

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

SECESSION INSULTS.

A gang of "Reverend" for hunters from Long Tom, Soap Creek and Cayote, have been in the habit of coming to town every Saturday for some time, for the purpose of swearing allegiance to Jeff Davis, and disposing of a few gallons of "Jersey lightning." Last Saturday, while on their regular visit, the old tie of the band, an old thing with a head about the size and shape of a large Dutch squash, stuck on the shoulders of a hideous looking carcass, with the flat end up, and hair as coarse as rye straws, all bristling on end, like porcupine quills, concluded that he must "begin the war." So he cornered a boy on the sidewalk, informed him that he was an "abolitionist," and that every man who supports the President of the United States is a thief. A numerous body guard of "warwick barks" surrounded the hero, to prevent him from getting hurt, and after he had vented his wrath on the terrified "abolitionist," and on the "gang of thieves" that support Lincoln, he wound up by hoping that the "war would soon begin so he could get to kill abolitionists." Another chap, who furnishes the fry water which makes them so brave, is reported to have said that he was in favor of commencing the war on the abolitionists soon, so he wouldn't have to pay any Federal license. A few others, who are out of money and have no property, are probably in favor of the same thing, as they would rather steal and plunder than work. We hope the Egyptians will postpone the "war" until Summer, as the valley of the Long Thomas river is not adopted to the maneuvering of large armies at this season of the year, except in canoes, which would be a very inconvenient mode of going to war, besides they might take cold by slashing around in the midst of a winter campaign. However, it would not be strange if the great and powerful States of Long Tom, Soap Creek and Cayote, should secede immediately, and join the "Confederacy" or set up an independent kingdom. If they should go out, the United States of America will cease to exist, for the few hundred thousand "abolitionists" that the Government could send against these powerful bar fighters, would not be a mouthful for them. Abolitionists would be compelled to flee to the mountains, and Cayote horses would be cheap on the borders of that kingdom.

Our editors are temporary concern. They are generally induced by want to mount the editorial tripod in the hope of earning their bread in the capacity of editor until they can get into some respectable calling.—*Eugene Review.*

It has been generally believed that a certain secessionist, who had the old Register office for sale, took advantage of this young man's inexperience, and caused him to embark in a bad business, by assuring him that wealth and fame would be his sure reward. So he comes out in the above handsome manner, and denies it, by insinuating that he merely went into the dirty business, as a temporary necessity, to make his bread until he could get into some respectable calling. We hope the explanation will be satisfactory to his secession friends, but are sorry that he has failed to "make his bread" out of the concern.

A PORTLAND correspondent informs us that Fred. Patterson, Sank Owens, Tom. Pike and Tom. Riley, left that place a short time since, en route for the Southern States to join the Confederate army. They are all from Walla Walla and Colville. Ferdinand Patterson is the man that killed Capt. Staples in Portland a year or two since. Tom. Pike's real name is Thomas Feril. He was one of Gen. Walker's chief of fiers in his filibustering expeditions and was with him in all his adventures. He was twice severely wounded. Tom. Riley's real name is Doughlors Terry. He was also an officer in Walker's army, and is a near relative of the Terry that killed Broderick. Owens is Sheriff of Nez Perce county. Four more daring, high minded, or nobler hearted men never lived than these, and wherever they go, both North and South can rest assured they will make themselves known.—*Eugene Review.*

That secessionists should praise thieves and murderers is not strange, for treason, theft and murder, belong in the same family, and "birds of a feather will flock together," but that any one could be found with brass enough to set up a robbers' organ in this community, and eulogize murderers and highwaymen that would not be tolerated in the most uncivilized camps of the Salmon mines or even among the savage Indians, is strange.

STRATHMAN & Co. have again placed us under many obligations, by sending us a large roll of late Eastern, New York and New Orleans papers; and also the "New National Tax and Tariff Laws." They are accommodating, gentlemanly and thoroughly acquainted with their business. Those wishing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Atlantic States or Europe, can get them from six weeks to eight weeks earlier by sending their orders to Strathman & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Send for a priced circular.

We had the pleasure of hearing a temperance lecture last Thursday evening, delivered by Mr. A. C. Edmonds. He handled the subject well, read an article on the "banquets of tobacco using," which is one of the best and most cutting satires on the use of that most obnoxious weed, that we have ever heard.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A company have struck a vein of sulphurets of copper, four miles from Copperopolis, Cal., for which it is said they have refused one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Further discoveries of copper are said to have been made near Crescent City, Cal., and miners have gone up from San Francisco to prospect them.

During the past year 112 divorce suits were instituted in the Courts of San Francisco, 85 by wives and 28 by husbands.

The Sacramento Union says that an oak tree was lately cut down on the land of one Gould, on Grand Isle, which measured eight feet in diameter, and contained fifty cords of wood. It also contained a swarm of bees and lots of honey.

The San Joaquin Republican, a most fanciful secession paper has been removed from Stockton to Sacramento, and established as the central organ of the California "Democracy." It has been intimated that the Jeff Davis men of that State made up fifty thousand dollars for its support. With this paper and the Marysville Express, the "Democracy" will have two secession papers for leaders. It is now issued under the name of the California Daily Republican.

The California papers mention a grape vine, of the Los Angeles variety, in Santa Barbara county, which was planted more than a quarter of a century ago, and has a stalk ten inches thick. The branches are supported by a train or arbor, and extend out about fifty feet on all sides. It produces annually from six to ten thousand pounds of grapes, equal to the yield of half an acre of common vines.

Some of the passengers who were on board of the Ariel when that vessel was plundered by the pirate Alabama, were so overjoyed at finding themselves left alive, that they published a card, eulogizing the conduct of the pirate Semmes and his officers. The San Francisco papers ridicule the action of these secessionists unsparingly. The Herald says:

We suppose they were so glad they were not hurt that they have lost their sense of propriety. Suppose that they had been stopped by bandits on the high road, yet were permitted to pass, would they in that case have published a card saying that said bandits were "worthy of all commendation?" And if they committed such a piece of folly what would the world think of it?

A Washington correspondent of the Sacramento Union says representations have been made to the President to the effect that T. J. Dryer, Consul to the Sandwich Islands, is disqualified for the position, in consequence of intemperate habits, and it is expected he will be removed.

Dr. Henry, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, has gone to Washington City, on business connected with his office.

The California Senate passed resolutions on the 6th inst., endorsing the Emancipation Proclamation by a vote of 31 to 8.

From a private correspondence, received by the steamer Cowitz last evening, we are informed that B. F. Kendall, Esq., editor of the Overland Press, was shot dead in his office, on Wednesday last, the 7th inst., by young Howe, son of the man whom Kendall shot, a short time ago, in a street difficulty at Olympia.—*Times.*

The Legislature of Washington Territory have passed a law making it a fine of five dollars, with six months imprisonment, for any person who shall be convicted of "shaving" greenbacks.

The company organized to construct a macadamized road from Portland to Milwaukee have let the contract of building the road to J. E. Carr, at \$35,000, the work to be completed by the first of August next.

The clipper ship Noonday, from Boston, was wrecked near the Farallone Islands, off the harbor of San Francisco, on the 31st ult. The vessel and cargo were valued at \$600,000. Nothing was saved but the crew. A portion of the wire for the Oregon Telegraph line was on board.

Gen. Alford, commanding this district, has received orders to call out six additional cavalry companies, to fill out the Oregon Cavalry Regiment. Governor Gibbs has issued a proclamation calling for men to complete the regiment.

The telegraph poles are now all set between Yreka and Portland.

Snow was eighteen inches deep at the Dalles, on the 9th inst.

Thomas Campbell, a member elect of the California Legislature, and who held a seat in the assembly last winter, died in San Francisco on the 30 of December of consumption. He was a man of fine abilities, and took a leading part while in the Legislature last winter, in shaping politics so as to secure the organization of the Union party in that State.

The California Legislature convened at Sacramento, on the 5th inst.

The weather continues very stormy, and as we go to press the "Oregon mist" is falling in heavy showers.

DONATION PARTY.—The friends of the Rev. I. D. Driver, will give a donation party at the Court House, in Eugene City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28th 1863. There will be vocal and instrumental music on the occasion, and refreshments for all present. Flour, Butter and all articles used by families, thankfully received and duly acknowledged. A general attendance is solicited. Time of meeting, 6 1/2 o'clock.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30th.—The Press has news from Fortress Monroe that General Naglee received information from contrabands, which was considered reliable, that a body of seven thousand men, under Gen. Trimble, has been detached from the army at Fredericksburg, and was approaching Gloucester Court house, with a view, as supposed, of attacking the batteries at Gloucester Point. Our troops were under arms, and Naglee had prepared for an attack of the enemy in force yesterday. We had two gunboats in the river to assist.

New York, 30th.—A Washington letter says rumors of foreign intervention are quite common again. But they cannot be traced to an authentic source. It is, however, claimed by many intelligent persons that Seward confidently expects the intervention of the French Government in our affairs, and has shaped his diplomacy with that Government wholly with reference to such danger.

A Norfolk letter contains the following: "A British subject from this town brings intelligence that thirteen negroes were hung in the street just before his departure, in consequence that they were collecting arms. The whites there for some time past had been closely watching the negroes. They discovered an unusual number of firearms among them. A white man, disguised, followed one of the processions, and on arriving at the burying ground discovered that the coffin contained arms, which were taken and buried in vault in which a number were already deposited. The consequences of this discovery were the hanging of nineteen of the most intelligent negroes."

Cairo, 30th.—Jeff Davis and General Johnson were at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 18th.—There are now no rebel troops in Arkansas within one hundred miles of Memphis. General Holmes had moved his forces to Little Rock, his ultimate destination being Vicksburg.

Affairs at Columbus, Kentucky, are unchanged. New Madrid, Missouri, is to be reconquered by the troops sent down for that purpose today.

Chicago, 30th.—Later information from Holly Springs, Miss., fully confirm the first report of a very large amount of property destroyed at that place by the rebels. Dep't, machine shops, all the buildings containing cotton and stores, two locomotives and forty cars, \$100,000 worth of cotton and ten thousand army blankets were destroyed, and ordnance stores blown up. They paroled eight hundred prisoners, and left during the afternoon. In the evening of the same day a detachment of rebels attacked Cold Water, but was repulsed with considerable loss. On Christmas the rebels took Ripley, Miss. That being on the line of retreat, it was expected that McArthur's division would intercept them between Ripley and Salem.

The Postmaster at Richmond, Kentucky, sends a report that Colonel Carter, commanding a brigade, has captured Knoxville, East Tennessee, and destroyed four bridges of the railroad between Knoxville and Dandridge.

General Rosecrans' forces have driven the rebels into Murfreesboro.

Chicago, 30th.—Yesterday's Louisville Journal says that the trestle work of the Nashville road near Middletown's Hill was destroyed today by Morgan. Six hundred Federals opposed him, but after a short fight surrendered. It is true it will take thirty days to restore the railroad communication. Passengers on the train from Louisville to Shepardstown yesterday, report hearing heavy firing during the afternoon in the direction of Lebanon Junction. It was rumored that a portion of Morgan's forces were at Bardstown, and that they had destroyed a portion of the track near Elizabethtown.

The rebels have been repulsed three times from McMordsville, and everything there is safe.

Louisville (midnight), 30th.—Colonel Hurlan attacked Morgan at Rolling Fork yesterday morning. The engagement lasted an hour and a half. The Federal loss was two killed and three wounded. The rebels retreated toward Bardstown, having lost several killed and wounded, and one Captain and six privates captured. Morgan spent last night at Bardstown, and moved eastward on the Springfield turnpike this morning.

It is reported that our forces had an engagement at New Haven this morning and repulsed the enemy. Shepardsville and Rolling Fork bridges are safe. The trestle work at Middletown Hill is seriously damaged, and it will require a month to repair it. Two small bridges, easily restored, were burned by the rebels at Lebanon Junction. The above comprises all the damage done to the bridges on the Louisville and Nashville railroad and connections.

Rosecrans captured several cannon on his approach to Murfreesboro. Reports from that vicinity indicate that an engagement is progressing there. We have been for the last six days without any direct communication, and are therefore unable to give any particulars of his operations during that time.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—Gen. Bunt telegraphed under date, Van Buren, Arkansas, Dec. 20th: We are shelling the rebel camps on the opposite side of the river, five miles below here. If the enemy don't retreat during the night, we shall endeavor to cross our troops in the morning and give them battle. We captured four steamers, three of which were heavily laden with supplies; also a ferry boat and a large amount of ammunition.

Fayetteville (Ark.), Dec. 31.—Additional particulars of the Federal advance to Van Buren have been received. Our army was ten miles this side of Van Buren yesterday morning on its return, and would bivouac on the top of the mountain last night. It is expected to reach Prairie Grove today. Gen. Schofield joined them a few miles beyond the mountain. The steamers burned by our forces had full cargoes of grain and provisions for the rebel army. A large amount of army stores were also burned. The rebels burned their arsenals and the ferry boat at Fort Smith, to prevent their falling into Federal hands. They also destroyed a large amount of forage and provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left. Many deserters came into our lines, who reported that two regiments of Missourians stacked arms, a few days since, crossed the river and went home.—Another regiment left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans are also said to have stacked their arms and

started home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but instead of arresting the runaways, joined them. Everything goes to show that the rebel army of the Trans-Mississippi Department is utterly demoralized. Our troops are in fine spirits, having completed a most daring and successful raid without losing a man.

Louisville, Dec. 31.—The Cumberland river has risen sufficiently for Rosecrans to obtain his supplies by that route.

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Nashville confirms the report that Rosecrans had moved on the enemy. Considerable heavy skirmishing has occurred, the rebels retreating. Rosecrans' advance was in sight of Murfreesboro on Monday, with the enemy in view in line of battle. It was expected that a battle would take place on Tuesday.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Intelligence from Alexandria represents that Stewart's cavalry, with artillery, were, on Monday, encamped twelve miles from the city, not far from Barkett's station on the line of the Orange and Alexandria road.

Baltimore, Dec. 31.—Passengers from Frederick, Maryland, report that Stuart's cavalry, numbering 1,200, commenced crossing the Potomac into Maryland early this morning, ten miles this side of Point of Rocks. It is presumed their purpose is to plunder Frederick.

New York, Dec. 31st.—The report that rebel cavalry have crossed into Maryland, near Edwards Ferry, is confirmed. They were followed to Vienna by a force of mounted men, under Captain Mix, and yesterday a reconnaissance was pushed as far as Frying Pan, near Chantilly. The pursuit will be continued today by Col. Percy. Windham, a prisoner taken yesterday, says Lee, Stuart and Hampton left Garrison Station on the 24th, with 7,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. This force was afterwards divided, Stuart going to Dauphin, with 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery. The whereabouts of the others are not known.

Great Battle at Murfreesboro.

Nashville, Jan. 1st.—Gen'l Rosecrans' army numbering 45,000 effective men, with 15 pieces of artillery, skirmished all the way to the battle field. At daylight on the 31st, everything appeared to be working well. The battle opened on the right and by 7 o'clock ominous sounds indicated that a force was approaching the left wing, and the fight raged furiously for some time, but the foe continued to approach on the right, extending to the center. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front; that wing and were pressing the center. At this moment six batteries opened on the rebels who began to give way; they were driven back a mile, when our whole line advanced. The enemy again made formidable demonstrations on our left while they prepared for another onslaught on the right. Meanwhile orders had been issued to move our left on the enemy, but before our left had time to execute them, the enemy again burst on our center with awful fury and it began to break. Rosecrans' division was thrown into the breach and the enemy again retreated hastily into a dense thicket. Again they assailed our right, and were driven back. By this time the number of stragglers were formidable, and the prospects rather discouraging, but there was no panic. Early in the day, we were severely embarrassed by the enterprise of the rebel cavalry, who made several dashes on portions of McCook's ammunition and subsistence trains, capturing a number of wagons and artillery stores. Ammunition was alarmingly scarce. At 2 o'clock the battle shifted from right to left. The enemy discovering the impossibility of success to his main design, had suddenly massed his forces on the left, crossing the river, and moving under cover of high banks. At night the fight raged with increasing fury for some time, when the rebels were checked.

The scene at this period was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in view. The enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style. Rosecrans' chief of staff, Col. Gorse, had his head taken off by a round shot, and blood splattered the General and some of his staff. The loss of our side, considering the terrific nature of the enemy's firing was comparatively limited. The enemy's loss must have been more severe. We mourn the loss of several of our finest officers. When the battle closed the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantages were in their favor.

Jan. 1st, the rebels renewed the battle with great determination. They made a severe dash at our center, but were repulsed. They were driven slowly during the day. Darkness made it impossible to press our advantage to a conclusion. Tomorrow the battle will be resumed and we feel confident of ultimate victory. Our losses since Wednesday morning, amount to 4,000 killed and wounded. We have also a large number of prisoners.

Cairo, Jan. 4th.—The Memphis Bulletin, just received says, the steamer Rattler, direct from the fleet at Vicksburg has arrived. She left that place on Monday 29th. Fighting had been going on for five days, having commenced Wednesday, 24th. Up to Monday morning, Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and was firing on the 4th and last line of defense on the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad. This line is two miles from the city of Vicksburg. There was nothing between Sherman and the city but the trestle work of the railroad.

Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport railroad, which was successfully accomplished. Nine thousand additional troops reached Sherman from Grant's command. Our whole force there is now about 40,000 strong. Up to the accounts we had captured 10 guns and 700 prisoners.

Washington, Jan. 4th.—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, says the steamer State of Georgia reported that the Monitor tounded her on Thursday night, off Cape Hatteras. Two officers and thirty-eight men lost.

Washington, Jan. 5.—A Richmond paper of Tuesday has the following:

Murfreesboro, Jan. 1.—We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this forenoon, and after ten hours hard fighting, drove him from every position except his extreme left. With this exception we occupy the field. We have captured 4,000 prisoners, including two Brigadier Generals, also three pieces of artillery. Our loss is heavy but that of the enemy is much larger.

Vicksburg, January 3.—A courier has arrived

who stated that Federals had attempted to attack our lines this morning, but were repulsed after a severe conflict.

The following is from the hero Rosecrans to Gen. Halleck: "I have to announce that the enemy is in full retreat. Last night, 31st, the river having risen, and the bridge across it between the left wing and the center being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. The rebels occupied that position from that time until this 4 A. M. The announcement of their retreat was made to me at 7 o'clock. Our ammunition train arrived during the night. They were occupied in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead and collecting the wounded. Pursuit has been commenced by the center. Two leading Brigadiers have arrived on the west side of Stone river this P. M. We shall occupy the town and push forward in pursuit to-morrow. Our medical directors estimate the wounded in hospitals at 5,500, and the dead at 1,500."

Signed, ROSECRANS.

Louisville, Jan. 5.—Murfreesboro advances represent the Federal victory as complete. The rebel army going towards Tullahoma in great disorder. Gen. Breckinridge's division was cut to pieces on Wednesday. A Murfreesboro dispatch of the 2d, admits their loss up to that time to be 5,000. The rebels on their retreat, are burning all the cotton they can find.

Nashville, Jan. 5.—It rained hard on Saturday. All was quiet until evening, when the 31 Ohio and 8th Indiana charged and carried the rebel breastworks, capturing 50 prisoners, with little loss. At night there was severe fighting along our center. We succeeded in driving the rebels across Stone river, and on Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is greatly injured by the shot and shell.

New York, Jan. 6th.—A Nashville correspondent of the Times states our loss at 9,500 killed and wounded, and 5,000 prisoners; 19 Colonels were killed.

Holly Springs Jan. 4th.—From rebel sources we learn that the Grenada Appeal says that the Yankees have possession of Vicksburg.

Murfreesboro, Jan. 4th.—The enemy in evacuating left no property behind. Gen. Negley is pursuing them with infantry and cavalry. Their loss is estimated at 6,000. Our loss is estimated at 7,000.

Chicago, Jan. 6th.—Richmond papers of the 31st contain the following from Vicksburg:

On the 28th the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our line on Chickasaw Bluffs, with heavy loss. Next morning the enemy again advanced on our lines and were repulsed with heavy loss. Monday afternoon, 29th, 8,000 of the enemy advanced on our regiments on the right wing to storm the works, but were moved down in large numbers. The enemy were driven back to their boats. Severe fighting is going on now with no important results.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The battle between Rosecrans and the enemy, at Stone river, has not five days. The fighting was terrific throughout. At the close of the fifth day the rebels were defeated and routed. The enemy were 50,000 strong. The rebels abandoned their dead and wounded on the field. Rosecrans' victorious army now occupies Murfreesboro.

Chicago, Jan. 7th.—Maj. J. N. Cook, Paymaster U. S. A., gambled away the sum of \$500,000. Nearly half of it has been recovered.

The Louisville Republican, of the 1st, states that 5,000 Federals have destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, burned important bridges, and captured 200 rebel cavalry. It will take several weeks to repair damages.

Murfreesboro, Jan. 7th.—General Bragg's army left without burying their dead in the Union army are doing it now. The battle field reveals terrible slaughter in their ranks—it doubles ours.

Nashville, Jan. 6th.—Over 600 prisoners, including 19 commissioned officers, arrived tonight.

Cairo, Jan. 7th.—It is reported from Vicksburg, 1st inst, that the rebels had concentrated all their forces from Grenada and Jackson, along the line of the road to Vicksburg, amounting to 65,000 men. This overwhelming force intercepted General Sherman on the 28th, and forced him to fall back on the first line. The rebel reinforcements extended back from the city six miles. Sherman's forces had fought their way to within two miles of the city when attacked by this superior force. The fighting on Saturday, 28 was reported to have been desperate in the extreme.—Whole regiments, and even brigades, were fighting hand to hand, over the guns, for the defense. The 24th Iowa, 13th Illinois and 8th Missouri suffered severely. The first named regiment lost 600 killed wounded and missing.

Gen. Hoyle, with 1,500 men, has been sent out to execute a special order; he has not been heard from, and fears are entertained for his safety. It is supposed the rebels have received reinforcements. It is not impossible that Gen. Hoheness was there. There was fighting on Tuesday morning, 30th, after Sherman had fallen back, and it was thought that he could maintain his position until reinforced. Gen. Jo. Johnston is in command at Vicksburg. Sherman's loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000. Gen. Grant's army is still at Holly Springs.

Nashville, Jan. 7th.—In view of Jeff Davis' recent order, that all Federal officers captured shall be held till Gen. Butler is taken, Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all rebel officers into custody.

Wounded rebel officers estimate their force at twelve to fifteen thousand, with great slaughter of leading officers. Our force is within nine miles of Murfreesboro, engaged with the enemy's rear guard. Later dates reduce our loss killed, wounded and missing to 7,000.

Washington, Jan. 8th.—Richmond papers of Monday, have a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, at Vicksburg, which says: The Federals finding all efforts to make an inroad on our position, of no avail, have embarked, leaving a considerable number of their forces entrenched. They took their property with them, and have apparently relinquished their designs on Vicksburg.

Richmond papers also state, from Chattanooga 31, that the Yankee prisoners from 23 different regiments are reported.

New York, Jan. 7th.—Richmond papers contain official dispatches from Gen. Bragg, who acknowledges that the Union force was too strong for him, and says he was compelled to fall back on Tallahoma.