

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

To the Patrons of the Republican.

It has become necessary to make some change in the management of the REPUBLICAN. Heretofore the editorial department has been a separate item of expense, adding materially to the cost of publication. This is no longer expedient. In order to bring the expenses to conform as nearly as may be to the receipts, this department will hereafter be in charge of the publisher of the paper.

Properly, it is the province of journals having a national circulation to discuss national subjects almost exclusively, while it is the duty of local newspapers to confine themselves more particularly to the affairs of their own county and State. Country editors, however, too frequently forget this duty, and seek to rival the London Times, or even the New York Tribune, or Ledger. Burning with an intense desire to cut a grand flourish in the political arena, they attempt to rival these national journals by speaking very wisely and familiarly of the most distant and intricate subjects relating to the war, or the administration of the Government. Of course they can tell precisely what the Government should do, and what it will do, without even knowing, in some instances, the history of what it has done. They describe the precise position that parties will occupy in the United States some years hence, but seldom descend to notice such trifling things as may relate to the welfare of their own locality, and which, through the force of circumstances, they may happen to know something about; or if they do, they usually manage to do it by slandering some of their neighbors, and blackguarding better men than themselves. These papers, that cannot circulate where they properly belong and will not try to advance the interests of the community where they do circulate, may be very good political or literary journals, as they usually employ the best of talent to edit them; but they are out of place—not adapted to the wants of this country.

With these facts in view, it will be the aim of the REPUBLICAN, hereafter, to chronicle the local news and speak of such subjects as may seem to be of most interest and advantage to the Oregon people, first, and then give as much space to subjects of general interest as may remain. Residents of this part of the State who are temporarily absent, in the mines or elsewhere, will usually find items of interest from home in the REPUBLICAN, but, if at times they do not, they will bear in mind the fact that it is because there is no local news of importance, and not because we neglect to publish it.

Now, a word in regard to the "sins of war." Newspapers cannot be published without patronage—without money. Because some have existed in Oregon without visible means of support, does not prove that it cost nothing to publish them, but establishes the fact that there was a "power behind the throne." During the reign of the Disunion Democracy in Oregon, their papers were supported by government patronage and by Federal officers, drawing high salaries and eager for higher honors. Since the change of Administration has cut off these resources, these papers have nearly all carried out their favorite doctrine and succeeded from their subscribers. Under the present Administration of the National Government, these electioneering funds, formerly given to politicians in the shape of enormous salaries for themselves and numerous extra clerks, have been very properly dispensed with, leaving Administration journals right where the secession papers should have been left, and where newspapers should always be left—to their legitimate resources, to be paid for by those who read them, and whose particular locality and interests are most benefited by them. A newspaper, if decently conducted, is certainly worth all it costs to the general reader, and a good deal more to its local subscribers. Every man in the State can afford to take and pay for one or two copies of his local newspaper, and would make money by so doing, even if he did not wish to read a word. No party nor community can reasonably expect to prosper without sustaining a free press, which is the real exponent of the prosperity and civilization of the people. To those comprehensive persons who cannot risk two or three dollars for an enterprise which would benefit them ten fold, until they wait one or two years to "see if it will live," we suggest that this is not the best way to make it live. And further, that the REPUBLICAN will live longer than any of their kind ought to live. The need of the paper here is indispensable, and it must and will be kept up. No one need to wait and beg or borrow papers for seven years, to see if every line and word suits him so he can subscribe afterwards. It would be easier to form a decision by the exercise of a little common sense which teaches that it is not possible to please, in every respect, all even who hold to the same general principles, for what will please a few will usually displease a greater number, because men are more disposed to growl than to be pleased.

We have again put the Homestead bill in type and republished it this week, at the request of a number of new subscribers. They desire to have copies of the bill for future reference, which we could not otherwise furnish, as there were no papers left containing it.

Cascade Mountain Road.

There is no enterprise within the reach of our citizens, at the present time, of more importance to Lane county, and in fact to all the central portion of the State, than the construction of a good wagon road over the Cascade Mountains, from the head of the Willamette Valley to Powder river, and the mining and farming country in that region. There is much country east of here fit for settlement, along Powder river, Grand Ronde, and other streams issuing from the Blue Mountains and the Cascades.

From the discoveries that have already been made, it is safe to calculate that rich gold mines will be developed along nearly all the mountain streams in the range between Carriboo and the mines of California. These mines will attract a numerous population from California and the Atlantic States. The present season will be mainly passed in prospecting, which will determine to a certainty where the gold is, and establish the reputation of the mines abroad. Then, with the opening of next summer, thousands of miners will rush into these mines, and large mining towns will soon spring up. In the valley around these mining towns permanent settlements will be formed and counties organized. In this way, it will be safe to calculate that in one or two years from the present time half the population of the State will be east of the Cascades.

All the merchandise, and for a time all the provisions for this extensive region, must necessarily go up the Columbia river to the Dalles and Walla Walla, and thence be freighted south to the mines, or it must go by a more direct route from the Upper Willamette Valley. The importance of this trade to farmers and merchants is very great. Any town in the Willamette Valley that can secure this trade, or even divide it with the Dalles and other towns along the Columbia, so as to supply the more southern portion of the mining region, lying east of here, will soon become a place of no little commercial importance. Such a trade would add more to its wealth and population in one year, than it would gain in five years from the trade of the country around it.

If a good road is opened from here over the mountains, Eugene City will secure the trade of nearly all the country east of here and west of Fort Boise, and will be to the upper Willamette Valley what Sacramento is to the valley of that name—the commercial metropolis. Flour, bacon, fruit and such other articles as are produced here, could be taken from this place over a good road to the mines, along the Blue mountains, nearly as cheap as they could be transported to the Dalles, where they are but little nearer the mines than they are here. If the trade was started through here, light draught steamboats might be built that would be able to run up to Eugene City at nearly all seasons. Goods could be brought from Portland here for about the same price that they are shipped from Portland to the Dalles. Thus our merchants could compete with the Dalles in furnishing the mines with imported merchandise, while in all articles of Oregon produce, they would have a decided advantage.

This road can and must be made; coming events, as well present circumstances, demand it. It is to this part of the Willamette Valley, what the Pacific Railroad is to the coast—indispensable to its permanent prosperity. The mountains here are not so high as the Sierra Nevada between Marysville and Downville, and in many other places, where they have better roads than we have between here and Portland, with stages passing over them daily, and teams that haul from eight to ten thousand pounds each. To make a good road over the mountain will cost something—a little more than to back out a miserable trail—but then it will be worth something when completed. The citizens of this county will make more to contribute from \$25 to \$50 each, and have a good graded road, than to keep their means and leave the work to a few noble men who, if they work hard all summer, will only be able to open a mere trail. It is time the people of this county were waking up to a sense of their own interests, if they intend to make any public improvements that will benefit the present generation.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—Messrs. Shaw, McClure, Coffin and others have opened subscription books, and are soliciting funds for the purpose of building a small steamboat to ply between the Falls of the Willamette and Eugene City. It is proposed to form a company of eighty shares consisting of fifty dollars each, and call a meeting of the stockholders to adopt rules and regulations, and to determine the best manner of proceeding with the work. Merchants and farmers will now have an opportunity of investing a small sum in an enterprise which will be of great benefit to the country, with the assurance of getting good interest on the money invested.

We learn that the work on the McKinzie road is progressing rapidly, but there is still need for more laborers and means to carry on the work. The road is now opened several miles into the mountains, and a party of viewers consisting of C. H. Moses, J. M. Dick and others have gone on in advance of the workmen, to select the best ground and locate the road to the Deschutes. We hope that some of the party will favor our readers with an account of the condition of the route.

From Powder River.

We clip the following letter from the Daily Times:

Union Flat, Powder River,
June 18th, 1862.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in this city, who has kindly permitted us to make a few extracts:

DEAR SIR:—Having been in these mines for twenty days, I now feel as if I could give a very correct account of them, so far as they are prospect. Griffin's Gulch is the first mining district; at that place the work has been pretty much suspended from the lack of water to sluice, although there are quite a number of men there working with rockers, and seem to be doing well, the gold is of a coarse nature. Some pieces found on the bed-rock weighed from \$1 to \$8 and even \$10, and while the water was plenty to sluice with, \$20 per day was not considered very big pay. From Griffin's to Elk Creek is called 2 1/2 miles, some few claims have been paying well there, others nothing. Although I heard it reported yesterday that new discoveries had been made further in the mountains, yet I do not feel like vouching for the report.

From Elk Creek to Blue Gulch is also about 2 miles, at the time of my arrival that gulch was paying from \$5 to \$30 per day, but at the present when they get to the bed-rock and the gravel washed off, they take their sheath knives and sit down and pick out a handful of pieces, all the way in value from \$1 to \$18, but quite a number from \$3 to \$8. I was at the town of Auburn yesterday and found men digging for bed-rock who were then down 17 feet, and no gravel yet they seemed in good cheer and swore they never would give up till they got to the bottom. The sides and tops of the mountains are claimed, and to tell the truth are all very rich; there are claims here that have paid from \$10 to \$150 per day, and some reports which I will not mention. The town is known by the name of Freeze-out, Blue Gulch or Auburn. From Auburn to this place is 5 miles. There is but few men here who are at work, some make \$5 to \$8 per day, while there are some who are making from \$10 to \$15—fine gold. Union Flat, I must say, is below par, only as a good range for horses.

From Union Flat to Deer Creek is 8 miles, there they have not got to work yet but are cutting a large ditch to bring water and think they will make big pay from appearances, but is yet to be proven. From there to Bear Creek is 4 miles. Claims are not yet open but I have seen pieces of gold from there weighing \$5 \$7 and \$10, but the riches will be known as soon as a supply water can be got on to the ground. There are also men all through the country prospecting. Others are waiting for the river to fall thinking it must be rich.

There has been about 250 men who arrived from California within the last three days, by way of Fort Crook, and Goose Lake, they were lost part of the time, and have been since the middle of April on the way. Quite a number of the party were out of provisions, they report about 500 more on the way as near as they could judge. My partners have been out about two weeks prospecting, and say they have found it sure and no mistake, about 50 miles from here. Till you hear further believe Powder River all right.

respectfully,
E. H. DAY.

Slandering.

We clip the following true and cutting article on "tattlers" from an exchange:

The busy-body, public news-monger, or scandal propagator, is certainly the most detestable creature that curses a community. They are like some whiffets I have seen, who will always get a crowd of dogs into a general fight, while they will stand back and enjoy the scene, shirking the responsibility of the row their churlish nature has originated, and escaping unscathed the punishment they so richly merited, while others suffered in the melee of which they were the cause.

The scandal bearer is naturally a heartless, selfish wretch, delighting in the misery of others, and fattening upon the products of the seeds of defamation which they sow broadcast in society. Numerous are the ways and modes of innocently public sentiment with their venom, and sending their barbed arrow home to the breasts of their victims. Numerous are the guises they assume, as they proceed on their hawking excursions from house to house. One comes in a saintly guise, and with a sanctimonious air, whispers a vile suspicion against the character of a neighbor, with positive injunctions of secrecy, that she may have the sole privilege of the slander. The suspicion grows to be a fact, and the fact increases in proportion and meanness as it travels, and the innocent victim lies down at night all unconscious of the spreading defamation against his or her character, only to awake in the morning to find that character sorely injured if not blasted.

Another is so anxious to tell you the news! How that she heard A tell B that C heard D say that E (now don't mention the fact for the world, for it is confidential, you know)—the scandal-monger whispers in the ear of the listener a vile slander, while her face lights up with a glow of fiendish satisfaction, instead of shame.

These scandal peddlers are not confined to the female portion of society, for there are persons who call themselves men in every community, who delight in the nefarious traffic. Neither in the female portion is it wholly confined to tea-drinking old maids and old women—I have seen the lips of young maidens polluted with scandal filth.

Why is it that every mean act of a person's life is howled about in public and private, while their good deeds are all lost sight of? Why is it that these prying guerrillas on private character will seize upon one false step of their fellow man, and magnify it to the extent that all the good of their lives and character is obscured by the black picture, painted with the inks of perdition?

How many have been driven from the paths of morality and virtue by these wolves of society—even some who had never sinned, as well as those who had taken one false step, yet both alike are driven from the pale of society by these dealers in slander and defamation, and at last, resort to the very vills of which they have been accused, and seek in the haunts of vice the friendly hand and sympathy denied them by a cold and heartless society.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, July 3.—A dispatch from McClellan to the War Department, to day, from Breckley Bar, says he has succeeded in getting his army to that place, on the bank of James river, and has lost but one gun, which was abandoned. We had a severe fight Tuesday, beating the enemy badly, our men fighting even better than before. Our total loss in the whole six days of terrific fighting, till Monday night, was about 15,000—7,500 of whom were lost in the battle of Friday on the right wing. McClellan and his staff think the present position of the army is far more advantageous as a base of operations against Richmond than that hitherto occupied. The gunboats can now materially aid in carrying on the war. The enemy's force as stated by prisoners, was 150,000 men, while our effective force did not exceed 95,000.

New York, July 3.—The Herald has detailed reports of the battle of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from which it appears that the right wing of our army, consisting of 20,000 men, were attacked on Friday, by a rebel force of not less than 50,000 and after a severe fight our troops crossed the Chickahominy in good order. On Saturday night and Sunday our whole force under Heintzleman, Keyes and Sumner, fell back along the line of the Railroad and the Williamsburg road and marched to James river. The rebels crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the railroad, made no pursuit, but remained half an hour in possession of the ground occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and earthworks we had erected against their approach. At 2 p. m. on Monday, firing was heard in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where Ayers was holding the rebels in check, who were attempting to cross an immense force. The rebel artillery and cavalry fresh from Richmond, then appeared on our left, when Porter's and Keyes' commands went to resist the enemy.—A most terrific fight ensued; it became evident that the overwhelming force of the rebels was gaining when the gunboats opened with their 54 pounders upon the enemy. The fight continued till dark.

The World's correspondent from the battlefield has arrived. He says McClellan's advance on Tuesday was within fifteen miles of Richmond. The enemy were terribly repulsed in Monday's battle, which was desperate in the extreme, and were repulsed at four different points, when they pressed Heintzleman hard, but Sumner went to his relief and the enemy were finally repulsed with great slaughter. Heintzleman captured eight guns and a whole brigade 1,400 strong, including their Colonel, Pendleton, of Louisiana, ex-Congressman Lamar, and McGowan, of South Carolina. All our siege guns have been safely removed to the river but one.—Our transportation is all safe, except seventy-five wagons. In Monday's fight, were Kearney, Hooker, Richardson and McCall. The reserve under McCall suffered severely. Generals McCall and Reynolds are probably taken prisoners. The rebel General Stonewall Jackson is killed, all the prisoners corroborating the statement. In the action of Monday, the gunboats Galena and Arcostook shelled the river road upon which the enemy attempted to advance. They retreated precipitately as soon as the shelling commenced. Our troops are greatly exhausted but still in excellent spirits.

Boston, July 2.—Gov. Andrews issued a call to the people of Massachusetts to fill up to the maximum number, all the regiments in the field, and for fifteen new volunteer regiments.

Corinth, July 2.—Eight regiments of rebel cavalry under Gen. Chalmers, attacked Col. Sheridan's advance guard two miles north of Bellville at 8 o'clock yesterday; a part of our force made a brilliant dash on the enemy's rear, while the 21 Iowa cavalry made a dash in front and rear, alarming them so much that Col. Sheridan was enabled to hold them in check.—At 3 o'clock the enemy commenced retreating.

Chicago, July 2.—Letters from Fort Benton, 8th of June say the expedition under Lieut. Mullan, reached there that day from Oregon, having been engaged four years in opening an immigration and military road from the Columbia river to the Missouri. A portion of the command is destined for the Missouri, and the remainder under Lieut. Mullan will return to Walla Walla. They report great discoveries on the American fork of Hell-Gate and Chief Mountain Lake.

Washington, July 4.—The President has decided to call into service an additional force of 200,000 men, and recommends that the troops chiefly infantry, be immediately enrolled, so as to bring this iniquitous civil war to a speedy and successful termination.

Cairo, July 7.—Advices from Vicksburg to the 2d say: The canal across the point opposite Vicksburg is nearly completed.

Baltimore, July 7.—The Richmond Dispatch announces the death of Generals Stonewall Jackson and Robert Barwell Rhett. General Longstreet was wounded.

Fortress Monroe, July 5.—A skirmish took place yesterday morning near the left wing which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took several prisoners and three small batteries.

New York, July 7.—The Tribune says: The battle of Tuesday was very severe all along the lines. It was chiefly an artillery fight, but our men made several splendid and successful charges. The enemy were desperate, having been purposely made drunk, they staggered up to our guns only to be cut down by hundreds. In the fight of Tuesday, July 1st, Morrill's Division suffered most. The Twelfth New York, was nearly annihilated. The Forty-fourth New York, Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Sixteenth Michigan, also suffered severely. Butterfield's brigade brought off three stand of rebel colors. Among the prominent officers of Morrill's division killed were Colonels Black, Woobury and Cross. Gen. Curtis's corps did nobly. Sickles' brigade also won new laurels; coming in as a reserve just at the right moment, they drove the rebels back with great slaughter. The rebels were defeated at every point. The rebel officers taken prisoners admit a loss of at least 10,000 men during the day.

Hooker's our fighting division, went to the Peninsula eleven thousand strong. Now they number less than five thousand effective men.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press reports that McClellan is pushing rapidly forward, driving the enemy at all points.

Philadelphia, July 8. The Press has a dispatch dated Newbern, North Carolina, July 2d, which says Gen. Burnside's entire army is in motion for Richmond.

New York, July 8. A letter in the Times places our losses in the recent battles at 25,000.

New York, July 9. A rebel officer taken prisoner estimates their loss in the battle at Gains' Hill, on Friday, at 24,000, and their entire loss during the week at from 60,000 to 70,000.

The Richmond Examiner of the 4th calls Tuesday's battle the fiercest and most sanguinary of a series of bloody conflicts. It says: "When Magruder's command was ordered to charge on the strongest Federal batteries, officers and men went down by hundreds, while the horrors of the battle were increased by the continuous broadsides of the enemy's gunboats. The carriage from the withering fire of the Federal artillery and gunboats was dreadful." The Confederate lines wavered and fell back twice to the cover of the wood. An effort was again made with the same result.

Chicago, July 9. The New York Herald correspondence, dated James river, July 5th, says: "Our army is now massed on the left bank of the James river, along a space of five miles, where we are comparatively safe. The rebels are massed between the Chickahominy and the James rivers—their front towards, and pressing upon our rear, their right resting on Richmond, where the main body of their army remains. Their left extends down toward the Junction, two miles from our position. Our army has considerably recovered from fatigue. We may be overpowered should the rebels attack before reinforcements arrive, but our army will never surrender."

Fortress Monroe, July 8. General Burnside has arrived and appears in fine spirits. President Lincoln also arrived at an early hour this morning, accompanied by several officers—among them is supposed to be General Halleck. After a short interview with General Burnside he proceeded up the James river. Flag officer Wilkes arrived this morning. It is understood he is assigned to command the James river fleet. The Yorktown fortifications are being put in perfect order.

Vicksburg, July 7. The mortars continue to shell the city from above and below. The rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on carriages, which they move from point to point as previous positions are made untenable by the fire of our guns. A Federal field battery on the point opposite the city causes much annoyance to the rebel gunners. Work on the canal continues and the number of workmen has been largely increased.

New York, July 10. A correspondent of the World aboard the flagship Hartford, above Vicksburg, under date of the 9th, says: Farragut was wounded in the head during the engagement. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

Washington, July 10. No news from the army of the Potomac for several days, further than that it is improving in strength.

Washington, July 8. McClellan has issued an address to his army concerning the operations of the last ten days. He says: You have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as a most hazardous military expedient. You have saved all the material except a few guns lost in battle; and under every disadvantage of numbers and position, you have in every conflict beaten back the enemy."

Chicago, July 8. A dispatch from Vicksburg, dated 2d, says Farragut's fleet was repulsed on Saturday, after a fight of two hours. The rebels are said to have from ten to fifteen batteries above and below the city. [We have later news.]

New York, July 8. It is rumored that the Navy Department will soon place Commodore Foote at the head of a new naval expedition, for which vessels are now fitting out to consist chiefly of vessels of the regular navy.

Washington, July 8. It is now believed that the announcement of the death of Stonewall Jackson was untrue, and that the publication of it was intended only as a ruse.

Memphis, July 7. The Provost Marshal has ordered that houses from which anti-Union emblems are suspended shall be taken possession of for the Government.

Washington, July 9. Dr. Oliver, a Richmond refugee, represents so great a scarcity of medicines and provisions in that city of late, that those of the Federal army who fell into their hands are left unprepared for on the field.

Washington, July 8. A late Richmond Examiner says: The rebels could have cut off McClellan's retreat, but it would be far better to prevent his receiving further supplies, and starve him into capitulation.

Washington, July 10. The World's dispatch says: An important manifesto, in the shape of a proclamation from the President, defining the future policy of the Administration on the great question of the hour is not improbable at an early day. President Lincoln has been waited on by several Senators and members of the House. He will also be visited by a large delegation to-day, to urge him to issue a proclamation of the same tenor as the bill reported to the Senate to-day, requiring the General commanding the various departments to accept the services of all persons coming within our lines.

New York, July 10. The Richmond papers of the 3d report that Magruder's and Johnson's divisions were frightfully cut up, and the loss of officers was very great. Among the latter were many of the best and bravest in the Southern army. It is confessed that the valor of our men defeated their plan to capture the entire force of McClellan; that the retreat was managed with consummate judgment and our positions defended with stubbornness, causing them very heavy losses. The number of Federal prisoners at Richmond is stated to be 4,500. Gen. McCall was among them. Nothing is said about his being wounded.

The rebels propose to put their prisoners on an island in the James river rapids, where a large guard will not be necessary.

The same paper intimates that there is danger of the demoralization of their army, and says that when a whole division turn their backs upon their foes the safety of the army is imperiled. It also suggests the parceling out of prisoners among the plantations to work in place of the negroes who have been stolen or who have run away.