THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I. EUGENE CITY, OREGON, JUNE 7, 1862. NO. 22.

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.

For the State Republican.

THE SOLDIER'S ADIEU.

BY M. A. K.

Farewell, I must leave thee, thou star of my heart;
But do not forget me, although I depart.
Remember me ever in kindness, I pray;
Forget not thy lover, though far far away.

Thy bright eyes are flowing with tears unsuppressed,
'Twill be long ere again on thy lover they rest;
Oh, life can no pleasure away from thee give—
If I may not dwell near thee, I ask not to live.

THE REPLY.

"Forget thee? forget thee? oh name not that word;
Our vows have been plighted, high heaven has heard—
In the dark verdant forest, where stars shone above,
Our lips have repeated the soft accents of love.

"By the deep murmuring fountain, by the hoarse sounding sea;
At evening's still hour, I've wandered with thee;
When heaven and Anna alone heard the prayer,
You cast at my feet your heart's tribute there.

"I'll never forget thee, by that heaven above,
Till cold be these lips that told thee my love.
Forget thee? forget thee? repeat not that word,
Our vows that we plighted high heaven has heard."

Then away to the field, where the rebels are camped;
Thy Anna would trust her life on that word.
No tears of regret thy spirit shall damp,
For the bravest are always the trucst, I've heard.

EUGENE CITY, May 16, 1862.

FUGITIVE SCRAP.—The following "poetree poetri" was found posted up about town and at the place of voting last Monday. It is evidently the production of some incorrigible joker who not having the fear of the unwashed before his eyes dared to poke a little sly fun at the pitiable condition of those who for the bare hope of getting a little "Democracy" would devour any amount of secession, toryism and treason:

Fellow townsmen, old and young,
Who, from patriot fathers sprung,
Rouse your minds to that cause
Of making criminals fear the laws.

Aid that cause with voice and votes,
O'er which the starry banner floats—
Union, above all party clan,
The motto of each loyal man.

"I'm for party, if the nation falls!"
Is the voice that treason bawls—
Such would go for a party call,
And let the nation's Union fall.

The test is now before each man;
He who puts country under ban,
And goes for party, first and last,
Let his hateful memory blast.

Let his narrow, ignorant mind,
Some genial region find:
Some dark vale, where all is narrow,
To suit a gut of "*dimmercrattick*" marrow.

The marrow is old, and half rotten—
The lacking parts are stuffed with cotton;
To make the gut a little bigger
They've stuffed it well with nigger! nigger!!

He who sucks to get that marrow,
Will surely see a day of sorrow;
For he'll get some treason, a little marrow, rotten,
Plenty of nigger, nigger, *nigger*, and some cotton.

UNION ADDRESS.

The following is the report of Mr. Applegate's evening speech of May 27:

Conspirators and traitors were sitting in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. They remained there to retard defensive Legislation. He drew a parallel between Old Crittenden and Sempronius, a Roman Senator. When Hannibal defeated the Roman army under the walls of the city, the Roman Senate was in great consternation, and there was no voice but for compromise, and the only question was, what shall we ask in the surrender? They were about to compromise the glory, the honor and the power of the Republic of Rome, into the hands of the African invader. At this perilous moment the old hero and Statesman, braving all earthly danger, and looking only to the future and posterity, spoke out the convictions of his soul—the emotions of his heart: "My voice is still for war—can a Roman Senate long debate between slavery and death?" That thrilled and inspired the national heart, and the people arose in their might and flew to the rescue. The invader was driven from the land. Rome resolved to "carry the war into Africa," and finally became mistress of the world. Old Crittenden in the extremity of his country, raised his voice for war—war against traitors—this is Crittenden's last Compromise.

The dis-Union politicians of the South had systematically indoctrinated their people against those of the North. He read from Southern speeches, and from the Southern papers, showed that they repudiated Washington, Jefferson and the old patriots who founded the Government, stigmatized the old "Revolutionary element," referred to the speech of Yancey in the Charleston Convention, in which he abused those who quoted, as he said, the "dogmas of the Revolutionary war, "the dogmas of the Declaration of Independence." He found the same sentiments lurking in the Corvallis platform—in the third resolution, where it says, "we invite the co-operation of all who are opposed to the *revolutionary element* which is now endeavoring to direct the war against secession and rebellion," etc. They and the secessionists are opposed to this "revolutionary element!" Put themselves into the same category with secessionists, and invite all who are like the secessionists, *opposed* to that element which is directing the war *against rebellion*, to go in with them. This sectional prejudice has been designedly taught in the South. They have been led to look upon northern people and their institutions as "mean and contemptible." A species of degenerate northern Yankees, principally from the eastern cities, have given weight to the impression of the Southern mind, that the North were a "mean, cowardly set of starveling mudsills." These are the northern "Chivs." They affect greatly to despise northern principles. They join the chivalry to prove that they regard themselves too good for the familiar companionship of the northern "trash" as they affect to consider it; and which their masters declare too mean "for the association of a southern gentleman's body servant." No wonder such snobs and pinks of aristocracy adopt what they are proud to call "southern principles." They are the southern disunionist's watch-dogs—it is their peculiar business to howl for the "rights of the South." This class have generally strayed off from the eastern cities because they were unable longer to make their "wits" obtain dinners without work or money, and when some low exhibition would no longer raise the wind, or "bring the pewter." In accordance with the programme of disunion they should raise a simultaneous howl for "peace," and brand an attempt at a defense of the nation as "inhuman," "unconstitutional," "unjustifiable, outragious war;" "usurpation, tyrany and despotism."

But Jackson had given us the remedy. It was Old Hickory that set forth the true doctrine in the case. His proclamation of 1832 contains those principles which are indispensably essential to the eternal perpetuity of the Government of our fathers. Any man effected with the deadly disease of treason lurking about his vitals would do well to read this justly renowned document. As a State paper there is none other in the nation of more importance; embracing, as it does, the only principles upon which the people of the United States can act to carry the Ship of nationality safely over the rocks and quicksands of conspiracy, treason and rebellion. He read a portion, bearing on the main points, thus:

"The Constitution of the United States, then, forms a *government*, not a league; and whether it be formed by compact, between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, *which operates directly on the people individually*, not upon the States; they retain all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, *cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede*, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offense against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, *is to say that the United States are not a nation*; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offense.

An attempt, by force of arms, to destroy a government, is an offense, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been formed; and such government has the right, *by the law of self defense* to pass acts to punish the offender, etc.

The assumed right of secession, rests upon the alledged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed, in this sovereign capacity, a *compact*, which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have a right to secede.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties, declare war, levy taxes, exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers, were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important powers were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the Government of the United States; they became American citizens, and owed their obedience to the Costitution of the United States, and to the laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress."

He commented on the application of this doctrine to the present rebellion, its pretexts, its justifications, and the dangerous political theories fabricated by the disunionists of the United States to mislead the people in regard to the nature of their Government. Their States Rights doctrine, carried to the fatal extreme of robbing the national government of all its rights and powers, and the same cunning design embraced in their pompous, chivalric parade of *independent State sovereignty*. To war against these principles, is to war against the proposition that the United States constitutes a nation; and is a disclaimer against there being any such character legally as a citizen of the United States. But these disunionists did oppose these doctrines of Jackson; and as they opposed these principles in 1832 they oppose the same identical possitions in 1862, and continually from Jackson's time to the present moment.

Old Abe took the Jackson position, and came to it following the example of Washington when he crushed rebellion in the western counties of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1794. Washington first called upon the rebels to disband and go home. Lincoln did the same thing. They bid defiance to Washington, and he called out 15,000 troops and crushed the rebellion. So the rebels bid defiance to Jackson and also to Lincoln, and as Jackson proceeded to employ force like Washington, and others of the Presidents, under similar circumstances, to crush rebellion, so did Lincoln, but following in the footsteps of his illustrious and immortal predecessors. Jackson's proclamation was denounced by the disunionists as "a declaration of war by Andrew Jackson against the State of South Carolina." Notice the fundamental and dangerous falsehood contained in that assertion—it was war on the *rebels* in the State, and *not against the State*, but to preserve the State as is required by the Constitution. That sentence I quote from Gov. Hayne of South Carolina. It was at his house the disunion plotters met in 1828. He was then Senator in Congress from the "Sovereign State" of South Carolina. In 1832 he was Governor of the "independent sovereignty," while Calhoun was one of its Senators to the Congress of the "Confederacy," as they loved to style the Government of the United States. He pronounced the proclamation the "*edict of a Dictator*." Again he said it was "a Federal manifesto palmed upon us as Andrew Jackson's by Livingston or Van Buren, or some other intriguer behind the dictator's throne." This sort of language leads to war, to rebellion. The papers opposed to the Union movement in this State make use of the same style of language against the Government. The disunionists and their sympathizers in the North, who are still more treacherous, mean and unprincipled than their southern master, pronounced an act of Congress "to coerce a sovereign State in this Union, a broad usurpation," and as "changing the character of our Government into a military despotism." These are the charges of disunionists, and their misguided tools, against the only principles and means that can be employed to save the Government from the hands of armed traitors. Those opposed to the Union movement in this State say such things as the following which I read from the *Advertiser*, "We pray that the arms of the Government may be paralyzed." "He who rejoices at Federal victories is more than a traitor." "Abraham Lincoln will be the last President of the United States."

He commented upon these things, saying that men might not know that they were being used by traitors as working to the advantage and benefit of disunionists. Let men carefully survey the ground. It is peculiarly the duty of the American citizen, a duty that he owes to his posterity, and his God. (Applause.] He showed that it was the policy of the disunionists to do one or the other of two things with the great national Democratic party, either make it entirely a sectional party or cut it into two parts. They They went to work at this with the deepest design and cunning. The plan was to get up a set of resolutions of such a nature that if the Charleston Convention adopted them it would reduce the national Democratic party to a sectional organization, and put it entirely into their their control. And if the Convention would not adopt these resolutions, which they would call the rights of the South, then they should, with great affacted injury at not getting their *rights*, secede from the Convention. To make the thing certain, the delegation depended upon to lead in this matter were made to sign the resolutions, and in compliance with the tenth resolution of the series, when the platform failed to be adopted, they were no longer members of the Convention, and consequently, "went out to stand." He explained all that transaction. Said the going-out-to-stand Democracy was the peculiarly "*independent sovereignty*" Democracy. Said Wigfall and others were of opinion that the northern fellows in the Charleston Convention, would adopt their southern rights platform, for they had a very poor opinion of the northern people generally. Wigfall thought that by swearing at them that they would *dissolve the Union*, they would submit to anything. Wigfall also said, "these northern people, of all parties, are a mean, despicable set of starvelings, unable to see beyond a dollar, and caring for no other consideration except money. Threaten them and they will crouch to your feet like so many hounds. Only swear that you are going to dissolve the Union, and the timid creatures will get on their knees, bite the dust, and kiss the rod raised to chastise them." To go with the disunionists is but to own up to the "chivs" that there is no United States; that the United States never did constitute a nation; that there never was such a character on earth as an American citizen; and that you are a cringing hound, biting the dust, and ready to lick the smiting hand; and, of course, "unfit for the association of a southern gentleman's body servant," being merely a "mudsill." There is but two sides to this question. The Democratic party was divided, part fell into the hands of disunionists, the other part went for the Union, and for the Union movement, all over the United States wherever it was not suppressed by force, and in this State. He read from the Charleston *Mercury* as follows: "We maintain that the Democratic party, as a national party, has just no creed at all, on not one single *practical* question now before the country is it united. Let us examine them. Frst, on the fundamental creed of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, *State sovereignty, and the right of secession following it*, is the Democratic party united? Why, at this moment, the whole Douglas wing, and many others North, and South too, deny it." That part of the Democracy went out to stand, claiming the right of secession. It is the secession Democracy everywhere. The anti-secession Democracy have hearkened unto the voice of patriotism, and joined in the movement in behalf of the cause of the Union, and like true men who had souls to raise above mere party huckstering, and would choose their country before "party," have disencumbered themselves of all these things, and met all patriots of all parties on a common ground. Do you go for your country, or for party? Can he be regarded as the best patriot and the noblest man who would hang on to the mere name of his old party at the expense and danger of his country, when the principles of their party were changed from those he loved to those which he in his heart as an honest man must despise. To whom is name, mere sound, of more importance than the vital principles of liberty itself? Who is it that would like to be gulled by the sound of a name into the service of traitors, to be a slave in the hands of the enemies of his country, and the rights and liberties of himself and fellow-citizens? The southern rights part of the Democratic party kept up their claim, still claimed their "*rights*," the right to go into the Territories of the United States with their "domestic institutions," meaning always and invariably *niggers, niggers!* They claimed this right to 36:30 deg. north latitude.

He explained how that the Congress, so as not to leave a shadow of pretext to these traitors with which to continue the inflamation of the southern mind, organized the Territories of the United States upon their favorite doctrine—the non-intervention doctrine—the fundamental principles of the Cincinnati platform in regard to the Territories, and the accursed slavery question. So that almost the first thing that the Republicans did was to allow the South all "their rights" in the Territories, all they had claimed and more, for, as they had only claimed the right to go into the Territories with their "domestic institutions" to 36:30 deg. north latitude; slavery was already existing in the Territories to 37 deg. North latitude; and not restricted by Congress in any Territory of the Nation. All this was done, as Mr. Douglas said, by the unanimous vote of the Republicans. Slavery restriction has existed in some portion of the Territories of the United States from the beginning of the Government, and down to that moment when it was removed so as if possible to prove to the people of the South that the people of the North were willing to make almost any concession to save the Union and that they were not "intent upon the invasion of the rights of the South." It was expected that these southern Senators and Representatives would, when these things were offered, immediately explain to the people of the South that they had got their "rights." But, no; not a mite of such explanation. That would have spoiled their object—a dissolution of the Union, for if they had allowed the truth to go to the southern people, they could not have raised an army; they could not have kept men in the field; the villainy and deceptive fraud would have been too plain. So it was their policy to keep up their bawl for their "rights." Breckinridge stood up before the Senate, and the world, and with all apparent honesty, claimed the rights of the South in regard to the Territories, when right before his eyes these "rights," and more too, were then law, existing on the national statute books. That conduct was designed to aid treason by keeping the people of the South deceived. To see men stand up in the Congress of the United States and continue to plead for certain "rights" perlistently, long after they had been granted, is the manifestation of a degree of brazen faced and pertinacious dishonesty and stolid depravity without a parallel on the blackest pages of history, not excepting the history of crime itself, the criminal calendar. But, notwithstanding the disgusting shamelessness of such conduct, the leaders of the anti-Union party here are re-enacting the same villainous deception. They are going all over the State claiming these rights—demanding their "rights," the [right to go into the Territories with slaves up to 36:30 deg. north latitude. How dishonest! how shameless! In vain you show them that they have now, and have since the beginning of the year 1861, the right to go into the Territories with their slaves to 36:30 north latitude, and even more to 37 deg. north latitude, *and hold them there by law*. And more still, they can go north of 37 deg. with their slaves, for Congress, to satisfy the South, have removed all prohibitory and restrictive enactments on the Territories.

In vain you explain these things. In vain you point to the records. In vain you point to the acts of Congress, giving them their "rights," and more than they claimed! They will reply with that fiendish cry, like the wail of a troubled spirit or maniac, "give us our rights!" Oh, give us the right to go into the territories with our "domestic institutions" to 36:30 deg. north latitude. Thus Breckinridge went howling to his constituents. Thus, also, his followers go howling over this State, and they have only one more step to take and then they will be up with their infamous leader, and that is to shoulder the arms of open traitors!

AN exchange says the rebels evidently aimed at too much when they attempted to take care of No. 10. Before long they will each have enough to do to take care of "number one."

ARKANSAW TRAVELER.—It is now admitted by everybody, and should be so recorded in history, that Gen. Sterling Price is the real, genuine, original "Arkansas Traveler."—*Placer Republican.*

ON the morning of the Fort Donelson fight, Bushrod Johnson, while taking his coffee, narrowly escaped death. A rifle ball skimmed off his coffee cup bottom, leaving the empty sides in the rebels hands.

AN English editor acknowledges the reception of a bottle of brandy forty-eight years old, and says: "This brandy is so very old we fear it cannot keep much longer."

IN 1656, a man was prosecuted for selling coffee, just then introduced, as a nuisance and prejudice to the neighborhood.

"I HAVE one request to make of you, my dear Mr. Grant." "My dear widow, I will grant anything you say." "Well, sir, I want to be Granted myself."

IT is said the rebel Missourians are returning to their allegiance on the same terms that Salvation is offered to sinners—they come without money and without *Price*.

You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from your readers; but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident) of one or two lines not suited to their taste, and you will be sure to hear of it.

NEW HISTORIC EPISTLES.—Grant's Epistles to the Corrinthians, written at Pittsburg Landing.

LIGHTNING never strikes but once in the same place—therefore let a man whose first wife was a good one never marry again.

THE most likely thing in the world to make a rebel swear is to proffer to him, under trying circumstances, the privilege of taking the oath of allegiance.

A WESTERN editor defines a widow as "one who knows whats what, and desires further information on the subject."

WHY is a young lady just from boarding school like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

FEELING FOR ANOTHER.—A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering and needed his assistance, dryly asked him: "Friend hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

MUSCLE.—Somebody says: "Cabbage contains more muscle-sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable whatever." Yet we never knew that tailors were particularly muscular.

GALLANTRY.—A man shows as scant a stock of ideas as of gallantry, who compliments one woman at the expense of another.

SENTIMENT.—Wholesome sentiment is rain, which makes the fields of daily life fresh and odorous.

"You may depend upon me wife; I give you my word." "I had rather you would sometimes *keep* it, sir.

"TELL your mistress that I've torn the curtain," said a lodger to the servant. "Very well, sir, my mistress will put it down as extra rent."

"THE beautiful blue of the olden time is floating o'er me yet," as the boozy editor said when he dipped his pen in the paste-pot and his brush in the inkstand.

PUNCH'S Almanac advises the farmers to sow their Ps, keep their Us warm, hive their Bs, shoot their Js, feed their Ns, look after their potatoes' Is, and then take their Es.

THE HEROIC SAILORS ON THE CUMBERLAND.—The scenes on board were heart-breaking. Two of the gunners on the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms, and would not be removed, and went dow embracing them. One gunner had both of his legs shot away, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three steps on his raw and bloody thights, seized the lanyard and fired his gun, falling back dead! Another lost both arms and legs, yet lived, and when they would assist him, cried out: "Back to your guns, boys! give 'em h—ll"—Hurrah for the old flag!" He lived till she sunk.—*Correspondence N. Y. Times.*