

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

EUGENE CITY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

This is a subject of much importance, and deserves more attention than it has yet received in Oregon. No individual can prosper while his expenses are greater than his income...

This scarcity of money is not so much the result of over buying, or of purchasing unnecessary articles, though some have even done this...

There is money enough sent out of Oregon every year, for goods that might be produced here, to establish manufactories that would supply the country with as good articles as are now imported...

Soap and candles could be manufactured in any town in the State to good advantage, and with great profit. To build an establishment of this kind requires but little capital...

Of woollen factories, which require heavy capital, there is now one at Salem, and one nearly completed at Brownsville, which probably may be sufficient for the present requirements of the country...

It is reported that Florence precinct, Washington Territory, at the late election, gave a thousand secession majority, and that there were not over three hundred legal voters in the precinct...

Never resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it, and on no account retaliate it.

Why is it?

Some people are never satisfied with a political newspaper unless it is continually "pitching in" to everybody and everything which don't exactly suit their peculiar notions.

A political journal is bound by obligations which it owes to the party from which it receives its patronage, to place the principles and measures of that party, so far as at least they seem to be correct, in the most favorable light...

Rebellion and Confiscation.

It is by common consent a law of nations, that people forfeit all claims to protection when found in arms against the government under which they live...

The rules of war are—first to subdue the enemy; second, to stipulate the terms of peace, in which the conquered people, or States, will be permitted to establish their allegiance...

Fourth—it is a national maxim to require pledges of payment from the subdued, to reimburse the costs of war, when they are driven back to the peaceable possession and enjoyment of their "peculiar Institutions," or "State rights."

Internal warfare rests on the justice of a surrender, and forfeiture of all claims to protection of property by the insurgents—they have no cause or right to rebel against the General Government, when equally protected by representation and taxation in their National and State rights...

The dictates of humanity and justice demand of the South payment, or confiscation of property, to defray the national expenses of this unholy war.

A measure of unconditional surrender of arms and return to allegiance as citizens of the United States, or a loss of all property, would soon separate all true Union men from the common enemy, alike of our country and all humanity...

Mexico.—The Constitutional Congress adjourned on the 30th of May, having elected Jesus T. Ortega Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and confirmed Comonfort Governor of Tamaulipas. The French were fortifying their selves at Orizaba, where they had 5,000 men.

LACK OF ENTERPRISE.—We learn that only thirty-five or forty shares have yet been taken in the company forming for the purpose of building a steamboat to run between this place and Oregon City. All desire to see the enterprise succeed, but many who are able to take several shares without inconvenience to their business, seem to be waiting for others to furnish all the means to accomplish the work in which they are as vitally interested as those who have already taken an active part in the enterprise and subscribed liberally.

IMMIGRATION.—A dispatch dated at Salt Lake, July 17th, which should have been mentioned last week, states that there are thirty thousand immigrants on the road to California and Oregon the present season. About one third had then passed Fort Laramie, and only a small portion had yet reached Salt Lake.

INDIANA POLITICS.—The Union men of Indiana held a State Convention in June, and, out of five important State offices, three were given to the Republicans, and two to Union Democrats. Speeches were delivered by men who have always been prominent Democrats, in which they denounced such men as ex Senator Bright and Voorhees as no better than the traitors who compose the black rebel Cabinet at Richmond.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.—In most, or probably all the counties in that State, Union Conventions have met within the past few days, and nominated candidates for all the offices to be filled at the approaching election. The fact that a portion of the Democracy that claimed to be loyal refused to go into the Union movement, and have nominated a "Union Democratic" ticket, does not seem to retard the Union movement in the least, but rather helps it on by creating an interest in the subject.

Correspondence from John Day's River.

Through the kindness of Esquire Parsons, of this city, we are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from A. A. Smith, Esq., dated, Granite Creek, John Day's river, July 21. After alluding to some personal affairs he thus speaks of his experience in the mines:

I am now on John Day's river and in a mining country, in my opinion, as extensive as California has been, but probably not so rich, though more evenly distributed through the mountains. I have prospected a country 150 miles south-west and north-east, 20 miles wide, and it all prospected about alike. I think there will be as much gold taken out of the Blue Mountain Range as there has been out of California, and do the men who get it out more good. For the next two years I think there will be room for 20,000 men in the mines that have already been discovered, which will pay from one-half ounce to three ounces per day. I have not the least hesitation in saying that the richest deposits have not been discovered yet, as there are new discoveries being made every day.

The rebel armies, at the approach of our troops, take steps to avoid danger.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Memphis, July 16.—A late dispatch from Charleston says: "The enemy landed in force yesterday on the main land, near Port Royal ferry, as if for another attack against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. They retreated on the approach of our troops."

Washington, July 17.—The House adjourned sine die at two o'clock p. m. to-day. Nearly the entire Senate session to-day was spent in executive session. The list of confirmations is very large.

The President has approved the Confiscation Act, and the resolution supplementary thereto. The Senate has confirmed Henry Cunnely, of New Mexico, as Governor of that Territory.

Congress, during the session just ended, appropriated about \$800,000,000, including 650,000,000 for the army, and 100,000,000 for the navy.

Among the important bills postponed by the House are the following: For the admission of Western Virginia; for a uniform system of bankruptcy; also, creating a Commission to ascertain the losses incurred by loyal citizens from the appropriation of their property by the United States; also, a bill appropriating 200,000,000 for the emancipation of slaves in the border States.

The Senate took no definite action upon the bill abolishing the franking privilege, or the bill for the repeal of the laws allowing mileage.—The House bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners also failed in the Senate.

A long list of Acts have been signed by the President. Among them is one authorizing the issue of postage and other Government stamps as currency, and prohibiting, under penalty, banks and other corporations from issuing notes below the denomination of one dollar.

Cairo, July 18.—An officer direct from Curtis' army confirms the report that Price's forces had crossed the Mississippi. According to reports brought to Curtis, the passage has been effected by small parties, in flatboats and skiffs, at different points within the last ten days.

Fort Monroe, July 19.—Several gunboats have come down the James river to convey the troops which are at this place up the river. All is quiet, and we have no news from the army.

The Grenada Appal of the 16th has a Vicksburg dispatch of the 15th, which says their on-board gunboat Arkansas left the mouth of the Yazoo river this morning, and moved to encounter the Federal gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo and the city. There were thirty boats lying above Vicksburg, which formed a line to receive her. She ran straight through, firing as she went on, sinking some and damaging others. The loss of the enemy is not known. Many escaped overboard from the Federal boats and were drowned. Within the last hour the lower fleet has fled—transports and all, first blowing up the mortar boats. The rebel loss was ten killed and thirteen wounded.

Washington, July 20.—Specials to the New York papers say: It is stated that the President has called a meeting of all the Generals to whom Washington is accessible. The Confiscation bill is to be laid before them, and the President's determination on points left to his discretion is to be explained. Those who are not willing to enforce the law in letter and spirit, promptly and cheerfully, are to have leave to resign.

Cairo, July 21.—A detachment of the First Wisconsin cavalry had a skirmish with a detachment of rebels on the 10th, and routed them with a loss of five killed, fourteen wounded and twelve prisoners.

Washington, July 20.—John S. Phelps of Missouri has been appointed Military Governor of Arkansas with full powers to re-establish the authority of the Government therein, in accordance with the Constitution.

Washington, July 21.—There is reason to believe that the President will soon lay down certain rules for the conduct of the war—such rules as any one desirous of carrying out the principles of the Confiscation Act would adopt and enforce.

It is now positively known that the President under the advice of Gen. Scott, and with the acquiescence of McClellan, has called Halleck to Washington, to act as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He will have control of operations in the field, thus relieving Stanton from his official business.

New York, July 23.—A letter from McClellan's army dated 20th, says: Two deserters report that the main force of the rebel army is located on a bluff near Chickahominy, on Grant's Hill. They estimate the rebel force at 100,000. The rebels don't anticipate any attack from us on this side of James river, but are making preparations to resist any that may be made on Petersburg or Richmond from the south side of the river.

St. Louis, July 23.—The Provost Marshal has received an order forbidding the sale or transfer by dealers, of arms and ammunition of any kind under penalty of arrest of offenders and imprisonment during the war. All dealers, whether agents or owners are required to make an inventory of all arms and ammunition on hand, to be filed at the Provost Marshal's office within three days, with affidavits that the values attached are fair and usual. Should it become necessary to take possession of such arms under Gen. Schofield's order, proper receipts will be given. The removal of arms and ammunition from one part of the State to another is also forbidden, except by the militia. Persons offending will be held as guilty of aiding the enemy.

Washington, July 23.—The Navy Department has intelligence that the steamer De Soto captured the schooner William White, while trying to get out of Sabine Pass. The schooner was loaded with cotton.

The Secretary of War and General Halleck held a long consultation at the War Department to-day, Generals Pope and Burnside being with them. There is great repugnance in official circles to the idea of drafting—the impression here being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity which promises to secure the whole number in less time than was anticipated when the call was made.

Gen. Pope has ordered the Commanders of his Department to arrest all disloyal male citizens within the lines, or within reach. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance and furnish security for its observance shall be allowed to remain at their homes.

Those refusing are to be conducted south beyond the extreme pickets of the army, and notified that if again found inside the lines, or at any point in reach, they will be considered as spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of the law. Any person having taken the oath, and afterward violating it, shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to public use.

Fredericksburg, July 23. Pursuant to the orders of General Pope, influential citizens of Fredericksburg were arrested last night, to be held as hostages for the release of certain Union men carried off by the rebels last spring. The parties were sent to Washington. Large numbers of individuals are visiting their families here on furlough from the rebel army. Plans are being arranged for their capture to-night. A detachment of Indiana cavalry had a skirmish on Monday with a body of rebels, several miles from here, on the Richmond road. Six rebels were captured and one killed.

Washington, July 24. The Danish Charge d' Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into a contract—the Government of the former agreeing to receive from the United States vessels all negroes delivered from on board of vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instruction, clothing and shelter, and employ them at such wages and under such regulations as may be agreed upon for a period not to exceed five years from the date of their being landed on the island of St. Croix.

Cairo, July 24. Officers of the dispatch boat from Vicksburg say it was reported at Memphis, from rebel sources, that the gunboat Arkansas had been captured. The officers are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planned before they left to cut her out and capture her.

Memphis, July 22. Advice from Vicksburg say: "Farragut's fleet received no damage in passing the batteries on the night of the Arkansas' exploit, and succeeded in silencing every rebel battery as they passed."

Washington, July 25. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received cheering advices from the Indian Territory. Large numbers of Indians have asked to be furnished with arms to operate against secessionists. It has been ascertained that the rebel Government professes to have made treaties with the Choctaw, Shawnees, Senecas, and other tribes, and appropriated money to carry the treaties into effect. As the Senecas and Shawnees are known to be loyal to the United States, it is supposed that the treaty was made by a few only of their chiefs with the rebels.

Specials to the New York papers say that Senator Lane, of Kansas, yesterday received authority from the President and Secretary of War to recruit troops under the late laws. With this authority he will leave for the West to-morrow, where he will issue an order calling for loyal men, irrespective of color. He expects to have one white and two black regiments in the field in three weeks from the time he reaches his destination.

A telegram from a member of McClellan's staff says: "All civilians, including correspondents, are now excluded from the lines of that army."

The first of September has been determined upon as the day on which the Internal Tax Bill goes into practical operation. Collectors and Assessors will be appointed, and whatever other work is necessary will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

The War Department learns through Gen. Dix that the rebel authorities order the unconditional discharge of Federal Sergeants and Army Chaplains taken prisoners while in the discharge of their legitimate duties. This is in accordance with the example set them by the Government.

New York, July 24.—Advices from Panama by the North Star say Mosquera had issued a decree making immigrants, immediately on their arrival, naturalized citizens, with the exception that they should not do military duty for twenty years unless in case of foreign invasion. They are exempt from taxation, except in their municipal district.

Six hundred men will probably be sent from Panama to reinforce Mosquera's forces.

Two French men-of-war were at Acapulco, Kinderhook, July 24.—Ex President Van Buren died at his residence this morning.

The Daily Times of the 31st ult. has the following item of news from the gold region:

Walla Walla, W. T., July 28, 1862.—New diggings have been struck on the Oro Grande, some thirty miles from Oro Fino. Quite an excitement exists at Oro Fino, in consequence. Some mining was done there last season, but the rich place was not struck till recently. The gold is coarse grain and of fine quality. This information comes through one of our Messengers on the Oro Fino route.

J. V. Mossman, of Mossman & Co's Express.

Europe.—Advices from Europe up to July 13th, state that the French Admiral Gravereau had embarked for American waters. Palmerston had stated that the British troops would not be withdrawn from Canada. The recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia had been announced in the Italian papers. The French papers assert that France will never treat with the Juarez Government, and that more French troops will be sent to Mexico.

On the 22d ult., 150 convicts escaped from the State Prison at San Quentin, California. They were fired upon by the guard, and twenty or thirty killed. Gen. Wright ordered out a company of soldiers, who overtook the convicts a few miles from the prison, wounded 22, killed 3, and captured all but some stragglers. Only 28 remained at large, 10 of whom were supposed to be dead.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS.—A call for a Democratic primary meeting has been issued at Dutch flat, Placer county, addressed to all "who are inflexibly opposed to the administration of Mr. Lincoln in every sense of the word!"