

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On account of ill health I am forced to withdraw from the publication of the STATE REPUBLICAN. This business in future will be conducted by J. N. Gale, and arrangements are made of a permanent character, so that the publication will continue without interruption, pre-supposing of course, that the public will do its part. Therefore all arrearsages which are due H. Shaw & Co. are to be paid to Mr. Gale.

As I am now quite an old man, and far more reduced from sickness than ever before in my life, appearing to me to be an indication of fast approaching dissolution; the necessity of winding up my affairs seems to demand immediate attention, which I could not do without a parting word with the patrons of the REPUBLICAN. All my life I have held one principle paramount, and that was, duty. It was my duty to do whatever was in my power for the benefit of my section of country. That I have labored, by explorations among the mountains, and in various other ways to improve and develop the resources of our country, is well known to all.

A newspaper devoted to the truth and the best interests of the people it was evident should be maintained here. The responsibility of this important enterprise I took upon my shoulders, not from personal ambition, desire of notoriety, or pecuniary advantage as none who know me would accuse; but purely from the motives stated, and how well I have performed my part is for you to judge.

That the paper will hold on to its former course, and advocate the cause to which it has all along been devoted I have no doubt whatever; and that it may be well supported and effect much good is my ardent desire. And finally, with grateful thanks for past favors and kindness, I would bespeak your support and patronage for my successor.

H. SHAW.

LEGAL TENDER TREASURY NOTES.

Popular opinion pretty generally ascribes to bankers, brokers, money-changers and others, by whatever name they may be called, whose business it is to deal in money, the quality of seeing everything which is advantageous to them as just and right. Their stand point is their individual personal interests; everything that puts money in their coffers is the fair thing, even if it robs the laborer of his pence, and causes distress to the larger part of the community. Popular opinion is not far wrong. These money-dealers are they who oppose our usury laws. They regulate exchanges and puff up or cry down the legal currency of the land, not for the effect produced on or by the regulations of commercial transactions, but for the effect upon their interests.

Just now it is their interest to depreciate the value of the legal tender Treasury notes, issued by the U. S. Treasury under sanction and authority of Congressional law. They lack not for specious argument or for a venal press to sustain their course. Yet who has ever seen a clear and simple statement of monetary affairs or argument, from one of these men in defense of a depreciation of Treasury notes, or the reason for the large premium on gold, or any other similar matter that was working injuriously to the interests of the community and for the interests of money-slavers. Do they not invariably so load their argument with technicalities and by frequent reference to commercial regulations, etc., etc., that they go beyond the depth or the patience of their audience, and so befogging them, seem to have made unanswerable argument. Must gold which is shipped to Europe from the Atlantic States, and which is in part from California and Oregon, make the premium on all gold fourteen or fifteen per cent? Would all the gold in the country be shipped to Europe and is this fourteen or fifteen per cent to be put on by way of prohibition? The banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia are said to have at this present time fifty millions of gold in their vaults. Why then this panic? Or why, when Government has presented us a substitute for gold, in Treasury notes convertible into U. S. six percent bonds, why not accept the tender? Why not remove the prohibition of fifteen per cent on gold and allow it to go? Can't we do without? Is not the note as convenient, as safe, as secure? Can you answer no, without discarding the faith and integrity of our Government? You cannot doubt the power of Congress to regulate currency; they have regulated it by law making these notes a legal tender, with only the exception of payment of customs, duties and interest on Government debts, and the reason of this exception is simply that Government securities may be and are held by foreigners and in foreign lands, beyond the province of Congressional law, and that duties are subject to what is called drawbacks, which must be paid in coin to the importer, because on foreign account. It is hardly becoming a good citizen to resist the law or condemn it because he thinks it wrong, on philosophical or unconstitutional. The distinguished Senators and Members of Congress who debate these laws are supposed to be as capable of judging of these points as you or I. It is our place to obey the laws as they pass. Shall money

shavers and speculators beg the public mind so far as to set aside a law of Congress? Do we owe them so much love that we feel willing to see them enrich at our expense? Do we wish, on principle, to aid the rich to grow richer, and the poor to grow poorer?

In some of the military districts the commanding General has forbidden the purchase and sale of merchandise, cotton and stores for gold when such purchases had the effect of depreciating the Treasury notes used by the army paymasters and quartermasters. Shall we here give such unwilling obedience to our civil law, boasting that we are good citizens, which it is found necessary to force by military power in the more disturbed portions of the country. No loyal citizen would willingly place himself in the position of embarrassing our Government, or in the position of those who to be obedient to law require military subjection and control.

Is not the good citizen also in quiet times and places as much entitled to the protection of Government against fraudulent practices as the soldier or citizen in Tennessee or Kentucky? or is it expected that we can take care of ourselves without her help? If we were united in opinion on this subject, all who are interested, we could compel the money slavers to deal fairly, and our Treasury notes would be as current at par as ever the old United States' bank bills were in its most prosperous days.

NOT POSTER.—There has not been a page of the books or records of this county posted since Uncle Paul Brattain was turned out of the Clerk's office nearly four years ago. When Mr. Brattain, true to the principles of an American, saw that the Democratic party had thrown off every principle of integrity—every vestige of political honesty, he like a veteran patriot as he was, dared to cast his vote with the party that was trying to maintain inviolate the American Government. What was the result of that vote? A young man, the "Democratic" Clerk bluntly told the Old White Haired servant of Lane county to take what belonged to him and "git from thar." The consequence is, there has not been a clerk since who knew enough to post books; and it being one of the duties of the clerk for which there is no extra pay allowed they never tried to learn. It is just as impossible for Blevins, or any other man to make a true and correct exhibit of the county's business without the books being in an understandable shape, as for a merchant to settle with his customers with unposted books, hence the trouble and extra labor which is imposed on our present incumbent.

FRAUD.—Why are we paying twelve dollars per week to a band of traitors for the pretended keeping of Dr. Ramsay, while he is travelling all over the State practicing medicine for their benefit? A few weeks since a man called on Drs. (1) L. & H. for the purpose of having a tumor removed; their skill proved inadequate to the task, so Dr. Ramsay was called in, said he could remove it, and did remove it, and was then sent with the man to his home in Marion county to attend to him, where several of our citizens saw him. Is Lane county to pay for a head physician for that tory house in P. land? We hope not. He was sent there at first (and against his will too) for nothing in God's world but political preference, by the little money "haff" judge.

LEAKED OUT.—We see by Sheriff Brattain's notice that there is a delinquent tax list for 1861, of \$2,355 69. Why is this? We can in part account for it when it is a known fact that one of the legally appointed collectors for that year was heard to tell his tory friends on Long Tom, that they need not pay the War tax, nor the county tax either, if they did not want to; for by G—d there was no government to support. That, citizens of Lane county, is the sort of officers you have had over you for the last four years, are you content to forever discard such from your county offices? Yes, by your votes last June you said it, and now let each year sink such traitorous corruption deeper and deeper into the cesspool of secessionism until it shall be lost amid the common mass of filth, and become to us only a matter of history.

There has been a disease reaching further and further along the sinews of our national life, infusing itself in the blood, and gradually extending its way over the whole system, until at length it has gained complete control, turned the national brain to madness, and laid its vice-like grasp upon the vitals of the Republic. This disease is abolitionism.—*Albany Inquirer.*

Pro-slavery principles and politicians have been "gradually extending their sway" for years, till they have at length "laid their vice-like grasp upon the vitals of the Republic," not even through fear of "abolitionism," as they have publicly declared through their chosen agents, but to establish a government founded entirely on slavery and the idea of privileged classes. In the face of the fact that they are now putting forth all their efforts to destroy this Government, it is strange that any person can have the brass to utter such falsehoods as the above. Such palpable lies do not even carry with them the credit for shrewdness which belongs to a plausible lie.

We are in receipt of a new exchange entitled *Wade's Illustrated Advertiser*, published in San Francisco. As its title indicates it is devoted largely to advertising, yet it contains a large amount of news and interesting miscellany. In typographical appearance it is second to no paper on the coast. Success to it.

Lane County Correspondence.

Brownsville, Aug. 25th, 1862.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I notice in the Albany Inquirer, a camp meeting notice published by the Rev. (that rev stands for reviler) S. M. Stout, P. E. of the pro-slavery, political Methodist church in which he says:

"The undersigned in behalf of the M. E. Church South, hereby publishes that there will be a camp meeting held at Union Point near Brownsville, Lane county Oregon, commencing on Thursday, 4th of September, 1862. To this meeting we invite all lovers of the Lord Jesus Christ, without respect to sect or order, provided they can leave their politics and papers at home. And everybody is invited with the same restriction, except a class of reckless young men who have been in the habit of infesting our congregations. There is no provision made for their bed or board, nor will they be allowed on the ground unless they behave like men. With respect, your servant for Christ sake,"

S. M. STOUT, P. E.

Well, Mr. Stout, to say the least such an advertisement is rather complimentary to the young men of Union Point and Brownsville, for "whose" serveth the Lord, the Devil (Stout) reveleth." Now sir do you suppose that we are such slaves, asses, or tools if you please, as to go out to hear a man like you talk in the name of the "Lord Jesus Christ," and under guise of religious liberty too, when everybody knows full well the leading object of your hypocritical organization which stigmatizes the sacred name of Church, in this country was for political purposes, and it is composed of the offshoots of every creed and denomination, and we think it is as generally known as you are, that for your meanness you were kicked out of the church at Corvallis. Few are going to that camp meeting for the real bonafide purpose of worship. We apprehend we go there because our neighbors go and because we have no where else to go, and we will talk and read too just what we please, but, in as genteel a manner as the occasion demands, your Jeff Davis blowing to the contrary notwithstanding.

You may advertise us as you like—you may give out the impression to the world if it suits you that we are a kind of vermin that infests your congregation; you may cheat a few old fogies in that way, but you can't fool the Lord Jesus Christ, nor you can't fool us. Perhaps there may have been a little disorderly conduct at some of your meetings heretofore in this vicinity; but it all originates from the fact that sensible, thinking men have no confidence in you whatever, and believe that if you had an offer that you would sell your Lord Jesus Christ for less than Judas did. That very advertisement shows your estimate for Christianity—your inclination for meanness, and how low down in the scale of human degradation you are capable of going—all for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ. ONE OF THE BOYS.

We see a growing tendency in the pro-slavery element, and especially in the religious portion of it to bring about a union of Church and State, and they are trying to do it too by lying and deception. It is an incontrovertible fact, there is not a man belongs to the Southern Methodist church who did not vote the secession ticket. It is made a test of fellowship, no man will be retained who is not a disciple of Jeff Davis, yet they have the effrontery to tell white men to leave their politics at home, but you must accept "our" politics under the guise of religion. Let every man be ware how he is trapped into an established, or national religion, which is indispensable to an established aristocracy.

Letter from John Day's River.

CANYON CREEK, August 14th, 1862.

Mr. Humphrey, Dear Sir: I send a few lines to let you know how things are going on in this part of the country, you know we had some talk on the subject before I came here; so after my well wishes for yourself and family, I say that we, the major portion of the Luce family, arrived on this creek, a tributary of John Day's river, on the 17th day of July, and found the diggings not only good but rich. This place is located two hundred miles south from the Dalles, and two hundred and thirty or forty miles from Eugene City, nearly due east. Now I will say to you that those digging are rich and extensive, at least that is my opinion, and I have twelve years experience in mining. It frequently occurs here that two men take out one hundred dollars with a rocker in a day, and when the water is brought in, one hundred dollars per day to the hand will not be uncommon. Those are the big licks, but every person here that has his diggings open is making from four to fifty dollars per day. Wages are four dollars per day, and hands scarce. The gold is not only in the creek but in the gulches, and in the hills; it is in the grass roots on the flats. The country extends to Powder river, a distance of seventy-five miles. Granite creek is even richer than this—it puts into the North Fork of John Day's river, and is sixty miles from here.

My brother John has just returned from there, and says that Lewis Gibson and the Crow boys have very rich claims. He heard that they sold one of their claims for \$1,000. He heard that the Fildersworth boys had made plenty of money. I have not seen any of the Eugene folks except Mr. Adams. There is near one thousand men here, mostly Californians. Provisions are very high—flour 30 cents per pound; bacon 40; coffee fifty; onions forty; potatoes twenty. I have not seen a pound of butter since I have been here.

You have not the least idea of the richness of these mines, and so near to Eugene, that if the people there have the energy to open a road that will be the place where we can procure our supplies the cheapest, and only thirty or forty miles further than the Dalles, and from Eugene there can be a wagon road made, but from the Dalles there cannot. The business men of the place should move in this matter at once.

We have done very well since we came here; we have up a store here, in a canvass house twenty by forty feet. We have a train of twenty-six animals, and we brought in a stock of goods that cost us \$1,500, in the Dalles, and we sold in the first day after we opened, \$850 worth of goods, and took in the cash for them in gold dust, and we only lack goods to keep up the trade—we cannot get goods fast enough now. This is no humbug; you know me, and I stake my reputation on what I say. If any of the Eugene City folks should come out here tell them to call at our place, and we will show them the dust—we have it here from twenty-five dollar nuggets to the finest kind of flour gold. Tell the folks to load their Cayuses with potatoes, onions, beans, eggs, butter, bacon, flour, and come right out on the emigrant road to where the wagon road crosses it from California, then take that and it will bring them here. The emigrant road is fifty miles east of here. I should like to see the people of Lane county improve the advantages offered them. It is a great opening, and if any of the folks come here we will do what we can for them. I write this to you because I know you to be a man of leisure, and that you will take pleasure in spreading the good news I write, and you may depend on every word I write to you about these mines. WILLIAM LUCE.

FORGETFUL.—Two weeks ago the Register mildly hinted that this county was for the first time since its organization under "republican rule." Wonder if they don't recollect that when our public improvements were all made, that of the three Commissioners two of them were rabid republicans; they were Jo Davis and Thomas Kirkpatrick, and Paul Brattain Auditor. But in one year after Brock and his minions took the reins, the county fund was gone—scrip worth 62½ cents on the dollar, and so remains. The cause is two-fold; first, the collectors favored their political friends, and second, Brock & Co. fobbed what was collected.

IMMIGRANTS COMING.—Already a few of the overland immigrants have arrived in the lower part of the Valley. They came via Fort Benton and the Mullan road, and report that the immigrants on that route are getting along without serious difficulty, and will arrive in good season. Some of the emigration via the South Pass have arrived at Powder river. In all it is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons will be added to the population of Oregon this year.

STEAMER DISASTERS ON THIS COAST.—The Alta says:

The loss of life on this coast by steamship disaster during the last twelve years has not been very great. The North America was lost on the 22d of February, 1852, forty miles south of Acapulco; but passengers and crew were both saved. The independence was burned at Margarita Island, Lower California, on the 16th of February, 1853. Nearly 200 persons lost their lives. The Tennessee was wrecked at the entrance of this port on the 6th of March, 1853; but all on board were saved. The S. S. Lewis was wrecked 15 miles north of San Francisco on the 9th of April, 1853; but no lives were lost. The same happy result is recorded in the case of the Winfield Scott; but with the Yankee Blade, off the coast of Santa Barbara, in 1854, 415 souls went down. California passengers, however always behave well in danger. The Central America was proof of that fact; and now the Golden Gate corroborates the coolness and bravery of our citizens. With passengers from any other part of the world, the news which we publish to-day would have been tenfold more harrowing. So far as the reports received go, neither negligence nor carelessness can be imputed to the officers of the ill-fated steamer. The sad catastrophe seems to have been the result of an accident against which no human foresight could have guarded.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

New York, August 18.—The Tribune's correspondent at Culpepper, says the enemy appeared in force on the south bank of the Rapidan, yesterday. Major Keefe who occupied the front, advanced to the river, the enemy opened artillery fire on him, killing one Lieutenant and five privates. It is thought the passage of the Rapidan will be obstructed and contested.

Leavenworth, August 18.—Owing to rebels in Jackson county, Missouri, threatening an attack on Kansas City, the Provost Marshall here has ordered citizens en masse to enroll for military duty. Those failing to do so are to be arrested. Business generally suspended in consequence of compliance with this order.

Fortress Monroe, August 18.—The Newbern Progress states that the final result of the election in North Carolina indicates the defeat of Johnson the secession candidate for Governor, by a majority of 40,000.

Indianapolis, 19.—The news of the invasion of Kentucky, which reached here Saturday, created considerable excitement. The rebels have entered the State at several different points; have captured Somerset and have possession thereof. They are also moving on Glasgow, and threatening Bowling Green. Kirby Smith, at the head of five brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and a corresponding force of cavalry, is about to march through Big Creek. It is his plan to cut our line of communication, and compel, if possible, the evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

Gen. Morgan has retired with part of his men to Barboursville, to hold that place, and asks for reinforcements.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—The village Donaldson, 88 miles above New Orleans, was destroyed by fire by order of the Captain of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, it being infested by guerrillas, whose principle business was firing into transports filled with sick and wounded soldiers.

The correspondent of the Enquirer, from Fortress Monroe, 17th says the army was crossing the Chickahominy, yesterday, by means of pontoon bridges, 2,000 feet long. By observation this morning, I find with few exceptions our entire fleet of transports have arrived here, so I may say our entire fleet is safe.

The Bulletin says a man who left Fort Monroe last evening furnishes the following: The army of the Potomac had arrived at the lower end of the Peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree. McClellan, it is understood, was at Williamsburg yesterday morning. Fitzjohn Porter's division which was on the opposite side of James River, has also come down to the Peninsula. General Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and went up the James River as far as Chickahominy to see how operations were going on. He returned yesterday to the Fortress reporting that everything was satisfactory. The weather was delightful, most favorable for the movements of the regiments. Most of the gunboats have come down the river, but some remain to guard the Pontoon across the Chickahominy over which the army passed on their way down the Peninsula.

Washington, 20.—Specials to the New York papers say the mind of the Government is again agitated touching censorship of the press. Complaints have been made that new and important movements of the National armies were prematurely published in some New York journals.

Gen. Halleck has determined to order all correspondents out of Gen. Pope's lines, also from the lines of other generals.

The steamers Skylark and Cally were burned by guerrillas on the night of the 18th, 50 miles above Fort Henry.

Louisville, August 20. A tolerably authentic report says: Col. Garrard, with six or seven hundred men attacked Scott's Louisiana cavalry yesterday, at Laurel Bridge near Lou don. After quite a severe fight Garrard defeated them, splitting the regiment in two parts, which skedaddled them in different directions. No particulars have been received of the losses on either side.

The Federal loss in the engagement at Lone Jack, Missouri, on Friday last, is understood to have been 150 killed, wounded and missing. The remainder of the force escaped to Lexington. The artillery lost in the fight was retaken four times and finally spiked and abandoned by the Federals.

During the fight at Independence, Missouri, on the 11th, General Hughes, who commanded a rebel regiment at Carthage and a brigade at Wilson's Creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Colonel Bird, and Colonel Thompson wounded—the former fatally. The Federal loss is set down at 21 killed and 35 wounded, while the rebels say their loss was ten killed and eleven wounded. Union men declare the rebel loss to have been over sixty killed.

St. Louis, August 21. A gentleman just arrived from Lexington, Missouri, reports that soon after leaving that city he heard an alarm gun fired and the long roll beaten in the Federal camp followed by a loud cannonading. He is confident that the garrison will be able to maintain itself and repulse the enemy, as the garrison is fully 2,000 strong, of whom 500 under Gen. Loan arrived from Laclede early yesterday morning. The commanding officer at Lexington burned all the hemp warehouses with their contents to prevent the rebels from repeating the experiment of hemp bale breaseworks, tried with success by Price in the attack last fall. Our troops occupy Mulligan's old intrenchments, which have been extended to the river, to prevent the rebels from attacking in the rear and cutting off the garrison from the water. The strength of the rebel force is supposed to be about 4,000.

New York, August 21. The Times' letter from Fortress Monroe, dated the 19th, says: The army is already in process of embarkation for another field of operations. Porter's corps performed a rapid march from Yorktown, making the whole distance of thirty miles in less than one day. Morrell's division reached Hampton yesterday afternoon, and the wagon train with the whole corps were encamped before night. This morning they took up their line of march for Newport News, where they will immediately embark. Sykes' division of regulars are already on transports. Sumner's corps, which formed the rear guard of the army, with French's brigade forming the extreme rear, arrived at York town yesterday. The entire wagon train of this corps arrived at Hampton to-day.

The Tribune's Fortress Monroe letter says General Heintzelman did not accompany the army down the peninsula, but went off in the direction of White House. It was commonly remarked that he was gone off to look up a fight. It is surmised that he will appear in the neighborhood of White House or West Point.

New York, August 22.—The Tribune's correspondence dated headquarters of the army of Virginia, Cedar Mountains, August 18, says: "The army is again on march—that march a retreat. An order was issued to day to be ready to start at once. Before two hours had passed, the tents and baggage had all gone to the rear. We understand that the whole army of Virginia is retreating. All sorts of rumors are afloat to the effect that the whole army of Richmond is retreating and that the rebels are attempting to turn our left flank. In a word, they are marching straight on Fredericksburg and Washington. Thus threatened on our left flank, and threatened by an army in front much superior in numbers to our own, Pope's army retreats to fight. By daylight it is supposed he will cross the Rappahannock, but when once on the north bank of that river he will no longer retreat."

Culpepper, August 19, 6 A. M.—It was expected that the army would cross the Rappahannock by ten o'clock, but the passage of the trains was so much delayed that it will not be attempted. Banks' and McDowell's corps are coming up. Both will await the arrival of Sigel, who covers the rear. As I write, masses of troops are pouring in swiftly but orderly, marching along narrow roads and over fields towards town. Sigel is not expected till night. Whatever happens no crossing will be attempted until he comes up. In spite of delays, there has been no panic whatever among the trains.