

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

TRAITORS AT HOME.

Every day proves more conclusively that the men in Oregon who style themselves "Democrats," are not merely sympathizers with traitors, but are rank traitors themselves, and only want a favorable opportunity to put their treason into practice. They grow more bitter and bold in their denunciations of the war, but say nothing of the black hearted hounds of hell who brought on the war, by firing on Fort Sumpter, by raising an army for the purpose, as they declared, of capturing the Capital of the United States—murdering the President and setting up a privileged aristocracy of 300,000 men to rule a nation of 30,000,000. No, they have not a word of condemnation for the rebel fanatics who seized the forts, mints and other property of the United States, and declared that this great nation was a failure, that the Yankees (all the people of the nation except the few who are interested in slavery), were but little better than Chinese, fit only for mechanics, not capable of taking any part in Governmental affairs, and that they would never lay down their arms until the Government should be destroyed, and all these people reduced to abject vassalage. No, this is all right; it is "a brave and chivalrous people fighting for what they hold to be their rights"—that is, to destroy the Government, and bring the majority in subjection to the minority. That part of the war is all right—but "Lincoln's war" waged in defense of nationality and self government—to protect the citizens—the public property and the Capital of this great nation is an unholy war, an "abolition war" and ought to be stopped immediately. The President first called out 75,000 troops "to protect the Capital and enforce the laws," and we are now told by traitors in Oregon that this was only a pretext put forth by the Government to raise troops—a "Lincoln lie," and that the rebels did not intend to resist the laws or invade the Capital.

They said they intended to do both and their military preparations looked like they meant it. If the President's declaration that the Capital was in danger, was a "Lincoln lie," the rebels were the authors of it. They declared they would have Washington in sixty days, and backed up their declaration with an army which marched to Bull Run, and from there sent the thunder of its cannon over the Potomac to warn the President and his Cabinet that the "brave and chivalrous people" were coming to drive them from the Capital at the point of the bayonet.

In performance of his sworn duties, the President again called out more troops to "protect the Capital and enforce the laws." This was not a matter of choice with the President, but an unwelcome necessity forced on him by the rebels, and now their brother traitors here denounce him for doing what they compelled him to do—denounce the result of their own actions and at the same time try to excuse and defend them. They made the war and yet they pretend to be opposed to it and in favor of peace; they made the necessity for Government to organize an immense army and yet they denounce it for organizing that army; they forced the Administration to expend hundreds of millions of dollars in defense of the model Government of the world and the hope of mankind, and yet they denounce it because of the expense. They declare that the Federal army before Richmond is in danger of being annihilated by the rebels, and yet they howl because the President has called for more men to reinforce it. They inform us that the commerce of the Ohio river is in danger, that the rebels are likely to pounce upon Cincinnati and other cities in that region, and that the merchants and traders have sent up petitions for protection, and yet they denounce the President for calling for more men to afford them protection. Now if such men are not traitors they must be crazy. If they are not traitors and are opposed to the war, why don't they oppose those who made the war, and who are now waging it against the Government and assist in putting them down and in bringing the war to a close instead of assisting and encouraging the rebels to continue the war? The Administration is making no aggressive war on the rebels. They have made war on the General Government, and in many of the States, have succeeded in usurping its prerogatives and trampling it under foot; the Administration has sent men into those States, not to make war on the rights or privileges of the States, but simply to re-establish the Federal authority, which the rebels had usurped, and yet the traitors denounce the Administration because their brother rebels forced it to incur the enormous expense resulting from such necessity.

The loyal Union men of Oregon, and of every other State, are opposed to this war and to the men who commenced it, and that is why they are making such sacrifices to crush the rebels and bring it speedily to a close. On the other hand the hypocritical traitors who encouraged the rebellion in the start, through Jo Lane, and their other Representatives in Congress, pronounced "Beauregard and Johnson the glory of the land," and have since encouraged the rebels by every means in their power to persist in their attempt to overthrow the nation and "plunge the world

in ruin," while they use no effort to terminate the rebellion, but do all in their power to prolong it, and howl about the horrors of the "Lincoln war," but never say a word about the Jeff Davis war. They first tell all manner of lies to make the rebels believe that the "Lincoln Government will soon yield, and that the northern people are cowardly and will be easily overcome, thus encouraging them to continue the war, and then howl about the "horrors of this abolition war." They are traitors or idiots, and their property should be taken to pay the expenses of their war and they be turned out to grass. Even now, after the mulatto breeders have learned by experience, that the people of the great free States of this nation will fight, yet there are some here, with a degree of mendacity and impudence that would shame the Devil, tell them to go on, that "a half dozen Southern ladies armed with broom-sticks can drive a whole regiment of such."

MORE "BURLESQUES."—These magnificent efforts to attract public notice are deserving of success. "The first article worthy of notice is a column or so of doggerel dogged." "The next item is predicated on a host of errors in type and grammar, which we sent forth recently as a burlesque."—*Seaside Register.*

That was unnecessary; the paper will pass for a complete burlesque without any such extra flourishes. In the quotations, we italicize the words which are incorrectly spelled, but they are probably more "burlesques," though we never heard them called by that name before. When a man is crazy with whisky he is not drunk, but inebriated; when a paper is afflicted with the simples, and sends forth "a host of errors," they are not errors, God bless you! they are "burlesques!" Again it says:

"One of the articles delicately hints that it is fearful of hurting somebody's 'phelinks.' This reminds us of one of *Esop's* Fables, where a pestiferous little insect is represented to have alighted upon a noble beast while quietly grazing in the field. The insect at the same time said, 'If my weight disturbs you, I will fly away,' to which the animal quietly replied—"pitch in, dirty face!"

Very well, thou "noble beast"! but before we "pitch in," please state whether you are horse, alligator or—Durham. Sometime ago we were "nameless scribblers," and it was the great I am! Now we are a small insect, and it is a "noble beast!" What next? It says something about perambulating the streets "cane in hand," seeking whom it may devour, and intimates that it sought out the "principal attaches of this office, cane in hand," for some desperate purpose, perhaps. This deponent, an "attache of the concern," was not sought out "cane in hand," and would "mildly hint," that in this country, where war-clubs are used only by "savages on the frontiers," and by those who have learned to follow their customs, such boasting is very imprudent, and will do more than anything we could say to establish the belief that he who makes such threats has been accustomed to bad company, or educated beyond the limits of civilization, to say nothing of the trouble which would certainly result from an attempt to introduce the war club into this quiet community. However, that was probably only intended as a "burlesque." Glancing over its columns, we note the following leading ideas:

"The villainy of the Administration;" "A half dozen Southern ladies, armed with broomsticks, could drive a whole regiment of such (Northern men) from Massachusetts to the home of the *Esquimaux*;" "we have opposed the currency of the notes (Treasury Notes) openly and frankly, from the time the vessel that brought them here first anchored in our harbors and we shall be so still."

If you want such "burlesques" subscribe for the paper—it's full of them.

IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS.

The following are extracts from a letter from the Register of the Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon. The subject matter is of interest to all donation claimants, and, therefore, the publication:

We have this day received a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, notifying us of the passage of an Act entitled an Act to Reduce the Expenses of the Survey and Sale of the Public Lands, etc., approved 30th May, 1862, the 6th section of which reads as follows: "And be it further enacted, that upon and after the 1st day of July next, the compensation of Registers and Receivers in all the Land Offices of the United States, shall be an annual salary of five hundred dollars to each, with the fees and commissions now prescribed by law, and to be paid by claimants, an additional fee in Donation cases of five dollars for each final Certificate for one hundred and sixty acres; ten dollars for three hundred and twenty acres; and fifteen dollars for six hundred and forty acres; to be accounted for in the same manner as fees and commissions in Warrant and Preemption locations, with limitations as to maximum of salary as prescribed by existing laws." This puts a quietus upon our prospects of clerical assistance, and at the same time inflicts upon the donation settler an onerous tax, the necessity of which would have been avoided had the former incumbents attended to their duties, and issued the certificates as fast as the claim plats were transmitted from the Surveyor General's Office. This they have neglected to do; and the consequence is the donation settlers in this District alone will be compelled to pay from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars to have the work performed for which our predecessors received nearly thirty thousand dollars in salaries and three thousand five hundred dollars in clerk hire. Certificates can only be issued in the name of, and for the benefit of the original donee, his heirs or assigns. But when the original claimant, from perversity, disloyalty, or any other similar reason, refuses or neglects to take the Oath of Allegiance, and pay the legal fees, as required by the circulars of January 6th and June 25th, 1862, then the party in interest can by filing an authenticated transcript of the deed, mortgage, or other evidence of interest in the claim, by paying the legal fees, and by subscribing to the Oath of Allegiance, cause the certificate to be issued in the name of the donee, whose title will then be perfected by the issuing of the Patent. Respectfully, etc., JOHN KELLY, Register.

From the above letter, settlers on donation claims who have not yet received their certificates, will learn what they have to do. The object of the law is fully and well stated in the title, and though a tax most unexpected, we trust it will be cheerfully paid. The Government has, through many years, expended for surveys, and for the Land Offices, large sums of money, amounting for Oregon and Washington Territory alone to over two million of dollars. As a revenue from this expenditure the Federal Treasury has not received twenty thousand dollars, or one per cent. Now by reason of the great public expense, and the costly war, it has become necessary to economize. Already has this Administration reduced the annual salaries of its officers in civil service, in the aggregate more than twenty-eight million of dollars per annum. Many offices have been abolished, and the salaries of many others reduced very greatly, as witness the reduction of our Registers' and Receivers' salaries from two thousand five hundred to five hundred dollars per year.

When loyal citizens look at the large sum the Government has expended for Oregon, it is believed they will not shrink from bearing their proportion of the Government's burdens. Government has been generous to you; in return, treat her with gratitude; and now in her need, do not find fault with the law to reduce the great expenses of her land affairs.

For the necessity of this step of the Government, we are all responsible. The people are responsible for the officers appointed in their midst. A part of the accumulation of this unfinished business is owing to untrustworthy officers, who neglected their duty. The present Administration is not to blame for that. Now that responsibility comes back to those of us who, supporting former administrations are responsible for the conduct of men who received their appointments not directly from us, but through the man we sent to Washington to represent us, and as will be seen by reference to Mr. Kelly's letter, owing to these dishonest officers, this District (i. e. Umpqua District) alone will be compelled to pay from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars to have the work performed, for which our predecessors received nearly thirty thousand dollars in salaries and three thousand five hundred dollars in clerk hire. Still further evidence of the dishonesty and negligence of these men, is the fact that large numbers of no title papers and proofs taken before them and which should have received their signature, are unsigned and worthless, compelling settlers to make over proofs and affidavits they supposed made four or five years ago. We trust our fellow citizens will remember these fellows and keep them in the obscurity and disgrace they so well merit.

To those of you who have yet to pay your five, ten, or fifteen dollars for your certificate, we wish to say, Government has already paid our chosen officials for doing this work years ago. You must catch these men and make them refund their ill gotten gains. They are the men to blame. We say again Government has paid the five, ten, and fifteen dollars to our chosen agents, who have not placed it to our account, but into their own pockets.

EUGENE CITY, August 20th, 1862.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Any person who has given the subject a thought, knows that good roads are indispensable to the prosperity of a country. I mean such roads as can be traveled at any season of the year—in the rainy season and in the dry season, and on which can be transmitted all the freight the country may have to send or receive, at low rates.

We want such roads in Oregon—we want such roads to and from Eugene—and how are we to obtain them? No doubt with such facilities for the construction of such roads, as those which lie between here and Corvallis, or Albany, or Portland, this question would seem ludicrous in the eyes of men of enterprise in the Eastern States, who have to build their roads not on plains of a dead level, without hardly any impediment worth naming, but over hills and mountains, and over swamps and marshes, and arms of the sea. To us, however, such questions are serious ones, and as they vitally affect our interests must be regarded in a serious light. The question then is, how can we obtain a good plank railroad? such as they have, with horse power, at the portage of the Cascades, between here and Corvallis, for instance. How much would be the expense, per mile, of building such a road? What would our county, and what would our Legislature be willing to do towards the construction of such a road? Is such a road practicable under present circumstances? Every one must see and feel the great uncertainty which attends steamboating on the Upper Willamette. The cost of freight by this method will also be too great to answer all the wants of the community. A railroad is what we want, and a railroad on the very cheapest and most economical plan, yet one that will answer the present demand of the country. If our road from this place over the Cascades

to John Day's river and the Powder river mines succeeds, and it seems beyond beyond all doubt that it will, the urgent demand for such a road will be at once apparent to all. If effective communication with the country east of the mountains can be opened from this place, then the trade not only of our own town, but of all other towns north of us on the Willamette will soon be increased an hundred fold. We will then divide the trade with Vancouver and the Dalles, which they now monopolize wholly; so that not only ourselves, but Portland and all intermediate towns on the river, and indeed our whole Valley, would be benefited by the construction of such a road as I propose. These hints and queries, Mr. Editor, I have thought good to propose, with the hope that some one more competent than myself, will pay some attention to the subject, and if possible throw still further light on a matter of such vital importance to every citizen of this county. ONSERVER.

McKENZIE ROAD OPENED.—We learn that the McKenzie road is now opened the entire distance over the Cascades, and is now ready for wagons or pack trains. The road will yet have to be graded, in some places, before it will meet the requirements of the travel that will ultimately pass over it, but the timber has been cut out and the road is now one of the best mountain roads in the State. Mr. Felix Scott, who did the principal part of the cutting out, had with him six large California freight wagons, each drawn by six yoke of oxen, and carrying from fifty to sixty hundred each, which he succeeded in taking through without difficulty. They were last heard from at or near the Des Chutes.—This should be sufficient evidence to those wishing to go through with wagons, that they can now do so.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday afternoon, while some boys were swimming in the slough just above town, Henry Noble, a fine, intelligent boy 12 or 15 years old, went up to where he had tied a colt that he had been riding. On attempting to pass behind the animal it kicked him on the head and killed him almost instantly.

RETAINED.—Rev. I. D. Driver, of the M. E. Church, has been stationed on the Eugene Circuit for another year. The action of the Conference in locating him here for another year will give general satisfaction, as Mr. D. has gained a reputation for sincerity and energy, which few of his predecessors have enjoyed to so great an extent.

The Lewiston *Golden Age* gives an account of the killing of a Mrs. Herring, in that place on the 13th inst. She lived with the family of Judge Smith, in her own house. Late in the evening it was reported that she had committed suicide by shooting herself in the breast with a pistol. Subsequent events led to the belief that Smith was the author of the deed, and he was arrested. It also states that a miner named Hallette, while on his way from Oro Fino to Lewiston, was thrown from his horse on the 8th and instantly killed. And, that G. W. Bright, formerly of Siskiyou county Cal. was found dead in the street on the morning of the 12th.

READ the new advertisements in this issue. N. Martin is doing a "rousing" business in his line of trade.

Look out for Jim Stevenson's Confiscation act. Feleh & Mulholland have re-opened the large and popular stables of Chase & Co., give them a call, they are accommodating, and understand their business thoroughly.

If you want sheep now's the time to get them. Dr. Delavan's salve is a popular and efficacious remedy. See advertisement.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

New York, 9. Burnside's army is encamped at Fredericksburg ready for movement.

A letter in the Times from Pope's army, dated the 6th, reports McDowell's command at Culpepper, and Banks' at Woodville.

Dispatches from Woodville, August 7th, says Sigel's corps were moving from there.

Rumors at Washington yesterday of heavy fighting at Gordonsville, but not fully accredited.

The Times' letter from the army of the Potomac, dated the 7th, says important movements are progressing on the South side of James river, but are of such a character as not to admit of disclosure at present.

The rebel ram at Savannah, according to a letter from Hilton Head, is the British steam frigate *Fingal* covered with railroad iron, and commanded by Clement P. Jones, late executive officer of the Merrimack.

Washington 11. A dispatch from Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, six miles beyond Culpepper, of the 10th, says a battle was fought yesterday, between Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

Gen. Bayard, with McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged the day before on the Rapidan river, skirmishing, maneuvering, taking prisoners with a small loss, baffling the efforts of a large rebel force to surround and cut him off.

Yesterday he was engaged some hours with four regiments of cavalry, and delayed the enemy's advance until Gen. Banks came up. The rebels, under Jackson and Ewell had crossed rapidly in force. Their advance of 15,000 was attacked by Banks in the afternoon, six miles south of Culpepper. The fight was principally engaged at six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest ensued. Banks' right wing, under Williams, suffered severely. The rebels' position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them had to cross an open field. It was not till six o'clock that they were aware that the enemy were attacking in force. Previous to that

it had been a desultory cannonade. At that time the whole rebel force attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points. In the evening General Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by McDowell and part of his corps; but the battle was substantially over, Banks holding the same ground occupied at the beginning. After General Pope arrived, the artillery fire was kept up at intervals until morning.

At one time Pope and his staff were so near the rebel lines that a sudden charge of rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, with a view of capturing them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous firing from McDowell's troops, and the General and staff left the ground under a cross fire from the troops on both sides. The firing of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced. General Banks was on the field throughout the action, constantly under fire, and handling the troops personally, and gallantly. He is highly praised by his officers and troops, who behaved well, although some regiments retired in disorder, when overpowered.

Among the killed are Major Cook, of 28th New York, and Lieut. Stone of the 14th Connecticut. Among the wounded and prisoners are Col. Knight, Adjutant Boyd, and Major Matthews, of the 46th Pennsylvania, Col. Donally, and Col. Brown of New York, Col. Chapman, and Major Blake of the 5th Connecticut.

Gen. Banks was severely hurt by the cavalry troops running against him. Col. Ruggles, Pope's Chief of Staff, had a horse shot under him. Two of Pope's body guard was killed.

The 21 Massachusetts was in the hottest of the fight, and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Illinois, 44th Pennsylvania regiments were also badly cut up. The rebel Gen. Wilder was wounded. The loss on both sides is very heavy—not less than 3,000 killed, wounded and missing on each side.

Generals Price, Huger and Leary are reported wounded.

Washington, 12. The battle of Culpepper was the most desperate of the war, involving about even losses on both sides—the rebels losing more officers than the Union forces. The rebel Generals Wilder and Trimble are killed. We lose none above the rank of Colonel. Pope telegraphs that the rebels have not renewed the engagement of yesterday or to day. They are two miles from the field which we occupy, while our headquarters still remain at Culpepper. Both sides have been reinforced, and a renewal of the conflict cannot be far distant. Loss of Ohio and Indiana regiments very large, they being in Banks' division, which did most of the fighting, resisting Ewell's and Jackson's commands combined.

Cairo, 10. It is not true, as telegraphed, that Farragut asked truce in passing the Vicksburg batteries. He went past firing broadsides from every vessel.

New York, 10. The steamer of the 31st brought as passenger Reverdy Johnson.

Farragut's fleet arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

New York, 12. The World has the following from Culpepper:

Firing was renewed this morning at daylight on our side but was not responded to by the rebels.

Sigel has advanced, and was to day expecting to learn the enemy's position. Nothing occurred of importance.

Washington, 12. Accounts from Culpepper, dated yesterday, says of yesterday's fight: So heavy was the force to which our small number of troops were exposed, the only wonder is that the entire command was not annihilated. Rebel prisoners say that their troops were moved down like grass.

Louisville, 12. John Morgan, with 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, entered Gallatin, Sumner county, Tenn., 23 miles from Nashville, to-day, and captured Col. Boon, commanding the post, with thirty men, a Federal freight train containing sixty horses, and a lot of oats and corn. Morgan was in position at noon to-day.

Cairo, 12. It is reported, on rebel authority, that the rebels, under Breckinridge, had attacked Baton Rouge, and were repulsed with heavy loss. He was about to renew the attack.

Breckinridge is said to have telegraphed to the Grenada Appeal that the Arkansas had destroyed four more boats, and damaged others; that he had captured the entire Federal force that day on making the second attack.

Washington, 12. Dispatches from Pope state that the rebels have retreated, and his cavalry and artillery are in pursuit across the Rapidan.

The rebel army, fearing their retreat would be cut off, have gone back to Orange Court House. They may make a stand at Orange to prevent our advancing on Gordonsville.

Jackson's retreat down the railroad is considered to be a necessity. He had evidently become aware of the trap into which he was being beguiled.

Fredericksburg, 12. An expedition from Burnside's, on Wednesday, made a descent on the Virginia Central Railroad, and tore up the road for a quarter of a mile, and blew up the road bed with powder. They also destroyed 50,000 bushels of grain, a lot of whiskey, and other army stores. A detachment was sent to Bumper's station to blow up the track and switch, which was most effectually accomplished. Still further on, the track was barricaded with rails and rendered useless by evening.

Culpepper, 13. The flight of Jackson shows he fears to meet our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force numbering thirty thousand; a portion of the corps of Banks who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check with the aid of one division of McDowell's and Sigel's corps which arrived during the day, and drove the enemy from the field of battle. Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than fifteen hundred, ours is much less.

The battle was decidedly the bloodiest of the war. On Sunday Jackson remained idle, the troops on both sides being exhausted. On Monday Jackson sent a flag of truce asking permission to bury his dead, a large portion of which were still on the field—pending which he escaped with his troops.

General Scott expresses himself greatly pleased with the success of McClellan in changing his base of operations, and predicts his triumph.