

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

EUGENE CITY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

RESULT OF CONSERVATISM.

The rebellion has now been in progress for more than a year. It has already cost the people of the United States enormous sums of money, has sent misery and suffering into nearly every home in the nation, and has cast a shadow of gloom over the civilized world. It has made sad havoc of the brave, which time can never repair, and has everywhere marked its path with the most wanton and barbarous destruction of property. It has devastated the Mississippi Valley, and changed it from the great garden of the world into an unproductive waste. It has swept over the "Old Dominion," the birth place and home of the Fathers of the Republic, has covered the "sacred soil" with ruins, and left thousands of the brave defenders of liberty to moulder in bloody graves. Kentucky and Missouri have shared a like fate, and the graves of slaughtered armies will point out the fearful work of rebellion on their soil to all coming ages. For a time it has checked the commerce and progress of the world, and has made ravages on this continent which a hundred years will not obliterate.

All this destruction of life and property is the result of the rebellion, of which slavery is the cause. Notwithstanding this fact, which even the secessionists themselves do not deny, the Government has still refused to interfere with this institution, and sought only to enforce obedience to the national authorities, leaving the object, which the rebels declare they are fighting to preserve and secure from danger, untouched in the very midst of Federal armies. Thus the Government, for more than a year, has continued to give the lie to their assertions that it desired to interfere with their negroes, by refusing to do so, even when assured by the Commanding Generals that such a policy would soon put an end to the rebellion. But after all this sacrifice of men and money, made to prove to them that their institutions were not in danger, still they cry out in the face of facts to the contrary, that this has been an "abolition war."

The Government in its attempts to crush the rebellion and preserve slavery unharmed, has already expended hundreds of millions in treasure and sacrificed thousands of lives more than would have been required to have crushed the rebellion, and slavery with it, at the start. Notwithstanding this, the secessionists never stop repeating that this is and has been an "abolition war." It would have been an easy matter to have declared martial law in all the rebel States, and to have offered freedom to all slaves disposed to enlist in the cause of the Union. Such a policy would have given the rebels more than they bargained for at home, and if it had been adopted at first, the country would not be in its present unhappy condition. But the Federal Government has exhibited a moderation and forbearance towards traitors, such as was never witnessed before under like circumstances in the history of the world.

The rebels from the start have done everything in violation of the Constitution, have refused on their part to be bound by its obligations, and hence forfeited all claims to its provisions, and yet the Government, in the hope that these people were not totally destitute of gratitude and reason, and that they would return to their allegiance, has been spending millions of dollars and sacrificing thousands of lives to preserve their constitutional privileges, which they have forfeited long ago.

This attempt to preserve slavery along with the Union, has already cost the nation more than that institution, even admitting it to be a great blessing instead of a curse, would be worth in a thousand years. We have already paid in blood and treasure for every slave in the South, in vain endeavoring to reach and strangle the rebellion behind its cause. Slavery is the great bulwark, behind which the rebels take refuge to cast their darts at the Union. Without damaging this rebel breast-work, the armies of the Union find it very difficult to reach those who have taken refuge behind it. Our armies, wherever they have gone through the rebel States, have found swarms of slave laborers engaged in raising supplies for the rebel armies, and yet, contrary to all common sense, they have not been allowed to cut off this source of our enemies' subsistence, through fear that the Constitution would be violated, and some rebel might lose a nigger. This system of fighting rebels with one hand and feeding them with the other is about "played out." The desperate situation of the country demands a more vigorous policy. Under the conservative policy of the past year's campaign, the rebellion has attained to such vast proportions, that it can never be crushed, unless the Government seizes it by the "wool," its most vital part, and, like the Devil, who was cast out of Paradise for being a rebel, casts the "peculiar institution," the woolly-headed monster of secession and rebellion, out of the bounds of civilization, where it can never again disturb the peace of the world. The rebels have sworn in their writ that they will destroy the Republic or sacrifice their pet institution in the effort. They have made the issue—they will destroy our Government or force it to destroy slavery in self-defense. If the officers and people of the United States are willing to sacrifice the life of the nation to preserve the "Constitutional rights" of traitors, they will only have to be "conservative" a little longer to accomplish that result.

ESTRAY LAW.

The Legislature about to convene should amend the estray law in at least one particular. We allude to the provision which requires the publication of all estray notices in the Statesman.—The practice with all legal advertising is to require the publication to be made in the county paper, where there is one, and we know no reason why a different rule should obtain in the publication of estrays. Conceding to the "official paper of the State" a very general circulation, we still think this class of advertisements would be more likely to reach the parties concerned if published in the local papers, and hence we argue the change. The man who now takes up an estray in Jackson county would naturally and reasonably be expected to give notice of the same in the Statesman, but instead of that, the law requires him to send the advertisement to the Statesman—a paper published in a remote county from the locality where the owner is presumed to reside. At a time when there were but one or two papers published in the State, it may have been well enough to single out one of the number and give it the exclusive publication of the estray notices, but now that nearly every county has its local paper, it appears to us that the law should be changed. It may be urged that we are directly interested in this matter.—We admit it, but we likewise claim that stock owners are equally interested in having those estray notices published where they will be most likely to meet the eye of those who have lost cattle, and for that purpose we contend that the different county papers offer the best medium.—To our cotemporaries through out the State, we suggest an expression of opinion on the subject. It is a matter in which all are interested, and by a united effort we feel quite sure that a change can be brought about in the law which will render it just to both publishers and stock owners.—Mountaineer.

The above is very true and we think the Legislature will have the good sense to change this law. The members from every county, together with their constituents, are directly interested in having this law changed.

It is to the interest of every county to support a local paper, and it is their duty to do so as much as it is to keep up their roads, bridges, and other public improvements. Then why should we in Lane county, and in other counties give up our local advertising, which properly belongs to our county paper, to another county, which is quite as able to sustain its press as we are our own? Each county certainly ought to have the privilege of patronizing its own paper or the one nearest home. True, the amount which publishers would derive from this source would be very small, but it would be much more convenient to farmers to have the estray notices published in their local papers, besides it would give them a larger circulation. We hope the Legislature will, as an act of plain justice to every county in the State, change this law.

LETTER FROM GOV. YATES TO THE PRESIDENT.—Governor Yates, of Illinois, has addressed the following urgent letter to the President of the United States:

President Lincoln: The crisis of the war and of our national existence is upon us. The time has come for more decisive measures. Greater animus and earnestness must be infused into our military movements. Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion. The Government should employ all available means compatible with the rules of warfare to subjugate the traitors. Summon to the standard of the republic, all men willing to fight for the Union. Let loyalty, and that alone, be the dividing line between the nation and its foes. Generals should not be permitted to fritter away the services of our brave men in guarding the property of traitors, and in driving back into their hands loyal blacks who offer their labor and who seek shelter under the Federal flag.

Shall we sit supinely by and see the war sweep off the youth and strength of the land, and refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors and the murderers of our Government and of our children? Our armies should be directed to forage and quarter on the enemy, and to cease paying traitors and their abettors exorbitant exactions for food needed by the sick or hungry soldier.

Mild and conciliatory means have been tried in vain to recall the rebels to their allegiance. The conservative policy has utterly failed to reduce them to obedience and restore the supremacy of the laws. They have by means of sweeping conscriptions, gathered in countless hordes, and threaten to beat back and overwhelm the armies of the Union. With blood and treason in their hearts, they flaunt the black flag of rebellion in the face of the Government, and threaten to burthen our brave and loyal armies with foreign bayonets. They arm negroes and merciless savages in their behalf.

Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater efforts and sterner measures. Proclaim anew the good old motto of the republic, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and accept the services of all loyal men, and it will be in your power to stamp armies out of the earth—irresistible armies, that will bear our banners to certain victory.

Illinois, already alive with the beat of the drum, and resounding with the tread of new recruits, will respond to your call. Adopt this policy, and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. This policy for the conduct of the war will render foreign intervention impossible, and the arms of the republic invincible. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis.

RICHARD YATES, Gov. Illinois.

WE "GIX IN."—That "unfettered press" (1) the Eugene Register, publishes a letter from a female seceder living in Missouri. At the close of this remarkable production occurs this rather mystical passage: "The negroes are our Governors here now." Was that intended as a "burlesque"? No wonder the secessionists are very strong—all the fools are fighting on their side.—Sentinel.

LARGE.—Mr. Wm. Walker has laid upon our table a turnip weighing 9 1/2 pounds, and measuring two feet and five inches in circumference. Oregon can grow turnips.

GOVERNOR GIBBS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered to the Legislature of Oregon at Salem, Sept. 10, 1862.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: At an early day I may seek an opportunity to call your attention to some matters of general legislation. As a coordinate branch of the Government, it will afford me pleasure when necessary, to co-operate with you in the discharge of your important duties.

Upon a proper education of a free people depends the stability of their institutions. I doubt whether a Republican form of government can long exist without general education among the masses. The subject of popular education has attracted considerable of my attention, and it will be my pleasure as well as duty, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, to elevate the standard of education in Oregon as much as my limited influence and acquirements will permit. The common school, the academy and college are intimately connected, and each dependent upon the other, and should be encouraged.

We may congratulate ourselves that Congress has provided the means for making farming more honorable and useful, by donations of land to each State for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges. The friends of free labor have long urged the importance of such donation, while they have been opposed by those who prefer to do the thinking and let others perform the labor. Now is the time to accept the proposition of the Government, and take the initiatory steps in organizing a system of instruction, which, I trust, may be of incalculable benefit to the rising generation of Oregon. Let the experiment be fairly made, and it is to be hoped the result will prove all that has been desired by its most ardent friends.

Allow me to congratulate you, and through you the people of Oregon, that peace and prosperity surround us. The prospects for Oregon were never more promising, save the shadows from the fires of secession which are blazing around our childhood homes.

Though we have had a winter of unprecedented severity and devastating floods, no traitorous hand has been raised to tear down our national flag and subvert our beloved institutions. A wicked rebellion is raging east of the Rocky mountains, with all its devastating fury. The border States are being devastated. The cries of the sick and wounded, and moans of the mother, widow and orphan may be heard in every town. These evils, as yet, have been spared us. While this is so, it may be well to pause and consider how near our feet have approached the awful gulf of secession which was yawning, partially concealed, but a few paces from us. A Senator in whose hands Oregon had been "as clay in the hands of the potter," stood in the American Senate on the 2d of March, 1861, and said: "Whether the course the seceding States have seen fit to take be right, or not, is a question which we must leave to posterity and the verdict of impartial history." And, speaking of "the Confederate States," he said: "I look upon that government as one of the finest experiments on the face of the earth, or in the history of mankind—embodying the purest patriotism, the highest order of statesmanship, and the greatest amount of talent and administrative capacity that can be found among the same number of people in any government on the face of the globe." But a short time ago the traitor, Albert Sidney Johnson, was in command of the entire military of the Pacific coast, and with him came an unprecedented number of arms, sent, too, at a time of general peace with all the Indians. Some of the Federal officers on the coast are known to have been disloyal. One Indian Agent in Oregon, after the plot was discovered and broken up, boastfully left the State to join the rebel army in which he now holds a commission. Some of the Indians left the reservation and went to their old homes, stating that those who had charge of them had told them there was no government now. The re-enactment of the scenes of Kentucky and Tennessee were prevented on this coast by the attention of Union men, and vigilance of the Administration. All honor to both. The all-absorbing question of the day is how to put down this rebellion and pay the expenses of the war.

A great majority of the people of Oregon are loyal men, willing to pay their taxes, aid in the circulation of United States Treasury Notes without a murmur, and to do every act prompted by the spirit of our fathers when they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and sacred honors to establish this Government. There is but one line between Union and disunion. Those who are not for us, are against us. It has been often and truthfully said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty! Mark its pregnant truths at this time, and watch those who carp at every real or imaginary error of the Administration, and are complaining of the "tax bill" because a small portion of their fortunes is required to preserve civil and religious liberty in America.

Honorable gentlemen, nearly all of you, like myself, were elected under a pledge "to support the officers of the Government in all constitutional means to put down the present wicked rebellion." The proposition that the Government has no power to weaken its enemies, in open arms against it, by taking their property—is, to my mind, too absurd for discussion. A secessionist should have no property in negroes

or anything else. Property is power, and should we leave it in rebel hands to be wielded against us while the bones of our kinsmen are bleaching on the fields of a hundred battles, and while hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens are liable to share the same fate? I consider it my highest duty, as well as pleasure, to do all I can, and exert all the influence of my present position, at home and abroad, in putting down secession, and preserving the best government in the world. And by repentance, humiliation and reformation we should strive to remove all further cause for visitations of God's judgments upon our State and Nation—remembering that he who ruleth the hosts of Heaven holds in his hands the destinies of nations.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

The County's Name.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: As the Legislature commences its session this week, and will doubtless change the name of this county, for one, I should like to see some steps taken that would give some unanimity of feeling about the matter; and in some way direct the members as to the name to be chosen and not throw the responsibility on them. We will take the liberty to suggest a name that we think is pretty and appropriate, being the one by which the Indians called it before the whites inhabited it, and that is Wimawaha; its meaning or signification is, pretty hills, pretty valleys and swift waters. That name is applied to all the country lying on Log Tom and between that stream and the Willamette, running up the Middle Fork and south to the Calapooia mountain. It is easily written and sounds well.

We are pretty much tired of naming localities for persons, especially for those yet living; as the time will sometime occur that we will blush to hear it mentioned, and, as the Indians will so soon become extinct, we will forget that another race of people ever inhabited this country unless we perpetuate their story by retaining their names of places. BART.

No person need refuse to take the REPUBLICAN because he has not the money, we propose to all who wish to become subscribers, to take anything you have for sale such, as wheat, oats, peas, beans, pork, lard, butter, eggs, and in fact everything which the merchants buy. If you want the paper take your produce to A. S. McClure, and get an order from him and it will pass in this office. We hope our friends in this county will aid us in sustaining an administration paper in this end of the Willamette Valley. If each reader would show this to one neighbor, and induce him to subscribe, why, our circulation would at once be doubled, try it friends, the small sum of \$2 50 is a mere trifle, and that too in "truck and turn over," but in the aggregate it amounts to a living for the printer if "be jabbers yez don't ba ather letting him starve."

The Legislature.

The lateness of the hour at which we received our legislative reports from Salem prevents us from giving the proceedings in full. We give a very brief summary.

The Senate was organized on the 8th, and the following permanent officers elected: Dr. W. Bowly, President; — Clark, Chief Clerk; W. B. Daniels, Assistant Clerk; — Baker, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. Chapman, Enrolling Clerk; and D. M. Fields, Doorkeeper.

The following officers were elected in the House: Joel Palmer, President; S. T. Church, Chief Clerk; H. Cummins, Assistant Clerk; P. Grandall, Enrolling Clerk; H. B. Parker, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. Myers, Doorkeeper.

No business further than organization and a few preliminary formalities were transacted on Monday, the 8th.

On the 10th the House and Senate met and counted the vote for Governor, and Addison C. Gibbs was declared duly elected Governor of Oregon for the ensuing four years. The Convention adjourned to meet at two o'clock at the Methodist Church to attend the inauguration ceremony.

On the 11th a bill was introduced by Harnison to organize a county in the Powder river country, to be called Baker county. The bill passed a second reading and was referred to the Committee on Counties.

A bill to introduce a county to be called Umattily, was introduced, read and referred.

A petition was presented to memorialize our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of an act establishing a Branch Mint at Portland. Read and referred to Committee on Commerce.

Joint Convention met at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing one U. S. Senator. The following names were put in nomination: Pearne, Harding, Williams, E. L. Applegate, Maury, Jacobs, Wilbur, Matlock, Whiteaker, and Holbrook. Seven ballots were had, as follows:

Table with 11 columns (names) and 7 rows (ballots). Pearne: 9 10 11 10 9 10 11; Harding: 7 9 9 9 9 10 12; Williams: 7 4 7 8 11 8 9; Applegate: 8 13 13 11 14 12 3; Maury: 4 4 4 3 4; Jacobs: 5 3 1 3 3 5; Wilbur: 1 1; Matlock: 1; Whiteaker: 3 3 3 3 3 3 3; Holbrook: 2 1 1 1 1; Preston: 1. The Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock.

On our first page will be found the law of newspapers, read and ponder it well before refusing to take your paper from the post office.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 29. Col. Gerard, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Morgan to Gen. Wright, arrived this evening. He states that Kirby Smith at the head of 20,000 men, has left the front of the Gap, and was at Loudon, sixty miles from Lexington, Wednesday. They threatened to march for the Ohio river. Feasars are entertained that they may succeed, as the Federal troops are scattered. Morgan will not leave the army to fall into the possession of the rebel armies menacing it on either side. Although he will receive supplies and reinforcements, he cannot be supported at this juncture. His position is again most critical. Gen. Lew Wallace, who is here, advises fortifications be immediately thrown up around Cincinnati. He believes that Smith will reach the border. Buell is reported at Chattanooga. His position threatens Bragg's rear, who is fortifying.

Washington, Aug. 30. Information reached Washington from private sources that Pope came up with and attacked the enemy at nine o'clock this morning. Gen. F. J. Porter had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant. The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington. The great excitement throughout the city.

Orders have been issued by the heads of the different Bureaus calling on different employees to repair to the battle field for the attending to the wounded. Though the engagement with the enemy was of the most appalling and sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of the Union men in the skill and strength of our army that an abiding faith in their ultimate success is everywhere discerned.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30. The city authorities received a dispatch this evening saying that a hard battle had been fought to-day, and that the loss was heavy, and requesting to have all the Surgeons possible sent to Washington.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31. On Friday, a rebel company at Richmond, (S. C.) drove in our cavalry. Gen. Munson with two regiments, moved up, and after throwing a few shells, the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun. Munson encamped, and on Saturday morning advanced with two regiments and four guns; coming up with the enemy, an artillery fight ensued with heavy loss on both sides. The enemy attempted to turn our left flank, when sharp fighting occurred between skirmishers.—The 69th Indiana advanced through a dense fire, to the relief of our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers, but the rebels finally turned our left and advanced in full force. Munson then ordered a retreat and fell back three miles, reformed in line of battle, and got his artillery in position on right and left flanks. Firing of artillery then commenced, and was kept up briskly on both sides. After two hours fighting, the enemy advanced under cover of woods, on our right, and after severe fighting, succeeded in turning it. A retreat immediately took place to the original camping ground, Nelson came up, and, after great efforts, succeeded in rallying the men, and formed another line of battle; but artillery ammunition being nearly exhausted—some guns being without men to work them—having been killed and wounded—our men again fell back, retreating towards Lexington. The enemy's force numbered about 15,000, while ours was scarce 6,000, with Murry's and Metcalf's cavalry. Loss very heavy on both sides. Gen. Wright left this morning to take the field.

Washington, Aug. 31. Private advices from Fredericksburg up to 3 p. m. yesterday, contradict the report relative to the burning of bridges and destruction of property in that locality.—Gen. Burnside has possession there. The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Pope before Sumner's and Franklin's arrival. The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed. The advantage was with the enemy. Pope fell back to Centerville, with his army, in good order, where he was joined by Sumner and Franklin. Forty-three wagon loads of hospital stores left here Saturday for the Army field. A number of physicians also went. Our army is concentrated, and in good spirits. No fighting to day.

New York, Sept. 1. The Tribune's Washington dispatch, dated 31st, says no news of renewal of contest to-day except a telegram dated Fairfax Station, forenoon, which speaks of heavy guns being heard in the vicinity of Brislaw Station.

At Fairfax 500 rebel prisoners await transportation to Washington. They concur in saying, as does information from all other sources, that the whole rebel army is engaged under Lee. It is estimated to be two or three hundred thousand. Prisoners also say they were promised a speedy march into Washington.

Letters contain nothing later than Pope's dispatch of Saturday.

The eastern news this week is mixed and uncertain. Doubtless ere this there has been a battle fought which will in a great measure decide the fate of the rebellion. If they have been defeated, of which there is no doubt, their cause is hopeless. If they have beaten our army, the Government will rouse its latent energies and like Jackson swear "by the Eternal" that the cause of rebellion (slavery) shall live no longer. Then we will have a cause to defend—a principle to maintain—an object worthy of the attention of Philanthropists, and that is the establishment of universal freedom, both physical and mental.

In this issue we publish the Inaugural Address of Governor Gibbs. A correspondent from Salem very truly says:

"Governor Gibbs' Message is a plain sensible document. It is at the same time, brief and comprehensive, and it has decidedly the right ring on the 'all absorbing question.' Every citizen of Oregon should read it, and while they read, it will be observant by their reception of it, whether they are 'sound on the Eagle' or not."

This Union ticket is elected in California by an overwhelming majority. Latham will go to the Senate, "in a horn." Good for California.