

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE CHANGE.

The change in publishers will make no change in the tone of this paper, except to improve and adapt it to the wants of the country as time and experience may dictate. The editorial will be hereafter under the control of the publisher and H. R. KINCAID, foreman of the office. The REPUBLICAN will ever remain true to the great principles of liberty and progress on which the American Government is founded, and will earnestly oppose those who assail it, no matter by what name they are called or under what pretense they act, as traitors to their country and enemies of humanity. We believe like the immortal Washington, Jefferson and their patriotic co-workers, that "all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As the former publisher, with a noble devotion to the cause of his country, has made provisions which will insure the publication of the REPUBLICAN for at least a series of years, it is therefore hoped that it will receive such patronage and support as will make it one of the permanent institutions of the country.

J. NEWTON GALE.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Besides the election of a United States Senator, to fill the place of the great and eloquent Baker, to the end of the term for which he was elected, there will be much other important business to claim the attention of the approaching session of the Legislature. And it is now time that the will of the different counties in the State should be made known on the various subjects to be passed upon by the Legislature, and the wants of the country be pointed out through the public journals. However, the grand question of the session will be the election of Senator. This question has been so prominently before the people that each member of the Legislature is probably aware of the will and choice of his constituents. The circumstances under which Nesmith and Baker were elected, as well as the subsequent events, are so well known that there will be no room for contention in regard to the political antecedents of the future Senator, if that is taken into consideration at all, as it probably will be, judging from the strict manner in which the Convention that nominated the State Union ticket last Spring, observed antecedents. This the Convention deemed necessary in order to satisfy the loyal Union men of Republican and Democratic antecedents, giving to each a fair proportion of the offices. This was not done to keep up a division between loyal men, but to cement and perpetuate their union by doing justice to all. If the Legislature observes the same good faith in giving "honor to whom honor is due," it will find men who stood by the great orator and statesman, "the Gray Eagle of Republicanism," in the brightest days of his life, who, though not able to fill his measure, are worthy and competent to occupy the place which he lost with his life in defense of his country.

Many other important subjects will claim the attention of the Legislature. A bill for the incorporation of railroads is believed would be of great benefit to the country. The present Fall will add some twenty thousand inhabitants to the population of the State; and next Summer will in all probability add many times that number. The new mines on the east and north will be constantly sending in more gold. With this great increase in population and wealth, it is not unlikely that companies will be organized before another session of the Legislature, to commence work on the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, or some other railroad within the State.

The Legislature will be called upon to accept the act of Congress, granting land to the several States for the support of Agricultural Colleges, which will give Oregon 90,000 acres. As all the unoccupied land east of the mountains is bound to soon settle up, this land could be sold, with but little expense to the State, for a sum of money, the interest of which would forever defray the expenses of a college, which would be of incalculable benefit to the citizens of this new State. There will doubtless be individuals found willing and anxious to furnish the necessary buildings, so that the State need incur but little expense in accepting the Act of Congress. There are substantial buildings in the State, which have been dedicated to the cause of education, now vacant or containing but few students for want of necessary funds, that would answer the purpose for several years to come. The Columbia College building, the largest and most substantial one building of the kind in the State, is now unoccupied, and could probably be obtained with the necessary grounds for such a school, without cost to the State.

It seems to be the wish of the people generally that a usury law, regulating interest on money, shall be passed. At present capitalists will not invest money in manufacturing because they cannot realize the same income they can by loaning it at the present rates of interest. A piece of property which will bring an income of one hundred dollars per annum, will now only sell for four or five hundred dollars, because that amount of money, at twenty or twenty-five per cent, will

bring the same income, with less trouble in managing it. If interest was only ten or twelve per cent, then the property which brings the one hundred dollars income, instead of being worth four or five hundred dollars, as at present, would be worth eight hundred or a thousand, because it would bring the same income as that amount of money. These are some of the reasons urged in favor of a usury law, and are certainly very plausible. It is contended that a high rate of interest retards manufacturing and all kinds of internal improvements, and also keeps down the price of property. Whether such a law can be made so that money lenders cannot evade it is a doubtful question, but if it can it will be of much benefit to the country.

AID FOR SOLDIERS.—We publish this week the "Urgent appeal of the U. S. Sanitary Commission" to the people of Oregon, asking aid for sick and wounded soldiers. In such vast armies as are now arrayed in defense of the Government, the number of sick and wounded must necessarily be very great. Amid the clash and din of battle, and the great and constant preparations which are taxing the time and energy of the War Department to the utmost, thousands of poor soldiers who have left homes and friends to battle for the life of our common country, are left uncared for. A little extra attention, and some of the delicacies so precious to the sick and wounded, may save thousands of valuable lives. To furnish such aid is the object of this Commission. Those who have anything to contribute should forward it immediately to A. Holbrook, at Portland, and the names with the amounts contributed, will be published. H. W. Corbett, Esq., of Portland, leads the van in this State, having contributed \$500, while many other citizens of that city have donated from \$25 to \$50 each.

TREASURY NOTES.—The argument has been made, that should the National paper currency become greatly depreciated, there would be good cause for its repudiation; it has also been stated that the old continental currency of Revolutionary times, was repudiated for that reason. Indeed, it has been suggested that the financiers of that day even intended when making that currency, that it should never be redeemed, but should, in passing from hand to hand and from one depressed value to another still more depressed, act as a tax upon the whole people, saving the Government a vast machinery of collection. Not allowing, however, that a depreciation of U. S. Treasury notes will lead to any such result now—knowing that our legislators and executive officers can have no idea of possible ultimate repudiation so long as the U. S. Government exists—knowing that her faith is pledged for entire redemption of all her liabilities, and feeling that hers is no puny faith, we yet think there might be some justice in repudiation, if the depreciation should be produced by the want of confidence in the Government.

All good loyal men should take this money at par; want of confidence in the Government can alone be the sufficient cause for refusal, and such want of confidence now, is incipient treason.

WASTE NOT.—There is a spirit of carelessness and profligacy too prevalent among the farmers of Oregon, and especially of Lane county, in regard to the constant and reckless waste of manure. There is no country where manure is more needed or yields more beneficial results than in Oregon; and no country in which there is less attention paid to saving it. There is manure enough wasted in Lane county every year to increase the crops one fourth if properly saved and applied at the right time and in the right manner. How much time would it consume for each farmer to save all his manure? half an hour each day is ample time. At 312 days to the year that would be fifteen and a half days spent in saving and distributing manure; allowing 40 acres to be an average farm, and 15 bushels per acre an average crop, then an increase of only two bushels per acre at \$1 per bushel and you have \$80 clear with just the same labor, and for every extra bushel you make your land produce you increase its value one dollar, so there is \$80 more—a total of \$160 for fifteen and a half day's work, which is equal to ten dollars and sixty-six cents per day. Where is the farmer who does not waste more than half an hour daily? Farmers, arouse from your idle, careless, lethargic stupidity and do something worthy of your best of all callings; send \$2.50 to Portland and get the Oregon Farmer, then send \$1 to 43 Park Row N. Y. and get the American Agriculturist, which is the Champion agricultural paper in the United States, and when you get them follow their advice and in five years Oregon will be worth ten dollars to one now.

The news is still cheering from the mines on John Day's and Powder rivers, and it is becoming apparent every day that Eugene is the point from which they must receive the great mass of their supplies. Those who are familiar with both routes say that a good wagon road from the Dalles is impracticable while we have a good one now, and intend to keep it good by constant repairs and additions wherever they are necessary. Every citizen between Corvallis and the Canyon should lend a hand.

The Golden Age comes to hand just as we go to press full freighted with very interesting news both from the mines and the plains. It also speaks right out for the Union, and whistles treason with that keenness which characterizes its able editor.

Railroad Correspondence.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: By request of several gentlemen I proceed to give my views, very briefly, in regard to the plan and construction of such a road as I believe to be best adopted to our Valley. Most of men know that steamboats on the Willamette can never take away produce low enough to justify the farmer to send away his crop by any such conveyance. Any man that thinks and sees at all, knows that if he wants to ship wheat from Eugene City to Portland, by the time he pays the freight he would not have the value of a grain left. No matter how nor by whom the boats are run, the price of freight can never be low enough to answer the purpose of the farmer, and when the farmer fails to prosper every other business fails, also. I have said before, that Oregon at this time, is not able to build steam railroads, and if we were the business in Oregon would not justify such a great outlay of money, for nothing but money will build them. Then my plan is to build the kind of roads that will answer every purpose the country demands, and roads that we can build with no great outlay of cash, but such roads that every citizen may have it in his power to contribute towards their construction without any detriment to himself, whatever. My plan then is to grade the route where necessary, lay down the rails of timber, and plank between them where necessary, commencing at the foot of the Calapooia Mountains, on the west side of the Willamette; thence running through all towns and places of business on the route to Portland. Also a road on the east side of the Willamette, in the same manner. Then put on each road trains of cars sufficient to do the business on each side of the river; attach to each train a car fitted up completely and conveniently expressly for passengers. These cars run by horses, changing as the California Stage Company do, and making the trip from the foot of the Calapooia Mountain to Portland, say in a day and night, which is quick enough, and can be done on such a route, having arrivals and departures at all the towns and places of business along the route every day.

There should be no stock companies in these roads, but let each county build the road through its own bounds, the counties through which the roads run being the companies, each county's Commissioners appointing an overseer, or manager, for some stated time. The price of freight and passage should be put down to the lowest price possible, merely enough to pay the running expenses and keep up the roads.

We have plenty of materials and plenty of mechanics to build such roads, and every man that will do anything for the benefit of himself and family would help to build such roads. Labor and material are what we want; these alone will do it, and every cent expended would be returned in twelve months, and land would soon raise to double its present value. Farmers look to your interests; these two roads are what are wanted. Farming then will be profitable. It would bring a market for your produce at your doors, and until something is done so that you can cash your produce, you may farm in vain.

EUGENE CITY, Sept. 4, 1862.

CALIFORNIA.—The election in California for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in Nevada Territory for Delegate to Congress, was to have been held on the 31st inst. In a few days we will have the news of the defeat and annihilation of the Democratic rebel party in California. There is no difference now between the Union Democracy of that State, and the secessionists, except a slight disagreement in regard to who shall have the office of School Superintendent. Fitzgerald is the candidate of the Dixie Secessionists, and Stevenson the candidate of the Union Democratic Secessionists. Both parties use the same arguments against the Administration and the war, and in most counties have united on one ticket. Senator Latham has been stamping the State for the Union Democracy and Latham & Co. His argument, which is "this abolition war," from beginning to end, is paraded in all the secession papers and saves them the trouble of making speeches.

The town of Jackson, Amador county, was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult. Loss, several hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE OF PAPERS.—The Yreka Journal, a semi-weekly, published at Yreka, Cal., by Robert Nixon, is among our most valued exchanges. Its terms are, \$3 per year, \$1.50 for six months.

The Red Bluff Independent, also a semi-weekly, published at Red Bluff Cal., by Chalmers & Bishop, is an excellent paper; terms \$7.50 per year, \$4 for six months and \$2.50 for three months.

The weekly Appeal, published at Marysville, Cal., at \$5 per year, is one of the best family papers in California, its editorials are deep and searching and cut treason fore and aft.

The National Republican, published weekly at Washington City, D. C., by W. J. Murtagh & Co., at \$2 per year, is a staunch Administration paper, and well deserves the support of all Union men, it being published at the National Capital, makes it one of the best eastern journals for Congressional news, and its editorials are able and spicy.

Mr. A. S. McClure is just receiving a fine lot of new goods, go and get your money's worth.

Urgent Appeal of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission has issued an address, appealing to the people of the United States, in behalf of the sick and wounded of the people's Armies, East and West. For their relief, it asks money and supplies, at once and in abundance. The address states—"That the Treasury of the Commission is nearly exhausted, when, if it had a hundred thousand dollars at command, it would still be too weak for the urgent work before it, and compelled to see hundreds perish for want of its aid in the Army of the Potomac alone." The signers of the address make the astounding assertion, that thousands are now lying without sufficient shelter, food or attendance, in the camps and depots on James River. Very many of them must die, who could have been saved by a blanket, a suit of hospital clothing and a few days allowance of proper diet and stimulants, instead of ordinary rations. The Commission has saved hundreds, if not thousands of men, since this campaign began, by supplying these inexpensive wants.—Since the organization of a flotilla of steamers and sailing vessels, more than ten thousand sick and wounded men have been transported to the North, by the Commission, with special attention to their care and comfort.

At this moment, in view of the multitude of those to whom the question whether help from the people shall reach them to-day or to-morrow, is a matter of life and death, and also of the moral certainty that a few days will increase the number by thousands, the magnitude of the work is appalling.

Contributions in money are urgently solicited. Will not the loyal and generous men and women of Oregon, deprived as they are of the opportunity of furnishing such articles as are needed, and of rendering personal aid, be ready and glad to give some of the money which is so urgently asked for?

The subscriber has been appointed an associate member of the Commission for this State, and in its behalf, earnestly invites liberal and prompt contributions, which may be forwarded to him by the various agents of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Tracy & Co. who have generously offered to assist him in making collections, free of charge. All amounts paid will be publicly acknowledged and as it is impossible to make personal appeals it is hoped that all who care for the comfort of sick and suffering soldier or sailor, will at once send in the proof—large or small—of their interest in the welfare of those who are fighting and dying for the Nation's life.

AMORY HOLBROOK,
Member of the Sanitary Commission.
Portland, August 28, 1862.

The eastern news is assuming a more favorable aspect than we presented last week. Gen. Sigel has engaged and defeated the enemy at Warrenton, with terrible effect. Pope has won a brilliant victory at Bull Run, in which he lost 8,000 men, while the enemy's loss was twice that number. The "invincible" Jackson, it seems made a forced march of forty miles in two days intending to surprise our army, when he found himself entirely surrounded and will be compelled to surrender or cut his way through our lines which we apprehend will be rather an expensive little job. Garibaldi has commenced operations in Europe which will paralyze all foreign intervention in our struggle for civilization against savagism.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Louisville, 28. Gen. Johnson was compelled to surrender near Gallatin on the 21st, because his force, numbering seven hundred, after fighting bravely for sometime, became unmanageable and finally ran, excepting about eighty. Johnson, Major Wenry and three other officers were taken prisoners. The rebel force was eighteen hundred.

Washington, 28. The official report of the expedition down the Mississippi, says the rebel transport Fairplay was captured with a cargo of arms.

The railroad and telegraph at Monroe, La., were destroyed, thus cutting off communication between Vicksburg, Little Rock and Providence, La. A portion of the forces with rams, went up the Yazoo, where a battery of forty-two pounders and two field pieces were taken, the former destroyed. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower, but was compelled to return from low water.

Cincinnati, 28. The rebel forces threatening General Morgan at Cumberland Gap are said to be seventy thousand strong, under Bragg. There is a reserve of forty thousand at Chattanooga. General Buell is moving up to confront Bragg. Rebel reserve will attempt to hold him in check while Bragg attacks Morgan for possession of the Gap. On Monday last, Buell was thirty miles north east of Dechard and ten miles from Chattanooga. A battle in that vicinity is shortly expected.

Dispatches from Kentucky state the rebel Generals, Morgan, Frost and Woodward had concentrated their forces and were now marching on Bowling Green.

Chicago, 28. By mail we derive the following from the army of Virginia:

On Wednesday, the 20th, the rebels drove in our pickets, near Brandy Station, between Culpeper and the Rappahannock. A charge by the Pennsylvania cavalry routed the enemy, driving them back to Wells. Thursday, 21st, five regiments crossed on the pontoon bridge, which had been built the night previous, almost walking into Sigel's masked battery, which opened on them with canister and grape, mowing them down by scores. It is reported that no less than seven hundred were killed and two thousand captured. The remainder retreated across the river in great confusion. Our loss slight. On Friday, 22d, several of our batteries opened on the enemy from this side of the river, near Rappahannock Railroad bridge. The rebels fled in great disorder to the roads. Large numbers of them were killed and wounded. During the afternoon Sigel's brigade crossed the river, drove the enemy's pickets in, who, being reinforced, came upon the 74th Pennsylvania, one of the regiments composing the brigade, and drove them back in great confusion to the river. A number jumped in and were drowned, others were shot while swimming, and a large number captured. The loss of the 74th is said to be one hundred and ten. On Saturday morning,

23d, our artillery along the whole line of the Rappahannock, opened on the enemy. The first firing commenced near Bolton's Station, and soon extended along the whole left wing. The enemy promptly replied, and for several hours the terrible firing continued on both sides. It was the heaviest artillery battle ever fought on this continent. By two o'clock the firing somewhat abated, until finally it stopped as if by mutual agreement. Shell was almost altogether fired, though occasionally round shot and pieces of iron were used with the rebels' shells. During the whole shelling, sharpshooters supported our batteries, and did terrible execution on the enemy. Friday afternoon, a company of rebel cavalry crossed the river to the right of Rappahannock station; the sharpshooters dismounted all but four of them.

San Francisco, 29. The following is a private dispatch, received by Postmaster Parker, this morning: "Washington, August 27.—To the Postmaster, San Francisco: Send all mails to New York via Panama, till further directions. Interruption of the Overland Route by Indians, is anticipated."

VERY LATEST. GLORIOUS VICTORY AT BULL RUN!

[From the Sentinel Extra, Sept. 1st.]

New York, 29. Dates from New Orleans to 22d. City healthy. Arms were being found in all sorts of out of the way places with no owners. A large Union meeting was held on the 20th, Gen. Butler presiding. Bayou Sara has been destroyed by our gunboats. Porter is up the river demolishing places on the banks where guerrillas have been firing on passing boats. Breckinridge threatened to raise the black flag against our troops, and Col. Paine, at Baton Rouge, appropriately responded that Baton Rouge would be abandoned and probably destroyed.

Fortress Monroe, 29. The Signal Corps which has been attached to McClellan's army, left here yesterday for the Potomac.

Memphis, 29. One hundred guerrillas visited Hopkinsville and sacked the place. Rebel Congress has declared Kansas in their Confederacy. Yancey introduced a bill legalizing the acts of guerrillas, and declaring that if they are taken by Federals and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, Jeff. Davis must retaliate on Federal prisoners.

New York, 30. Affairs near Washington and Alexandria present a most favorable aspect. Burnside and Pope successfully cut their way through the rebel forces at Manassas and formed a junction with McClellan's army this side of Centerville.

Several engagements with rebels by divisions under Hooker, Storgis and Semmon have occurred, in which the rebels were completely routed and driven from the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run through the passes of the Bull Run mountains. It is reported the loss of life on both sides has been heavy, no accurate information, however, is attainable at this point, but it is believed that the enemy has been most severely punished and many taken prisoners.

It is said the Potomac river is fordable at any point above Washington, and much excitement prevails through Western Maryland from fears that a portion of the Confederate army may make a desperate and destructive raid in that quarter. Arrangements for the proper reception of traitors at all points are complete for all emergencies.

Sacramento, 31. The following is from the Union Extra:

Washington, 30. The following was just received from the field of battle:

Grovetown, near Gainesville, 30th, to General Halleck: We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continued fury from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy were driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to pursue matters further. We shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter crosses and comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than eight thousand, killed and wounded. From the appearance of the battle field, the enemy have lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive; every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. News from the front has reached me by post, that the enemy are retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great conquests, but are unable to form an idea of their extent.

Philadelphia, 30. We have information which satisfies us that the rebel forces that suddenly appeared in the rear of Pope's army, were Jackson's division and Stuart's independent cavalry corps, about thirty-five thousand strong. They marched from Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappahannock, around White Plains, to Manassas, a distance of forty miles in two days, without wagons, tents, baggage, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their baggage to be transported with the army corps of Lee, which followed behind.

Hooker's engagement, Thursday, was with General Ewell's division, and it was a gratifying success.

General Pope, at half past nine on Thursday morning, had concentrated his very large army so as to interfere with calculations on which rebel Generals must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement. He had got McDowell's force, including Sigel's, probably between Jackson's rear and Longstreet's front, which had all the rest of the army within supporting distance.

A correspondent of the Press says while Sigel and McDowell were harassing Jackson in front, Banks was in his rear. A larger army than all, under McClellan, disputes his march.

Washington, 30. It is not true that McClellan has been appointed Commander in Virginia. Halleck in Command is Chief. McClellan, Pope, Burnside and others command the respective divisions.

San Francisco, 31. Steamer Constitution arrived with mails to-day.