

"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, MAY 17, 1862.



UNION TICKET.

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.

For Seat of Government, EUGENE CITY.

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.

COMPROMISE.

The secession candidates in the present campaign, in this State, are running on a single idea, and that idea, popularly speaking, is "played out." They have but one desire, if we interpret their wishes by their words, and that desire is the resurrection of the Crittenden Compromise, or, in other words, the re-adoption of the old Missouri Compromise, which they assisted to destroy many years ago.

The spirit and intent of the Crittenden proposals was to reinstate the old compact of 1820, which was first publicly declared null by President Pierce in his message in 1854, and finally cast entirely in the shade by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, a clause of which asserted that the Missouri Compromise was nullified by an act in 1850 relative to slavery in the Territories. The old compact of 1820 made provisions that slavery might extend as far north as 36-30 deg. in the Territories, under full protection by the general Government; the ordinance above alluded to went farther and established it as far north as the 37th parallel, thus giving to the South more slave territory than was guaranteed to them under the old compromise, which they were willing to destroy. Yet, all this unparalleled generosity to the southern oligarchs, was insufficient to glut their insatiable greed for public lands and public property. When their capacious maws were stuffed ready to burst, and more has been given them than they know how to ask for, they have still been racking their dull brains for some pretext to raise a howl about the "infringement of their rights." Mr. Crittenden's proposed amendments to the Constitution, being essentially a revival of the doctrine of the Missouri Compromise, was introduced into the Senate in 1860, and might have been adopted but for the refusal of southern members to sustain it. When the vote on the Clark amendment was taken, which was equivalent to a vote on the bill, Mr. Latham says "six Senators retained their seats and refused to vote, thus themselves allowing the Clark proposition to supplant the Crittenden resolution by a vote of 25 to 23. Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, Mr. Hemphill and Wigfall of Texas, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, and Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, were in their seats, but refused to cast their votes." Upon this occasion Andy Johnson called upon these southern gentle-

men to sustain the resolution, but they would not do it, neither would they give any reason for refusing to save the bill when it was clearly in their power to have done so. Immediately after the vote was taken, they telegraphed South "we cannot get any compromise," and the echo of the falsehood is still reverberating from lip to lip of their allies in Oregon. And, finally, when the vote was taken directly on the Crittenden bill, it was negated by only one vote, and received in support from the slaveholding States but ten votes. In the face of these facts it is useless for any one to assert that the South wants any "compromise," else why did they not secure the Crittenden bill when it was entirely at their option? The South did not want compromise, nor did she fear any encroachments of the North upon her rights, for when the Senators from the slave States were reduced to one fourth the number, of that body, the two houses passed a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to guarantee to the States perfect security in regard to the institution of slavery in all future time, and prohibiting Congress from legislating on the subject. All this was spurned with indignity by the chivalry, and the seceded States made no move toward ratifying it. Nothing but eternal separation from the North was their daily cry, and their nightly dreams.

The southern Ministers to England said: It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guarantee slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. Lincoln's message proposes no freedom to the slave but announces submission of its power to the will of the Union—in other words, to the will of the North. Even after the battle of Bull Run, both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged to uphold that (pro-slavery) Constitution, and to enforce the laws (many of them pro-slavery), and out of one hundred and seventy-two votes in the lower House they received all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march, the commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into, or be allowed to follow the camp. The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced, is not to free the slave but to keep him in subjection to his owner, and to control his labor through the legislative channels which the Lincoln Government designs to force upon the master. The undersigned, therefore, submit with confidence that as far as the anti-slavery sentiment of England is concerned it can have no sympathy with the North; nay, it will probably become disgusted with a canting hypocrisy which would enlist those sympathies on false pretenses.

It is plain that the South did not want any amendment to the Constitution, but they wanted to reject the whole thing and form a separate and independent government of their own; and the compromise howl raised by the rebel sympathizers in Oregon is all a sham, and done to seek to divert the honest minded masses from their steadfast devotion to the Union. It is, however, a piece of chicanery so transparent that every sensible man will look straight through it and discover at once the hideous crest of treason crouched behind its flimsy form.

The Register goes into a fit of hysterics over a little piece of dirty blasphemous poetry which was published in the N. Y. Tribune in 1854, as an exhibition of the sentiment of Union haters, (such as the Register's ass. editor for instance) who are now doing as great injustice to the old flag—as witness its mutilation flying at the head of the Register's columns robbed of 19 stars, and at the head of the secession county ticket in the same paper robbed of 15 stars. It will be noticed that the two flags together make up the sum of 34 stars, representing the States of the Union; thus you may see how ingeniously that little secession sheet is recognizing the "Southern Confederacy." The Register does not say whether it endorses the poetry or not, but we are left to infer from the above facts that it does.

We had the pleasure this week of a visit from Capt. G. B. Curry, of Oregon Cavalry Regiment. The Captain thinks that we are condescending more than justice would claim to argue and reason with the traitors. He thinks that it would not be unjust to refuse them the privilege of defending treason on the platform. That we ought to frown upon disloyalty as we would upon the most heinous crimes that abandoned wretches can consummate. There is no doubt but his head is clear; the enemies of a government which has guaranteed to them all the blessings of life, are unworthy of our consideration, and we should look upon their frothy gaspings in defense of treason with the same regard that Christians attach to the rage of the adversary of human souls when he is thwarted by the power of divine love.

CAPITAL OF DIXIE.—That transient institution, the rebel capital, has lately been removed to Danville in the southern part of Virginia. It is expected that the mythical concern will shortly settle in North Carolina for greater security. It is currently reported that Stirring Price has found a place in the Boston Mountains where the "choice gathering of southern spirits," the rebel cabinet, may assemble without the fear of God (or Gen. McClellan) before their eyes.

"Who is no more capable of writing the language he fathers than he is susceptible of a single manly emotion or honest impulse."

Dennis here pays us a compliment which he does not intend to do. If he supposes that the editorials of this paper are written by any other pen than that of the ostensible editor he is in that laboring under a serious illusion.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Yorktown Taken!

Telegraph to the Red Bluff Independent. Chicago, May 3. Fort Macon, North Carolina, surrendered on the 27th of April, after a bombardment of 10 hours. Seven men were killed and 18 wounded in the engagement.

The Wilmington, N. C., Journal of Tuesday, has the following in regard to it: We have just learned that fire was opened on the Fort at 6 o'clock A. M., Friday. The engagement lasted until 7 o'clock P. M., when the Fort becoming wholly untenable, it was surrendered. All the guns inside the Fort opposite to the side attacked were dismounted. All but three on the enemy's batteries were also dismounted.

The Memphis Argus of the 26th publishes a list of killed, wounded and missing of 40 rebel regiments at the battle of Pittsburg. It foots up 927 killed and 361 missing.

The following additional items relating to the fall of New Orleans are all that can be gleaned from the papers: Com. Farragut has proposed terms of capitulation to the Mayor, which the latter has accepted.

The city, at last accounts, was held by a battalion of marines from the Federal squadron. Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on the shore of Lake Ponchartrain.

Washington, May 2.—The Southern papers congratulate themselves that the yellow fever will soon be in New Orleans, and that Lovell's army can now join Beauregard in his march to the Ohio. They also say that Memphis, Charleston and Savannah are secretly threatened, and urge the policy of destroying everything valuable.

An up train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, carrying the 19th South Carolina regiment to Corinth, met with an accident, whereby 20 of the soldiers were killed.

A dispatch from the army at Yorktown, says on Tuesday a steamboat loaded with troops, probably from West Point, 30 miles above, was seen before Yorktown, indicating that the enemy were being reinforced.

Washington, May 2.—Specials to the New York papers say that Gen. Prentiss and 700 Federal prisoners arrived at Selma, Ala. The officers are to be sent to Talladega, and the privates to Montgomery.

Commodore Hollins passed through Columbia, S. C., Saturday en route to Richmond. He was amazed at the fall of New Orleans and states that there were 100 heavy guns between Fort Jackson and the city, and that numerous boarding parties were organized to capture the National vessels at all hazards; and that the gunboat Mississippi, though unfinished, could be brought into action.

Cairo, May 1.—Advices from Pittsburg Landing to Wednesday noon says, a reconnaissance in force was made on Tuesday morning towards Purdy, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad. The rebels fled at our approach. Our forces took possession of the town, burned two bridges, and ran the locomotives into the river, completely destroying the communication between Corinth and the country from whence large supplies have been obtained by the rebels.

Washington, May 1.—The Petersburg, Va., Express of the 29th, has a long editorial regarding the capture of New Orleans, and says that the city was captured by our gunboats, they being encased with wet hay so that neither hot nor cold shot could be of any use.

The Louisiana, mounting 27 guns, was sunk by our steel pointed conical shot. Their cotton was destroyed by fire, and the sugar emptied into the river. The specie of the banks was all removed when Gen. Lovell evacuated, to the river.

Washington, May 1.—The Senate to-day confirmed Charles G. Lathrop as Collector of New Orleans.

Cincinnati, May 2.—The correspondent of the Commercial, with Halleck's army, gives the following official figures of our losses at the battle of Pittsburg—1,735 killed, 7,882 wounded and 3,908 missing. About 300 wounded have since died. Our burial parties report 2,700 to 3,000 found dead on the field.

Fortress Monroe, May 2.—An official dispatch says that 400 prisoners were taken at Fort Macon.

Fortress Monroe, May 2.—The Norfolk left last night and arrived this morning. Commodore Tatnal, in command of the Merrimack, received orders on Monday, and sailed, but opening them in Elizabeth River, found he was ordered to run the blockade, and proceed to York river. He thereupon returned to Norfolk and immediately resigned his commission, together with his chief officers.

New York, May 3.—A special to the Trib. was giving an account of the capture of Fort Macon says that five of our batteries dismounted 13 guns. Of 1100 shot and shell thrown by them five hundred and sixty struck the walls.

Mobile, May 1.—Dispatches from Corinth, April 26, say that Col. Scott, with two companies of Lee's cavalry, was driven out by a regiment of Federals at Tuscombis, killing several and taking forty prisoners. The telegraph operator at New Orleans telegraphed from Mobile that the stores are being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the river. The city was to be surrendered, but the time was extended.

Savannah, May 1.—Gen. Lawton has formally communicated to the City Council that he intended to surrender. The Council sustained him.

Charleston, May 1.—The Federals captured two batteries 22 miles from Charleston. Gen. Evans has sent a force to look after them.

Washington, May 4.—The U. S. steamer Mercer, on the 27th, near Hole-in-the-Wall, captured the English steamer Bermuda, with 4200 pounds of powder, seven field carriages and a large number of cannon, swords, pistols, ammunition etc. She was taken to Philadelphia.

Boston, May 4th.—Austin E. Smith, late Navy agent of San Francisco, has been released from Fort Warren.

Chicago, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated on Saturday night, the Federal forces now occupy that place and Gloucester.

The rebels left a large amount of camp equipment and guns which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

The following is just received by the War Department: Headquarters of Army of Potomac, May 4.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.—We have transports, guns, ammunition and camp equipment. We hold all the rebel works, which our engineers pronounce very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.

I have sent Franklin's division and as much more as can be transported by water to West Point to-day. Gunboats have gone up the York river to Gloucester, which is also in our possession. I shall push the enemy to the wall. (Signed) McCLELLAN.

From Army correspondence we have the following: We entered the enemy's works this morning which were deserted four hours ago. Everything found in utter confusion. Fifty pieces of artillery were left spiked. A large amount of medical stores, ammunition, camp equipment and private property was left.

Deserters state that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels—they feared the success of our gunboats on the York and James rivers. Gen. Johnson gave orders to evacuate on Thursday.

General Magruder is said to have strenuously opposed the evacuation, saying that if they could not whip the Federals here, they could not any where in Virginia.

The troops were much demoralized and were disheartened when the order for evacuation was given, as all anticipated a fight. They had 100,000 men, also 400 pieces of field artillery. It is believed they have fallen back behind Williamsburg.

Gunboats have passed Yorktown and are now shelling the shores. Following them are a number of vessels loaded with troops to effect a landing.

Pittsburg Landing, May 4.—The following is received from headquarters: A reconnaissance was sent towards Farmington, found the enemy 4,500 strong with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry occupying a position near town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in handsome style. The enemy left 30 killed on the field, also tents.

The enemy fled in wild confusion. A regiment of cavalry sent through to Booneville, took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track and destroyed two railroad bridges. We lost two killed and twelve wounded.

Washington, May 6.—The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill passed by 35 majority.

A dispatch from Camp Williamsburg, May 4, says, while arranging for movements up York river, I was urgently sent for here. I found Gen. Joe Johnson in front of me with a strong force, probably greater than my own. I learned that the rebels intended disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of holding them in check while I resume my original plan. My force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to the enemy's but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal. (Signed) McCLELLAN.

The House to-day adopted a resolution declaring Low, of California, not entitled to a seat.

Later by Marysville Appeal and Sacramento Union, including dates of May 7.

Cairo, May 6.—Intelligence from Pittsburg Landing says that on Sunday Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery in an open field near Farmington, in sight of two regiments of rebels, succeeded in luring the men to take the battery. He took the whole force prisoners, numbering 2,000. Deserters report great dissatisfaction existing among the rebel forces, both among officers and men.

It is reported that Corinth is evacuated.

Baton Rouge is occupied by Federal forces. Gen. Butler's army had landed and occupied New Orleans. Large numbers of citizens had held public rejoicings, attended by hundreds who indulged in enthusiastic demonstrations of joy in the passage of our gunboats up the river. No opposition was made at Baton Rouge. The rebel troops lately enlisted and stationed there, fled at the approach of the fleet. Publication of the news in regard to the movements of the Federal fleet is forbidden by southern authorities.

Washington, May 5.—The following is received from Yorktown: An advance, under Gen. Stoneham, came up with the enemy's rear guard, 12 miles of Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As they were approaching the enemy's work a rebel regiment of cavalry advanced in line of battle. Captain Gibbon's battery opened on them, but did not change their course; the rebels opened fire from behind earthworks on a portion of the 1st and 6th cavalry, then charged on the advancing column and a hand to hand fight ensued. The rebel cavalry was finally forced to yield. Our want of infantry prevented us from advancing on their works. Hancock's brigade soon arrived, but it was concluded to defer further operations until to-day. The enemy still is retreating beyond Williamsburg, but their rear guard is very strong. Gen. McClellan telegraphed that the rebels had been guilty of most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes in abandoned works and at wells and springs, near the flag staff, in carpet bags and barrels of flour.

Washington, May 6.—The N. Y. Times' dispatch says that the French Minister has gone to Richmond to assure the rebel government that the Emperor don't recognize them as a power among nations.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bills passed the House by 35 majority.

Washington, May 6.—McClellan's forces are pushing the rebels beyond Williamsburg.

From the Richmond Examiner the merchants are becoming greatly alarmed and closing out business.

The Governor of Virginia has called out all the males between 35 and 55 at Fredericksburg. J. M. Botts is released from prison at Richmond.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed from Williamsburg that the occupation of that place cost severe fighting and considerable loss: "We have 300 wounded and more than 1,000 prisoners including the enemy's wounded. Our victory is complete. The conduct of our men, with scarcely an exception, was excellent. The rebels are flying

towards Richmond. I have sent cavalry in pursuit."

Major Davis, Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg, hoisted the Stars and Stripes there yesterday.

Padsuah, May 7.—Jeff Thompson with a rebel body of horse attacked a Nebraska company of cavalry yesterday and created some confusion, took some prisoners and killed some, not known how many.

A strike has taken place among the coal miners near Pottsville, Pa. Infantry was ordered out to regulate the matter.

Ex-Secretary Cameron in company with Bayard Taylor has sailed for Russia.

Advices from Burnside's division state that a regiment of North Carolinians has been organized; Captain Potter of Gen. Foster's staff has been appointed Colonel. A large number of Union men voluntarily came forward and took the oath of allegiance.

They will be armed and equipped by Burnside to defend their homes against the rebels. Our troops have captured enough horses from rebels to mount two companies.

Cairo, May 7.—Two hundred of the Nebraska cavalry were captured yesterday by the rebels under Clay King, instead of Jeff Thompson. A strong force has been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

The rumor of the evacuation of Corinth is repeated by deserters.

Fortress Monroe, May 7.—McDougall from the naval committee, reported a bill to the Senate to day for the relief of Captain D. C. Farragut. Bill authorized the payment of advances made by him while in California—passed.

The bill offered in the House establishing a port of entry and delivery in the district of Beaufort, at or near Hilton Head, to be called Port of Port Royal—passed.

The Senate to-day referred the confiscation bill to a special Committee by a vote of 24 to 14. This course is regarded as a virtual defeat of any stringent measure.

The Tax bill reported to the Senate to-day with 250 amendments, will be taken up as soon as printed.

The report of the Senate Finance Committee accompanied by an amendment from McDougall as a substitute for the whole bill, proposed to raise revenue from capital, active and circulating, to be reached by tax on sales, on transfers, on receipts and certain classes of business, \$110,000,000; second, capital fixed and real income duties on interest from bond, paying bonds and securities, \$10,000,000; third, excise on spirits, malt liquors, and manufactured tobacco, \$110,000,000; fourth, duties on legacies from 1 to 8 per cent., \$7,000,000.

Washington, May 6.—In the Senate the Homestead bill passed 33 to 7 after the rejection of the Carlyle amendment.

The rebels from Memphis to New Orleans have burned large quantities of cotton, 12,900 bales at the latter place. Expensive spite.

The Alta has dates of the 8th. Gen. McClellan was slightly wounded by the fragment of a shell. Our gunboats are doing execution up James river. The Merrimack is still at Craney Island. The rebels have burned their gunboats in York river. Our forces are 8 miles beyond Williamsburg and the prospect is fair to force a surrender of the whole force of the enemy which was at Yorktown.

A rebel despatch gives the following: The enemy attacked Cumberland Gap in large force at noon May 1st. They were repulsed three times. The last attack they charged up to the breastworks. The enemy's loss was 150 killed and 400 wounded; our loss was 17 killed and 31 wounded. The last repulse was effectual and the Yankees retired.

From Mexico. New York, May 4.—The Roanoke, from Havana on the 29th, has arrived.

Advices from Mexico state the French Commissioners stated that they would no longer treat with the present Mexican Government, which they style oppressive to the minority, and shall aid and protect Almonte, as he came on the express invitation of the Emperor, who expected to open hostilities between the Allies and the Mexican troops. The French have declared war which the Mexicans accept, though Juarez says his Government has been disposed to adopt honorable conciliatory measures, but force must be met with force. The Spanish troops were arriving at Havana in English war vessels.

New York, 6.—Vera Cruz dates of the 24th state that the French had opened hostilities and taken possession of Orizaba. Cordova has declared for Almonte. The Mexicans had received reinforcements of 9,000 men under Gen. Saragosa and would dispute the march of the French.

From Europe. New York, May 5.—The admiralty of England have ordered all wooden corvettes, sloops and gunboats to be iron plated and converted into floating Armstrong's batteries. The work is to be commenced immediately.

From Turkey, we learn that 8,000 Montenegrans and 3,000 insurgents attacked the Turks near Neksicks, and were repulsed, leaving 600 dead on the field. The Turks lost 350 killed and many wounded.

Garibaldi is forming Rifle Clubs in Italy.

A MISOMER.—A paper, printed, published and circulated up in Oregon, under the name and style of the Oregon Union, found its way into our sanctum the other day. It is one of the dirtiest secession sheets that we have struck, and an injunction should be put upon the proprietor's desecrating the name of "Union" to such vile purposes.—R. B. Independent.

CANNON CAPTURED.—Without counting the guns taken at Fort Pulaski, or Forts Jackson and Philip on the lower Mississippi, a newspaper contemporary sums up 403 pieces of cannon of all sorts, taken by the Federal armies from the rebels since the commencement of the war. Of these, 61 were taken at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; 66 at Donelson; 57 at New Madrid, and 17 at Fort Henry; Pulaski mounting 150; Jackson 150; and St Philip 125. Adding these to the above, we have a grand total of 827 guns captured since the war began.

There are 8,000 laborers now engaged on the Suez canal in Egypt. It is intended that steam communication will be established by it between the Mediterranean and Red Seas.