form."

THE following advertisemnt appears in the Cairo *Gazette.*

"LOBST!—A small slurt purp about the size of a young dorg, of black and tan compleckshun, and anti-rat proclivities. Had on when he left a pair sassy-bobbed ears, a long tail, and a lame streak on the left fore-leg. Five dollars reward will be paid for this interesting animale.

THE MONITOR.

The Ericsson iron battery is completed and is called the Monitor. She was struck by 33 heavy balls and shells from the Merimac without injury. The following description of this formidable vessel is from the New York *World*:

The hull is sharp at both ends, the bow projecting and coming to a point at an angle of eighty degrees, to the sides inclining at an angle of fifty-one degrees to the vertical line, flat bottomed, six and a half feet in depth, built light, of 3-8 inch iron, one hundred and twenty-four feet long, and thirty-four feet wide at the top. Another or upper hull rests on this, with perpendicular sides and sharp ends, five feet high, forty-one feet four inches wide, one hundred and seventy-four feet long, extending over the sides of the lower hull three feet seven inches, and over each end twenty-five feet, thus serving as a projection to the propeller, rudder and anchor. The sides of the upper hull are composed of an inner guard of iron, a wall of white oak, thirty inches thick, covered with iron armor six inches thick. When in fighting order the lower hull is totally immersed, and the upper one is sunk three feet six inches, leaving only eighteen inches above water.

The battery will draw ten feet of water. The interior is open to the bottom, as in a sloop. The deck comes flush with the top of the upper hull, and is bomb proof. There will be no railing or bulwark of any kind above the deck. The inclination of the lower hull is such that a ball, to strike in any part must pass through at least twenty-five feet of water, and then strike an inclined iron surface at an angle of about ten degrees. It is therefore absolutely protected, yet so light as to give great buoyancy.

Only three things are exposed above deck. In case it is boarded no harm is done. The only entrance is at the top of the turret, which cannot be easily scaled, and even then but one man at a time can descend. Two hundred men are now constantly employed on the vessel. The engines have been placed in it. Two Columbiads will be mounted on the turret, and a test of the impregnability of the battery will be made in front of some large rebel battery. If its offensive and defensive capabilities are satisfactory, it will be turned over to the government.

IN FAVOR OF IT.—Twelve bankers, or banking firms, twenty-two commission and shipping houses, four auction rooms, sixteen hardware establishments, fifty-nine wholesale grocery, liquor and provision merchants, thirteen tobaconists, nine boot and shoe dealers, fourteen druggists and oil men, sixty-four clothiers, twelve crockery and fancy goods dealers, eighty-five dry goods merchants, seven furniture houses, and twenty-four traders in miscellaneous articles—all residents of San Francisco, have petitioned the Legislature in favor of the passage of the new attachment law introduced by Senator Van Dyke; the leading feature of which is, that an attachment issued by one creditor shall be for the benefit of all.—*Placer Republican.*

THE rebel organs here are constantly trying to make their deluded readers believe that in all such Eastern States as Ohio, where Republicans have magnanimously voted Union Democrats into power, the "Democracy," such as the Corvallis *Union* represents, is gaining ground rapidly, wonderfully! Forney's *Press*, which represents the Democracy East, says that the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature ought to, and no doubt will, re-elect Ben. Wade U. S. Senator—a man who is called by the Corvallis *Union* "Old Abolition Wade." Why don't these dirty secession sheets here give their readers another evidence of the growing strength of the Democracy East in the fact that Stanton, a "Democrat" has been placed in the Cabinet? The fact is these eastern Democrats who are elected to places are generally in anvance of many of the Republicans on the war question. While the Republicans would only favor a refusal to carry the dirty organs of treason in our mails, these "Democrats," many of them are in favor of killing, gutting and hanging up their editors. Would the Jo Lane organ-grinders like to see such Democrats "as thick as blackberries" in Oregon?—*Argus.*

THE following bit of history is from the *Express*:

"The people of the South regard the Republicans as their mortal foes, because of their bitter hostility to their institutions. Hence they are united in opposition to the present Administration. It was not the Government against which they rebelted, but against the Republican party. The Government has not offended them."

Now, everybody that reads the newspapers of the times knows that this war had begun under a Democratic Administration, and that *before* the result of the Presidential election was reached, there had been commenced a conspiracy against the Government on the part of the South, and while a Democratic President was yet in the chair there were 10,000 men under arms in the South. If the war was against the Republican party only, why did the South make war upon the Douglas Democratic party by refusing to hear its supporters, by mobbing its Southern candidate for the Vice Presidency, and by refusing to give its vote for Stephen A. Douglas? If Dixie Democracy is not sectional, why did it make itself a unit on a Southern candidate for the Presidency, now a rebel in arms against the Federal Union? The man who believes that Democracy, such as the *Express* believes in is national or constitutional, is little better than a "muggins."—*Marysville Appeal.*

Punch thinks they had better have stuck to the name of Leviathan for the Great Eastern, for it seems that the shareholders are doomed to blubber.

The N. Y. *Tablet* says that there was not less than one hundred thousand Catholics in the Federal Army on the 1st of this year.