

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature which adjourned on Friday, the 17th inst., was emphatically a working Legislature. The members labored less in the saloons, tipping glasses together, than those of any previous Legislature, but were more diligent in the council room. They passed many good laws and some very poor ones. This is no more than might be expected of any legislative body. A member may introduce a bill which would suit his constituents, and before it is put on its passage it is so amended as to be a different bill entirely, distasteful to the people, and perhaps to a majority of the Legislature, and yet, as it is that or nothing, they choose the least of two evils and vote for a bill which they do not want, but which they consider better than nothing. In this way the members, in some things, do not please themselves, and cannot be expected to please others. Therefore, we shall speak plainly of their actions, without questioning the motives of any member.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Early in the session the act of Congress, donating land to the State for the benefit of an Agricultural College, was accepted. This alone will be worth more to the people than the entire cost of this session of the Legislature. A bill was introduced by Senator Christian, and passed the Senate, to locate the College at Eugene. It was defeated in the House, and a bill finally passed, appointing five Commissioners—Messrs. Gibbs, Boise, Pengra, Jesse Applegate, and Woodward—who are to receive proposals from different points during the next six months and locate the college within that time. Our representatives have done the best they could in this matter, and now if the people of Lane county want this college let them prove it by making liberal offers, and they will have a very good prospect of success.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Although there were four Judges in Oregon to a population of 52,000, while in some of the older States there is only one to every 100,000 of the population, yet there has been a fifth Judicial District created. Somebody wanted an office, and to have divided the country west of the mountains into three districts instead of four, leaving one of the present judges to serve the new District, would not have furnished the desired pickings, and hence, for the sake of "peace and harmony," a new District had to be created.

NEW CODE.

The old laws, though deficient and very much jumbled up, were, nevertheless, becoming familiar to the people, and the business of lawyers was not so brisk as when the laws were new and unknown. Consequently these disciples of "law and order, peace and good will," complained that the laws were too much "scattered," and had commissioners appointed at a former session of the Legislature to collect and revise the laws. These commissioners have probably introduced a very good code, but, instead of bringing all the laws, which were applicable to the present needs of the country, together in a tangible form, they seemed determined, as a Senator remarked, "to have new laws, even when they were no better than the old, merely to run up a big bill of expense." The entire legal fraternity, from the Governor down to the least order of pettifoggers, favored this code, and it was understood generally that it was intended more for the benefit of that profession than to improve the laws.

GENERAL INCORPORATION—NEW COUNTIES ORGANIZED.

The Legislature passed the bill of incorporation, creating certain offices, and at the same time filled them by appointment. Also organized Baker and Umatilla counties, and appointed their officers. The National Government is creating new offices rapidly, and filling them by appointment, through necessity. This is well, for necessity requires it. But for the Legislature to appoint officers to administer local affairs, without the consent of the governed, can be no such necessity. We already have too many offices filled by appointments. By this means, some men get high salaries for attending to the public interests in general and their own private interests in particular, who, if they depended on their popularity with the people for the positions they held, would soon be sadly chopfallen. This method saves time and expense, and the officers appointed may be, in the present instances, as good as could have been elected, yet the ballot-box is a necessary appendage of Republican institutions, and where a town or a community cannot afford to bear the expenses of local elections, it has no business with local laws.

APPROPRIATION LAW.

A law was enacted requiring that all property, both personal and real, subject to be sold under execution for debt, shall be valued by two appraisers, one chosen by the Sheriff and one by the owner of the property, and shall not be sold unless it brings two-thirds of its appraised value. This might do very well if only applied to real estate, or to other property where the debt is large, but in cases where the amount of the debt is small the cost will overrun the profit, and, instead of being a protection, it will only be a burden to those who are so unfortunate as to be in debt.

THE USURY LAW.

From two and three per cent. a month, which was customary, the members, with "multitudes of money in their pockets to loan," have cut interest down to twelve per cent. per annum. Really, many of the members were men of capital, and some were loaning money at high rates of interest, and yet they passed this law, hoping thereby to benefit the people and the country generally. This evinces a degree of patriotism which will be appreciated and long remembered by their constituents.

GENERAL INCORPORATION LAW.

A general incorporation law passed. The usury law will have a tendency to turn capital into manufacturing and building public improvements, and this incorporation act opens up a new field for enterprise, and will draw capital, which has been scattered in small sums, and badly applied by persons paying high interest, into companies and corporations and be applied to works of public improvement.

THE OATH.

A bill was passed requiring all persons having claims against the State, before drawing money from the Treasury, to take the oath of allegiance, and furnish additional testimony of their loyalty, if required by the Secretary. Under this bill the Secretary might have paid personal ends without requiring proof, and of others, equally loyal, he might have required them to go two or three hundred miles and bring witnesses to prove they had not sworn a lie. This, in many instances, might have cost more than the amount of the claim against the State, and then the proof might have been rejected, without the claimant having the right of appeal or any remedy whatever. In consequence of this feature of the bill, the Governor vetoed it. Another bill was passed and approved, requiring the oath of allegiance before drawing money from the State Treasury, or from any county Treasury or School Fund; and also requiring the same of persons suspected of disloyalty before voting, if challenged, and before receiving judgment in any Court, if required by the defendant.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

This question, which was once decided in favor of this place, has again been put in a shape so it can probably be settled in two years from the next election. The bill provides that at the next election, the two points receiving the greatest number of votes, shall again be voted for at the next coming election, and the place then receiving a majority of the votes cast, shall be the permanent seat of Government. If stealing can be kept out of the game this time, voting may have some effect.

REVISION OF FEES.

A bill revising fees of county and State officers, was introduced by Mr. Wilkins, and passed the House. It is charged that in the Senate one of the attaches of that body, who had been appointed to some office in one of the new counties, and felt interested in the matter of salaries, stole the bill, and when the Senate called for the bill it could not be found. That is one of the evil consequences of the favoritism of appointing non-resident to administer the local affairs of new counties, instead of authorizing the citizens to elect their own officers.

THE POLITICAL CABAL.

Alexander the Great conquered the world, and then wept because there was no more to conquer. Poor, benighted Greek! If he had been half as sharp as the Oregon Legislature he might have turned his attention to politics, or some other profession than his own, and found employment for his mind a few years longer, at least. The Legislature "settled the bash" of some of those weighty questions which they were elected to dispose of, and then, instead of sitting down like the great warrior, and lamenting because there was no work in their line to be done, they resolved themselves into a political convention, and charged boldly and bravely into a new field of labor, conquest and glory. They assembled and went through the ceremony of "organizing the Union party!" From the manner in which "the Union party" carried the State, and every county in the State save one, at the last election, many persons had come to the conclusion that there was a Union party in Oregon, and that it was tolerably thoroughly organized. However, the members of the Legislature, or such of them as happened to be present, and "other citizens of the State," and some of the people of Salem, concluded the party needed to be organized, and consequently they got together and elected a Union State Central Committee, consisting of one member for each county. "On motion of Mr. Reed, of Marion county, the members of the Legislative Assembly of each county nominated the members of the committee for the several counties, who were duly elected by the meeting." That is, by some of the members of the Legislature, a few political bums around Salem, "waiting for something to turn up," and some of the citizens of Salem. Very kind in "Mr. Reed, of Marion county," to make that motion, and very generous in the people of Salem to pass it, and elect a committeeman for every county in the State! It saves the time and expense of holding precinct and county meetings, besides it is more convenient for the few who take peculiar interest in politics, to have those little matters attended to privately, or in a manner which is beyond the reach of the people, who don't know what contracts have been entered into by the Chiefs of the different tribes, and might, in consequence of their un pardonable ignorance, manage things so as to create trouble.

Rebel Impudence.

The Times of the 21st, has an excellent article under the above head; it says:

"In the rebel House of Representatives, recently, resolutions were introduced recommending an address to the people of California, Oregon and the Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, on the subject of forming a league, offensive and defensive, between them and the Confederate States."

Why are such resolutions offered in the rebel Congress? Why are not such overtures made to other loyal States? Does any real friend of the Union, and of constitutional liberty, doubt that there is an organization on this coast, yes, in every county, and in every town, whose members are sworn to aid and defend the right of secession, and support the bogus Confederacy, though they should have to wade in blood to their knees? There is the most positive evidence of it, and our town is not exempt. And it is those persons' representations to the rebels that cause such memorials to be sent to our coast.

Now who these men are, and how to get a knowledge of their doings are questions of grave importance which every true patriot should be looking after. Hear the Times again:

"Calling to mind the old adage, we remember that 'all is not gold that glitters;' that all are not friends who are most loud in their professions of love and adoration. Comparatively few in numbers, and powerless the traitors of this coast—the more discreet ones, at least—are silent on the great questions of the day; or, speaking, they weigh well the words they utter. Many, no doubt, feign friendship for our cause, and, under false guise, make grand professions of their loyalty; yet from the innermost recesses of their souls, all the while praying for the day which will turn the tables and invest them with the reins of power."

True, without doubt, and we apprehend that many went into the Union organization with the hope of getting prominent places in the State. But happily for Oregon they were foiled. There was however a faction of "Union (?) men," met at Salem, immediately after the Union State Convention last spring, and tried to get up a call for a "Union Democratic Convention," but were again doomed to disappointment, they then began to shout for the Union, and still keep up the howl. But their organ the Statesman, is growing weak, and is trying by side thrusts to disparage the Government by casting contempt on its currency. There are also some of the loudest mouthed Union men in this county who said, when they saw the constitution of the Confederacy that it was a grand improvement on the "Old Constitution," and ought to be accepted by the North; but when it became apparent that such policy was unpopular, then they were Union men and always had been. Such men will do to watch.

Look Out.—Pat Malone is getting terrific, and is bound to hang or crucify somebody. He made a dive at the abolitionists some time ago, and they having failed to wink out, he has got madder and madder, and is now pitching all his spite at the "Democrats" in a manner that is *outré* to behold. He says they are poor, nasty, stingy devils—won't pay a cent for their papers, and he is going to take a big sharp knife and cut them right square off at the *plut* where they sprout out of the Democratic Tree of Life, and leave the hateful creatures to perish in outer "drunkenness." He says the reason they don't pay their subscription is because they are waiting in hopes that his paper will be suppressed, which they think will relieve them of the necessity of ever paying for it. Pat is a very fractions animal, needs a Spanish bit to keep him straight, and if he is permitted to rear around in the Democratic corral in this promiscuous manner, he will ruin the party.

The following appointments have been made by Gov. Gibbs: Joel Palmer, Major General of Oregon militia; T. H. Pearce, Brigadier General, 1st district; O. Humason, Brigadier General, 2d district; E. L. Applegate, Brigadier General, 3d district; Richard Williams, Judge Advocate; Ralph Wilcox, Surgeon General; L. Powell, A. G. Hovey, J. B. Mitchell and David M. Thompson, Aids-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief A. C. R. Shaw, Warden of the Penitentiary. Wm. Waldow and E. F. Gray, Notaries Public, Auburn, Baker county.

Hon. School, Oct. 1862.

Ed's Republicans: While turning over the leaves of my scrap book which I have not opened for some years, I met with the following sentence which perhaps you might think worth inserting in a column of your paper:

"The only unity that ever will be attained on earth, before the resurrection of the just, will be a unity of thinking differently in love."

I know not who said this; but it is a golden sentiment, and worthy the true Protestant's head or heart; God never meant that all men in this world should think alike. This would defeat all the variety that gives beauty or elicits truth before the world. But he did design that men should love one another, even in the very midst of their differences, and to this high virtue we are called by our Christian profession. He who hates his brother because he worships at an other altar is no Christian, no republican, no friend of God's designs, or of human rights. What an Eden this would and might be if we would agree and practice upon a unity of thinking differently and of doing this in love.—Brethren, let us all strive for this perfection.

Mr Pearce has declined the office of Brigadier General. He has written a letter to the Governor, assigning the reasons for his declination.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Chicago, Oct. 11. An important reconnaissance across the Potomac at Noland's Ford, on the 8th. Passing through Waterford, within two miles of Leesburg, they captured a rebel wagon train in charge of a detachment of cavalry. Gen Leungstrott's official papers were found in one of the wagons, 93 muskets and a number of tents, knapsacks and blankets. A dispatch to Gov. Robinson says Wednesday night Wright retreated to Harrodsburg, but was hemmed in. Kirby Smith's detachment became separated from rebel forces on Dick river. Thursday we occupied advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded on Wednesday was 1,500. The enemy's loss was much larger.

Washington, Oct. 11. Returned prisoners from Richmond say the treatment of Federal prisoners has been much softened, they being abundantly supplied with provisions.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Com. Goodwin, giving account of a gunboat attack at battery on John's river, says the battery was a very powerful one, but it was most effectually silenced, and the garrison was put to flight. Heavy guns, small arms, and supplies have fallen into our possession. Our success is without loss on our side.

Louisville, Oct. 11. A portion of General Buell's baggage train was captured on the 9th, near Frankfort. We lost 7 government and 15 sutler wagons. It is also reported that Kirby Smith's force captured 500 stragglers of Simms' Division.

The battle of Wednesday was one of the fiercest on record. The forces of McCook and Rousseau were heavily outnumbered, but bravely withstood the shock of twice their number till evening, when Wood's Division came to their relief. The rebels broke and retreated. Our forces pursued till nightfall. The field was covered with wounded, dying and dead, but have not yet ascertained the loss of the rebels. From the disposition made of our corps we do not think it possible for them to go beyond Sanford. Crittenden did not reach the scene of engagement in time to participate. The rebels were so badly crippled that they could not carry away 7 pieces of artillery which they captured, and 10,000 pounds of ammunition. Our army on Friday was between Perryville and Harrodsburg. A messenger who left on the 11th, reported heavy firing when he left.

Harrisburg, Oct. 11. The rebel raid to Chambersburg is not considered important. The disposition of Federal troops in Cumberland, Chambersburg, and other points, is such that the rebels will have to make speedy return to Virginia by way of Hancock, or make a detour above Cumberland.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Information received that the rebels are still at Chambersburg. The rebels destroyed the machine shops and railway rolling stock of Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg. They have received 500 horses and taken large amount of government clothing. It is impossible to learn full intention of rebels.

Calico, Oct. 11.—The latest report from Corinth says, our loss there was 299 killed and 550 wounded. We have buried nearly 2,000 rebels, and have taken 1,000 of their wounded. The Granada Appeal acknowledges a rebel defeat at Corinth and Hattelle, and says Price and Van Don penetrated to the centre of the town; but that this was a part of Rosecrans' strategy he got the men in a trap. The result was they lost an entire Brigade.

Big Gen. Arnold has assumed command of all military forces at New Orleans.

Louisville, Oct. 12. A company of Dumont's men captured two pieces of artillery and 150 rebels at Versailles, Woodford county, 13 miles from Frankfort, yesterday. Further particulars of Wednesday's fight at Perryville have been received. The Federal force engaged was 16,000; the rebel force was 62,000. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed, 2,300 wounded, and 440 taken prisoners. The latter were paroled. The rebel loss was 1,300 killed, including one General, 14 Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels. This number of killed is admitted by General Chestnut, Division Medical Director.

Gen. Dumont is at Frankfort. Humphrey Marshall is reported to have left Lexington on Sunday last with his whole force. He is believed to have gone to Nicholasville.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12. A Corinth dispatch to the Commercial says: "Grant recalled Rosecrans from the pursuit of Price on the 9th. He reports the enemy dispersed and demoralized, and incapable of doing any further mischief.—They abandoned and spiked 11 guns. Their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory is incontrovertibly one of the clearest of the war. The enthusiasm of Rosecrans' army is boundless. Altogether we have two thousand prisoners, including a hundred officers."

St. Louis, Oct. 12. Advice received at headquarters from Gen. Schofield, state that his advance had driven the enemy out of Perryville, Mo. They had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there are now no rebel forces in that part of the State.

New York, Oct. 13. The Tribune's Harper Ferry letter, dated Oct. 10th, says: "Notwithstanding the apparent inaction, I believe peremptory orders have been received for one of the largest land movements of the war. Preparations are rapidly progressing. Within the next week or ten days, the country will doubtless be gladdened with intelligence more grateful than the ancient record of 'all is quiet on the Potomac.'"

General Couch has assumed command of the second division of Sumner's corps; his late division is now under General Devans. By special dispatch from the Times' correspondent we learn that Captain Conger made an other reconnaissance to Aldie and Middlebury Va. and ascertained that a rebel force of 10,000 men is encamped within a mile of the latter place, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry. A movement of the enemy in force towards Centerville is anticipated and provided for.

Chicago, Oct. 13. The Granada Appeal of Oct. 8th says: We have information which justifies the most gloomy conclusions. There is no doubt but we have been badly whipped at Corinth and on the Hattelle, and we are fearful the worst has not been heard.

A dispatch to a Mobile paper says that out of Moore's brigade not over 450 are left.

Louisville, Oct. 13. A number of rebels who arrived at Richmond, Ky., last night reports Kirby Smith's army, on the 15th, drawn up in line of battle, about 18 miles south-east of Richmond. Buell's main army passed through Crab Orchard 34 miles south-east of Frankfort, at 11 o'clock yesterday, and if unimpeded, must be at Rock Castle river. Bragg's army is supposed to be near London, 83 miles southeast of Frankfort.

The Sheriff of Fayette county brings a report to Lexington of a fight yesterday, between Lexington and Richmond, in which the rebels were routed, throwing away their arms and ammunition by thousands.

The Colonel commanding at Bowling Green reports the rebel camp at Springfield and Maryburg broken up. No particulars given.

Cairo, Oct. 17. A Federal force from Shawneetown started on Wednesday in pursuit of the rebels who robbed the steamer "Hazel Dell." The mails taken from her have already been recovered.

New York, Oct. 17. The Underwriters have advanced war risk, for vessels sailing in the track of the "Alabama," to 5 per cent. It was understood by officers of vessels captured by her, and since released, that she would cruise about the Gulf banks for a few weeks to destroy large American shipping. The pirate had a knowledge of ships being loaded with arms for the United States, and hoped to capture them. The "Alabama" is represented as a very fast sailor, and her officers are confident of their ability to capture or run away from any vessel of the United States. Her crew consists principally of Englishmen, and officered by Southerners. Her armament consists of six 32-pounder, and one 100-pound pivot gun forward, and a 48-pounder on the main deck. She being directly in the track of both outward and homeward bound boats, it makes great fear among them.

Charleston, Va., Oct. 16. Lee is still at Winchester with a large force. Jackson is at Bunker Hill, with another large force. We learn from people here, that Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation to the effect that all Federal officers captured, shall be put to hard labor if Lincoln's emancipation proclamation be carried out.

New York, Oct. 17. The Times' Centerville correspondent, says there is no doubt that Gen. Stuart is now in front of our advance guard, threatening an attack. Gen. Stahl has advanced to meet him. Stuart encamped yesterday between Bull Run mountain and the Blue Ridge.

Louisville, Oct. 16.—Official dispatches from Nashville were received to-day. Rebels were in large force near that city, on the 11th, and sent a flag of truce demanding surrender of the city. General Negley, who is in command, declined. Federal force was considered ample for its defense. Gov. Harris, Maj. Anderson and Brig. Gen. Forest were in command of the rebels.

New York, Oct. 17.—Serious resistance having been made to enrollment for draft with residents of Luzern County, Penn. it was necessary to call militia force in town of Blackely, and fire on insurgents. Four or five were killed and the opposition quelled.

Sag Harbor, Oct. 16.—Gen. James, inventor of James projectile, was wounded by explosion of a shell yesterday and died this morning.

New York, Oct. 17.—Advice from head quarters state, Gen. Schofield with advance guard left Cassville and was moving towards Arkansas line. Scouts penetrated as far as Cross Pole, Ark. but were driven back by the enemy.

We have intelligence from Eastern Arkansas, that the rebel force 7,000 has been concentrated at Providence, under McBride. Federal Gen. Carr is in command at Helena. Reports state that Hindman with considerable force, is on the west side of the river, threatening to attack him, Hindman's wishing to do so before Carr can be reinforced. Carr has force sufficient to make his position safe.

New York, Oct. 17.—Draft in this State ordered for Nov. 10th, the number to be probably 55,000.

Times' Frederick correspondent, says, a reconnaissance across Potomac shows rebels are in force in the vicinity of Sheppardstown.

Washington, Oct. 17th.—A dispatch received by Navy Department, from Com. Scott, of the gunboat Martanza, dated off Cape Fear river, N. C., 11th, says on that morning the rebels opened fire on gunboat from a battery which they constructed during the night on the bank. One shell struck and exploded, killing 2 and wounding 5. The gunboat withdrew.

Burlington, Vt. Oct. 17.—Sufficient returns have been received to determine the election of all the Republican Members of congress. The State ticket also elected by about 10,000 majority.

Chicago, October 17.—Returns from Iowa indicate the election of five Republican Congress men.

Cincinnati, Oct. 17th.—Returns from 31 counties give Democratic majority of 17,800, being a gain of over 28,000.

Indianapolis, Oct. 16.—Returns thus far indicate the election of Democratic State ticket by from 5,900 to 8,000.

CANAL AND LOCK AROUND THE FALLS AT OREGON CITY.—Amidst the general rush to incorporate, under the General Incorporation Act of last session of the Legislature we notice one to promote the enterprise above stated under the name of "Willamette Falls Canal Incorporation." This we conceive to be a project of unusual importance to the upper Willamette valley, and we should be glad to see it encouraged, to some extent at least, by our citizens. The fact that Gen. Joel Palmer, Joseph Watt, Dr. Wilcox and others are among the incorporators gives promise that there will be no child's play in the matter. Capital Stock, \$150,000. Shares \$50 each. S. Ellsworth, Esq. is agent for receiving subscriptions at this place. Success to the enterprise.

LARGE.—Mr. S. B. Cranston has laid upon our table, an apple, weighing two pounds, four and one fourth ounces, and measuring 16 1/2 inches, by 17 1/2 in circumference.