

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

J. M. GALE, . . . . . Editor.

EUGENE CITY, SATURDAY, APR. 26, 1862.



## STATE UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,  
J. R. McBRIDE.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
A. C. GIBBS.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
S. E. MAY.  
FOR STATE PRINTER,  
HARVEY GORDON.  
FOR STATE TREASURER,  
E. N. COOK.  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, 2d Jud. Dis.  
A. J. THAYER.

## LANE COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

State Senator,  
C. E. CHRISMAN.  
Representatives,  
M. WILKINS, V. S. McCLURE,  
A. A. HEMENWAY.  
County Judge,  
D. M. RISDON.  
Sheriff,  
T. J. BRATTAIN.  
County Clerk,  
HARVEY SMALL.  
County Treasurer,  
A. S. McCLURE.  
County Commissioners,  
L. BUOY, JOHN SHARP.  
County Assessor,  
NELSON LUCKEY.  
Superintendent of Common Schools,  
J. B. UNDERWOOD.  
County Surveyor,  
J. M. DICK.  
Coroner,  
G. L. ATKESON.  
A HERESY.

The opposition press in Oregon seems to be laboring under the hallucination that President Lincoln has committed, or is about perpetrate some very unconstitutional acts upon the good people of the United States. This doctrine, which forms almost the sum total of their political thunder for the present campaign, is a heresy, a miserable delusion, and is gotten up by wicked men whose sympathies are with the rebellion and against the support of the Government. If the President has done anything unconstitutional then it is unconstitutional to defend the Government and protect the Constitution itself, for mark distinctly, these fault finders make no issue with the President for anything he has done except what he has done with the purest motives and in defense of the Government. They say he suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and yet admit that he did it for the purpose of bringing to justice traitors to the Government. Can any man who is not an enemy to the Government and a friend to traitors find fault with this, when it is proven to be a *desperate resort*? And yet in this he has not violated the Constitution, for that instrument provides for such emergencies by empowering the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. This was a case of rebellion and invasion, and as the public safety required it the President did but execute his constitutional duty in the arrest of traitors who would fain seek protection under the Government they are seeking to destroy. They say that he interferes with the rights of the people by refusing to carry in the mails what he considers to be dangerous and treasonable documents; and yet these same fellows made no issue with President Buchanan for doing the same thing. "O consistency, what a jewel!" Like the lawyer in the fable, when they find it is *your* bull that gored *my* ox it makes a world of difference in the conclusion.

The plain truth of the matter is, that Lincoln is loyal to the country, while his accusers are disloyal; he is for the maintenance of the Government and the enforcement of the laws, while they are covertly laboring for the overthrow of the former, and the practical disregard of the latter. Their weak pretensions to favor the support of the Constitution amounts to nothing while they continue in their mad resolve to throw every embarrassment in their power in the way of those who are nobly acting in its defense.

These editors and speakers who have so much to say about "Lincoln's unconstitutional acts" are the same who quote the news of every brilliant exploit of our arms in the most scurrilous manner, showing their anger at the success of the Union troops in such language as "another batch of lies;" "Abraham's lying telegraph brings us the following batch of lies," etc.; who publish and tacitly endorse the scurrilous and treasonable messages of the ach-traitor Jeff Davis; who grasp, as a dying man would at a straw, at every little telegram which seems to augur prosperity to the rebellion; who habitually, in the social circle and the public assembly, speak in contempt of the illustrious Generals and brave soldiers who are pouring out their blood in defense of the Government, while they eulogize the traitors who are in arms against it; who make weak and wordy pretense to support the Constitution only to deceive the honest unsuspecting people. Their oily-tongued expressions of loyalty to the Union are so studiously set to jingle with treason that the most rabid secessionist is not therewith offended in the least. We cannot be deceived by such language, we say they are traitors at heart, and would be in practice if they were not either too poor or too cowardly to emigrate to Dixie.

The propagators of this heresy pretend to call themselves Democrats! Now the truth is that the truest, the noblest and the only men who have a right to claim that time-honored appellation are to-day working shoulder to shoulder with the Administration in the patriotic work of crushing this unholy rebellion, and of sustaining the Constitution and the Government.

Let no man through his devotion to Democracy be deceived and dragged into the support of the secession ticket; for mark you gentlemen, the great mass of the genuine Democracy are now acting with us in this mighty Union movement. And the record of the poll-books of next June in Oregon will exhibit to the public eye the name of each voter, either as an honest manly supporter of the Union cause, or as an ungrateful citizen shamefully wasting his suffering on an unpopular and miserable sickly attempt to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

## SPRING TIME.

The active bustle of Spring time again greets our ears, and the brightening of agricultural implements is hastened by the speedy preparations of many of our farmers who are going to try their luck in the mines the coming summer, and who still mindful of the welfare of their families, are determined to have crops growing at home, while they are peregrinating the northern plains in quest of gold.

The valley is putting on its rich robes of green, and the industry of the farmers and merchants has measurably recovered the county from the dilapidated appearance in which the great flood left it, but it will be a long time before the plenteous herds again grace our fair hills and valleys that last summer we could boast of. Still there is hope for Oregon—improvements generally come through previous reverses, and it is to be hoped that these reverses will tend to develop a degree of energy not hitherto manifested in the general populace of this State. Indeed we have increased stimulus to become an energetic people; want on the one hand, and greater facilities for gain on the other, which are opened up to us by the discovery of the new northern gold fields. We venture to predict that the time is not far distant when Oregon will be as proverbial for industry and successful enterprise, as she has been for beauty and indolence. And while this phase of character will not tend to lessen the reputation of her beautiful scenery, it will give a new importance to the expression which has often been applied to our fair land—"The garden spot of creation."

**SNAPSHOTS.**—The Corvallis *Union* failed to come to time this week. Pat has said some mean thing which he is ashamed for us to see. And "faith, what would shame him would make an honest man leave his country." He has very likely doubted the news of a great battle at Pittsburg Landing, supposing it all a hoax, etc. He has probably said some bitter things against the secession platform adopted at Corvallis last week. Perhaps there is too much war howl in it to suit his individual taste. Wonder if he isn't trying to raise a row in the secession camp because he was not nominated for State Printer? We doubt whether he has the secession State ticket up in his paper. In short we wouldn't be surprised if the whole thing is wrong side before, so that he is ashamed to send it to us.

"O, upright, just and true disposing God! How do I thank thee, that this cruel war Preys on the issue of his mother's body."

We hear it hinted that O'Meara the little man who traveled around exhibiting a learned pig for a living some time ago, is coming to Eugene to take charge of Nolter and exhibit him as candidate for State Printer through the *Register*. This extra effort is doubtless intended to counteract the influence of the independent secession candidate for that office.

**SCOVILL'S Blood and Liver Syrup** is a skillful compound of medical roots and plants most powerful in purifying the blood. It is impossible for the disease to remain in the system if this remedy is perseveringly used. It contains no mineral poisons, as do most of the preparations of the day. See advertisement.

We have to offer our sincere thanks to Tracy & Co. for the many Express favors which they no doubt intend to furnish us sometime if they ever do.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The Vancouver *Telegraph* is cramped and persecuted for debt. If the people in that vicinity appreciate it they should come to its rescue.

It seems that the row at Walla Walla was caused by the insolence of a few overbearing secession sympathizers who despise the United States' soldiers and seek every occasion to tantalize and annoy them. These fellows had better have a care how they spill Union blood.

The *Times* of the 22d has news from Leland at Lewiston the 15th, it was then snowing briskly. From Salmon 11th snow still from 7 to 10 feet deep. But little work being done except packing grub on men's backs over the mountains.

**THE BLUES PLAYED OUT.**—Mr. Walsh and Billy Sheppard gave a laughable entertainment in the Court House last Saturday evening and also on Monday evening. A good hearty laugh is a God-send in these thoughtful telegraphic times.

Fellow citizens do not fail to attend the several places of public speaking, for the subject matter of this campaign is momentous. See the appointments in another column.

Judge Williams delivered an able Union speech in the Court House on Wednesday evening.

Later dates by the Sacramento *Union* estimates our loss at Pittsburg Landing at from seven to ten thousand, and that of the rebels at fifteen thousand.

**JOHN VAVON**, writing to his brother near this place, from Salmon, April 9th, says there have been no pack trains in there yet, and will not be for four weeks yet. They have to pack all their grub on their backs twenty-five miles over a large mountain, and pay \$2 per pound for flour, 2½ for bacon, 2 for beans, 2 for sugar, 3½ for dried apples, 4 for tea, 2 for coffee. We took out of the ground to-day \$750, two of us with a rocker. It would be as hard to take up a good claim here as it would be to take up a good farm there. I would not advise any one who has a crop to take care of to leave it and take the chances here.

A MAN named Bill Smith from Red Bluff Cal., was stabbed yesterday by a Mexican in a saloon in this city. It is thought he can not live.—*Times* 23d.

We are informed that a man named Hoffman committed suicide lately at the Dalles by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

The public school at Portland is discontinued for the present.

**MR. JNO. R. FOSTER**, who was among the passengers by the steamer on Saturday, brought with him from San Francisco, the sword of the late Col. E. D. Baker as a memento to the State of Oregon.

**THE NEWS.**—The beginning of the end draws nigh. The great day of reckoning with traitors is at hand. From the news we publish this week it will be seen that the Union arms are again gloriously triumphant in Tennessee. The greasy mechanics of New England, and the western plowboys are no longer to be sneered at by the southern chivalry. The destruction of Senacherib is a nursery tale, the battle of Waterloo interests no longer, even the battle of Inkermann dwindles to honorable forgetfulness in the hearing of such immortal victories as Donaldson and Pittsburg Landing. We will most likely have the pleasure by our next issue to chronicle some very brilliant advancement in Virginia. Corinth will hardly hold out long, and New Orleans will soon fall into our hands.

EVERY housekeeper experiences how difficult it is to make good bread, and we, therefore, take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co.'s *Yeast Powder*, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

**THE REGISTER** has at the head of its columns a flag of fifteen stars; there must be some little mistake in this, for Jeff Davis' address which he published without dissent last week only claims fourteen States. Mr. Register you had better gouge out one star.

**PAT MALONE** says that O'Meara from behind Nolter's shadow is the candidate for State Printer.

District Court in session this week, Hon. R.E. Stratton presiding. We will give the proceedings next week.

**SUPPRESSING NEWSPAPERS.**—A fresh howl goes up from secess over the fact that one or two pestilent papers on this coast have been excluded from the Government mails. That eminently progressive portion of the press, professedly Union, who continue to gibber with straw in their hair about platforms barred by the statute of limitation, grows wondrously oracular over the liberty of the press, and does not seem to understand that they afford more aid and comfort to the cause of the rebellion than all other papers beside. It is not too much to ask these sheets that they tell the truth about this matter. Let them remember that no effort has been made to suppress any newspaper. All that has been done was to exclude two of the rebel sheets from Government mails. What right under heaven has an enemy of this Government to expect that he will procure the aid of that Government to circulate his damnable treason? There is not one of the papers complaining of this conduct that does not fervently hope and pray for the success of the rebellion and the overthrow of this Government.—*Shasta Courier*.

## LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

### TREMENDOUS BATTLE IN Tennessee!!

### 50,000 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the *Sentinel-Extra* we receive the following:

One of the grandest battles of modern days was fought at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, who attacked us about daybreak of Sunday, 6th inst. The battle lasted without intermission during the day, and was resumed on Monday, and continued until 4 p. m., when the enemy commenced to retreat, and still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing from 18,000 to 20,000 men. That of the enemy is estimated at 35,000 or 40,000 men. It is impossible at present in the confused state of affairs to ascertain details.

The rebels at times exhibited great generalship. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire did not seem to discourage their soldiery.

General Johnson, the hero of Bull Run, was killed and Beauregard had an arm shot off.

Federal Generals, Sherman and Wallace of Illinois, were killed.

Gen. Wright received the following:

"A decisive battle on the Tennessee has been fought. Our loss is 15,000 men. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 35,000 men."

Signed, A. W. ALLEN, Major U. S. A.

Particulars of the battle at Pittsburg Landing.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13th, 1862.  
Washington, April 9th, midnight.—The War Department received a dispatch confirming the news of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday.

An overwhelming force of rebels under Beauregard attacked our army. The battle lasted from Sunday morning until late in the afternoon of Monday, resulting in the complete defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides.

Buell, with two divisions of his army, arrived during the fight, and had it not been for this the day might have resulted disastrously to the Federal cause. Our lines were driven in by the attacking army, but as our reserves were brought forward the lost ground was rapidly regained.

Chicago, April 8.—A private telegram received in this city to-night, dated Pittsburg Landing, April 6th, says: We have fought and won the hardest battle ever fought on this continent.

The dispatch is from one of Gen. Grant's staff.

Chicago, April 9.—The following is the only account yet received of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, which was brought on to-day:

Gen. Prentiss commenced the engagement by attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which was supposed to be merely the pickets of the enemy. The rebels in force immediately advanced on Prentiss' brigade, which was stationed on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape, canister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line, returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, they had concentrated their heaviest fire on the left and centre wing of Sherman's division and drove our men back from their camps.

Bringing up fresh forces they again opened fire on our left wing, the division being under the command of Gen. McCLERNAND. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery, along the whole line, to a distance of four miles.

Gen. Hurlbert's division was thrown forward to support the center, when a terrible conflict ensued. The rebels being driven back with terrible slaughter, rallied and drove back our men in turn, from nine o'clock on Sunday morning until night, with no possibility of determining what the result would be.

The rebels exhibited remarkable generalship at times, engaging our left with apparently their whole force, they would suddenly open a terribly destructive fire on the centre and right.

Even our heaviest and most destructive fire did not seem to discourage the enemy or dismay their solid columns. Taylor's Chicago artillery moved them down by scores, but the smoke no sooner dispersed than the breach was found to be filled. Most desperate fighting took place during the afternoon. The rebels seemed impressed with the idea that if they did not succeed in whipping us then, their chance would be extremely doubtful.

About five o'clock on Sunday evening, the rebels had succeeded in forcing our left wing, so as to occupy two thirds of our camp, and fought their way through with a desperate degree of confidence; their effort seemed to be to drive us into the river. About this time they engaged our right. At this time our reinforcements which had been ordered forward had not arrived.

Gen. Lew Wallace's division having taken the wrong road from the camp landing did not come up until nightfall, and when it arrived it had no means of crossing the river except transports used for quartermaster and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number; we, therefore, were contesting against fearful odds, our forces not exceeding 28,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000; our condition became critical; large numbers of our men were panic struck, while others were worn out by hard fighting. Gen. Grant and staff, recklessly riding among the lines during the whole day amid an unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, were exciting the men to stand firm until reinforcements could cross the river.

In the evening Col. Webster's chief of staff, got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of batteries were planted along the entire line from the water's edge on the northwest to the extreme right, two miles and a half distant.

About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened on the enemy along our whole line, with perpetual crack of musketry.

For a time the rebels replied vigorously and effectively, but their return shots became less frequent and less destructive while ours grew stronger and more terrible. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shells on the rebel herds.

The last effort proved too much for the enemy. Before dusk firing nearly ceased. All combatants rested from the work of blood and carnage. Our men rested on their arms, on the field, in the position which they held at nightfall, until Gen. Wallace arrived with his division and took position on the right.

Nelson's division of Gen. Buell's army having arrived, was ordered to form on the left. Crittenden's divisions, also of Buell's army, was ordered to his support. On Monday morning the battle re-commenced at day-break simultaneously by Nelson's division on the left and Wallace's on the right.

Nelson's forces opened a most gallant fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy.

Generals McClelland, Sherman and Hurlbert's division, although terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintain the honor of Fort Donelson.

The resistance of the rebels at all points, in point of gallantry, was worthy of a better cause; but not strong enough however, for the undaunted courage of our troops, and dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept them off like chaff.

Knowing defeat now to be the death blow to their hopes, the rebel Generals still urged them in force to certain destruction, hoping by flanking our right to turn the tide of battle. Their success once more cheering them as they began to gain ground, but our left, under Nelson, was driving them, and by 11 o'clock had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries. They rallied on left and right, and forced themselves forward in another desperate effort. Reinforcements from Generals Wood and Thomas coming in regiment by regiment were sent immediately to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced driving the enemy in turn.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Grant rode to the left, and finding the rebels still wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each. Five regiments then were ordered to charge across the field. Gen. Grant himself leading with brandished sword, waved them on, while cannon balls were falling around him like hail. The men followed with a shout which was heard above the roar of battle, and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand. They were followed at half past five o'clock, the whole rebel in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, but with what result is not yet known. It is impossible to estimate what material has been captured. It is known to be a large amount.

Their whole artillery, with a number of prisoners, were taken. The rebels took some prisoners during the engagement, it is estimated at several hundred; among them Gen. Prentiss, who is also reported wounded. The killed on the rebel side includes Commander-in-Chief A. S. Johnson, who was struck with a cannon ball Sunday afternoon. There is no doubt of the truth of this; the fact is corroborated by several rebel officers taken.

It is also reported that Beauregard had no arms shot off. The rebel Generals Breckinridge, Bragg and Johnston all had commands. Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to state the number. Among them are Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, Col. Pegram, Col. Ellis, acting Brigadiers, killed; Major Goddard, of the 15th Ill., Lieut. Col. Conrad, 72d Ohio, Lieut. Kyle, 41st Ind., Col. Davis, 46th Ill., mortally wounded.

Gen. Sherman and Col. Sweeney, acting Brigadiers, are wounded. Col. D. Stewart, acting Brigadier, was shot through the breast on Sunday, but remained on the field during Monday. Gen. Sherman had two horses shot under him, and Gen. McClelland and Hurlbert had bullet holes through their clothes. Our loss is variously estimated, killed, wounded and missing, at from 10,000 to 20,000, whilst that of the rebels is twice that number. Our forces in the field Monday were about 80,000.

The latest from Pittsburg Landing.  
Cairo April 9.—A dispatch from the Tenn., river says:

The loss of the enemy is much larger than reported. The retreat of the rebels was a regular Bull Run one. A large force of cavalry was in pursuit. At latest advices they had not returned. Six of our batteries which had been taken, were re-taken six times on Sunday.

It is thought Buell will be in possession of Corinth by Tuesday.

Chicago, April 7.—No information in regard to the movement of the army at Fortress Monroe is allowed to be published, except that obtained through rebel sources. It appears that the rebel authorities at Richmond accept the following as facts: That a large Union army has been concentrated on York Peninsula. This army is under the immediate command of Gen. McClelland, who intends to march on the rebel capital via York river.

From information conveyed to the rebels it seems, by appearance, that there is at Fortress Monroe over 100 transports filled with troops. Big Bethel, Shipping Point, and other intermediate points have been taken. Demonstrations will be made against Yorktown, and when this place is taken Richmond will be within three days' march.

Louisville, April 9.—Gov. Andy Johnson has suspended the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He has filled their places by appointing loyal men.

St. Louis, April 11.—Gen. Halleck has received despatches from Cairo informing him that thirteen rebel steamers had been captured at Island No. 10.

Cairo, April 9.—The value of commissary stores at Island No. 10 is over \$1,000,000. Ten thousand pounds of powder was found in the magazines. On the island were tents for 7,000 men. Six steamers captured were scuttled by the rebels. Gen. Pope's command, amounting to near 40,000 men, all crossed the river in the afternoon of Monday and forenoon of Tuesday.

St. Joseph, April 15.—p. m.  
Fortress Monroe, April 13.—The Merrimac remained in the position [?] all day yesterday until the evening, when, together with the rest of the rebel fleet, she returned to Norfolk. She is generally supposed to have been aground. None of the rebel fleet have shown themselves to-