THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

THE ISSUE.

The most important issue ever presented to mankind, will soon and inevitably be presented to the American people. And the question as to whether it will be kept off till the present war is ended, or will be forced upon us to end the war, is immaterial; it must come, and this is the issue: Shall we have a free country, free in in it broadest sense, or shall we again crouch and cringe before that monster evil, that gigantic tyrant! that sum of all villainy!! Chattle Slavery? Shall we meekly bow down before the Slave Oligarchs and say, yes! yes! we'll protect your slavery by enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law; we'll receive you into the councils of this Nation and give you a chance to again raise in arms and attempt to overthrow our "free" country; we'll receive and recognize you as brothers in the church of God, or shall we raise our voice for freedom? We believe as did Jefferson, that "all men were created free and equal," and "posessed of certain inalienable rights," among which "are life liberty and the the pursuit of happiness."

Shall we not say to the oppressed African, stand ye up my brother, (for let no man call God his father, who calls not every man his brother) crouch down no longer, walk upright in the manner in which God intended ye should, breathe the free air of heaven, till your father's earth, choose your own rulers from among your selves, and never again bow the knee to Baal—chattle servitude.

Shall we, who have always boasted of offering our country as an asylum to the oppressed of other countries, now perpetuate the most galling and abject servitude ever imposed uhon God's children by their brothers? Shall we allow our America's name to become a hissing and a by word for "foreign fools" to carp at, by again establishing the now dead curse upon our fair land? Forbid it Almighty God! No; let us arouse to a sense of justice, right, humanity, let us shake off this incubus, this foul stain, from our otherwise fair name. Let us make our country a free country. Hark! methinks I hear some treason-reeking liberty-hating blood-thirsty slavocrats howling "abolition," "negro equality," and as many more opprobrious epithets as their disordered intellects can invent, against those who have the moral courage to denounce their tyrannizing, hell-sustaining institutions.

We hold it as a self-evident fact, that the wisdom of the great Super-ruling Intelligence in forming the different countries, and peopling them with the different races, is fixed and conclusive evidence that they were never intended to mix and conglamerate, and whenever man transcends this just and wise law of God, he is doomed sooner or later to suffer the penalty.

We earnestly urge the American people to appease an insulted deity by removing from among us the cause. We therefore suggest that a sufficient area of country be procured in some tropical climate and all the negroes colonized in it with all the necessary means for instruction, and implements of husbandry, mechanics etc., and that the property of all tories, whether North or South, be confiscated to pay the expenses of colonization; and that the rice and cotton fields of the sunny South be thrown open to free white labor, and peopled by the honest yeomanry of this and other nations. Then we will have a model Republic, a government worthy the name of the Anglo Saxon race. But in our present struggle of civilization against savagism, may the god of battles never stay his hand till the last vestage of the slave institution is wiped from the American Continent.

Men may talk of their rights, "political rights," "legal rights," or any other class of man made "rights," it is an indisputable proposition, a self evident truth, that nothing is, or can be, politically right which is morally wrong. There are none who deny that slavery is a moral evil, except a class of ignoramuses who virtually belong to the "lords of the land," and who, in point of intelligence and morals are no better than negroes. Because an evil has been tolerated from generation to generation does not make it less an evil, and if it is an evil why perpetuate it? It is contended by slave holders that their wealth is vested in niggers, just so a thief would contend that his property which he knew was wrongfully taken from others, because the law would protect him, will smoothly say "it's my 'rights' and I'll keep it." This is just the case with the slavocrats of our day, and they ask us "what shall we do if our slaves are taken from us?" We answer earn your bread by the sweat of your brow, as better people are willing to do. They say "our influence and power will be gone when our wealth is destroyed or removed from our custody." Ah! there's where the shoe pinches. On these two words "influence," "power," hang all the law and the profits (not prophets) of the lazy nabobs. What is most surprising is to see poor men—men who would not be allowed to even associate with a Southern Gentleman's body-servant, howling for slavery, for the "rights of the South, "when it is a known fact that the Southern leaders have been trying for a number of years to enslave them. The leaders know full well that if they loose their influence over the ignorant uneducated masses, that their rule is forever gone, hence their cry of "abolitionist," "negro equality," "Northern aggression on Southern rights," thus appealing to their passions, for reason they have not.

Howl on ye traitors, howl on, for your days are numbered. The glorious sun of liberty has risen, his mild yet piercing rays are beginning to illume the political horizon and to penetrate even the dismal swamps and dense forests drained by the sluggish Red River, and to beam from the countenance of millions of God's oppressed children.

GENERAL JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT, MOBILE, Sept. 21st, 1814.

To the free colored Inhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy, you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This shall no longer exist. As sons of freedom, ye are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a hearty support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the eagle to defend all that is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling on you for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her case without remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would lead you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. With the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you. To every noble-hearted freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: $124 in money and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for your Government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelin s of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same corps, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battallion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollments and he will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address.

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

December 18, 1814, Gen. Jackson issued, in the French language, the following address to the colored members of his army:

"Soldiers! When on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to participate in the perils and glory of your white fellow citizens, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigue of a campaign, I knew well how you loved your native country, and you, as well as ourselves, had defended what man hold most dear—his parents, wife, children, and property. You have done *more* than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things. Soldiers! The President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to.—Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor.

The enemy approaches; our vessels cover our lakes; our brave citizens are united, and all contention has ceased among them. Their only dispute is, who shall win the prize of valor, or who the most glory, its noblest reward."

By order, THOMAS BUTLER, Aid-de Camp.

—Here was Gen. Jackson, a life-long slaveholder, arming the Blacks of a slaveholding region to defend that same, side by side with the Whites, some of them slaveholders, against a White army. *He* says their previous exclusion from the ranks of our army was "through a mistaken policy," which "shall no longer exist." He assures them that their feelings as freemen and soldiers shall be respected—that their pay, bounty, land, etc., shall be the same as those of the white soldiers fighting by their side—and, after having tested them, he tells them that, "though I expected much of you, you have done much more than I expected," and promises to inform the President of their good behavior.—And their conduct afterward in the night attack of the British camp was warmly commended.

Now, we disclaim all knowledge of the art or trade of war. We have very little personal acquaintance with negroes. But Gen. Jackson was a natural soldier—such as God makes and West Point is apt to fail in—and had been familiar with negroes from his infancy. *He* said they would fight well, and proved it—he organized and drilled them as an important element of National defense—he said it was a "mistaken policy" to confine them to digging and exclude them from fighting, and proved his faith by his works. Say, Messrs. Editors of secesh papers, do you think you understand this matter better than Gen. Jackson did? Were the white defenders of New Orleans "degraded" because there were Black defenders also? And if *they* were not, how and why should the Union soldiers of our day be?

H. B. PARKER, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has our thanks for files of public documents.

Sanatary Contributions.

A letter was received from Amory Holbrook, Esq., Commissioner for the Sanatary Fund for Oregon, by a gentleman of this town, who for the past two days has solicited contributions. Mr. Holbrook states that with the exception of $15, from Mr. Ellsworth and Miss Boise, Lane County had not, to the date of his letter, contributed anything for the relief of the sick and wounded, while Oregon City had given $1,200, Dalles, $800; Milwaukie, $500, and other towns and neighborhoods had done nobly.

The citizens of Eugene have responded to the call, and we hope the county will follow her example and send at least $1,200 to Mr. Holbrook.

The following persons in Eugene City contributed the sums opposite their names:

M. Blanding, $20; N. Humphrey, 20; D. M. Risdon, 10; A. S. McClure, 10; G. H. Belden, 10; J. N. Gale, 10; H. C. Owens, 10; S. M. Luckey, 5; W. N. Luckey, 5; Jos. Luckey, Jr 5; Lizzie Luckey, 5; J. M. Stevenson, 5; A. S. Patterson, 5; W. H. Hanebutt, 5; Bell Jennings, 5; E. Waud, 5; N. G. Coleman, 5; Paul Brattain, 5; Harvey Small, 5; J. Ware, 5; F. Dudley, 5; Mary S. Hyde, 5; J. B. Underwood 5; N. Martin, 5; S. Clifford, 5; J. J. Walton, Sr., 5; Harriet McMurray, 5; Mary McMurray, 2; Henry Parsons, 5; R. H. Parsons, 2 50; Harriet Parsons, 2 50; W. W. Parsons, 5; S. A. Cox, 2 50; M. E. Walker, 2 50. Margaret J. Walker, 0 50; Mary A. Walker, 0 50; Gertrude Hyde, 0 50; Elnora Helen Cochran, 0 50; Cash, 0 50. Total, $214 50

U. S. DEMAND NOTES.—The *Herald and Mirror* says:

Only $1,000,000 in Treasury notes has yet been sent to this coast, and out of this $600,000 has been disbursed by the Government. Of this $600,000, at least $400,000 has been sent to the East, leaving only $200,000 in circulation. The Federal internal revenue tax will have to be paid in a few days, and it will absorb in a short time all of this description of currency we have amongst us. In a month the public demand for them will raise them to par. Indeed, speculators were purchasing them on Friday and Saturday in anticipation of a rise. The $400,000 yet remaining unemployed will in the same manner be taken up or remitted East. It will thus at once be seen that there is no reason why legal tender notes should now have only a discount value. The fact seems to be, brokers have been depreciating them to accomplish selfish purposes. Such men are enemies of their country. Let them 'bull' and 'bear' the market as much as they please in all other respects, but they should not make merchandise of their country's honor. The man who would destroy the public confidence in the ability of the Government to discharge its obligations, in order that he may make money out of exchanges, is as untrue in his loyalty as he who shoulders his musket in the confederate service.

The above paragraph needs little comment—it gives a fair statement of the facts. We are sorry to see one of the most influential papers in Oregon advocating a course in regard to legal tender notes so adverse to the *Herald and Mirror's* statements, and which in quoting it in part, garbles and misstates it; in fact, lays itself open to the charge that "The man who would destroy the public confidence in the ability of the Government to discharge its obligations, in order that he may make money out of exchanges, is as untrue in his loyalty as he who shoulders a musket in the confederate service."

THE secesh treason-grinding "hand organs" are growing rampant at the idea of a fort or hostile being prepared for traitors, whether in word or deed. Our neighbor over by the "old doggery" got off a mess of double-dyed treason last week. Wonder if it wants a free passage to San Francisco? It is now an established fact that when a newspaper becomes so disloyal as to have to be denied the use of the mails, that its editors and publishers are likewise liable to be imprisoned for treason, and we add further, that when a paper has to be excluded from the mails that the entire property of editors and publishers ought to be confiscated to the use of the Government, and we shall not be surprised if such is the case ere many weeks roll by. One horse editors, surrounded by a small squad of ignorant ragged vagabonds, too trifling to do anything but drink whisky and hurra for Jeff Davis, may for a time (in word only) bid defiance to the Government that has nurtured and protected them from their earliest existence, but such "bully" will be hurled back with double force into their own face ere they are aware of it. When men sink so deep into the cesspool of treason as to "coolly counsel resistance" to the laws of the land, and advise their mongrel clique "to be prepared for the worst," simply meaning, trim your guns and whet your knives this is carrying the joke too far, and we wish to see law enforced to the bitter end—of the rope. That article bears the ear marks of a prominent Long Tommer who knows better, and should be made feel the penalty of insulted justice.

WE would remind our readers, that the first Vol. of the REPUBLICAN will close with the month of December, and all who have been receiving it from the commencement and fail to pay up before that time will be charged four dollars, and twenty-five per cent interest till paid. Bring on your wheat, oats, beans—anything that is marketable. We take legal tender notes at par.

WE will have to decline the article from Coos county, the facts are all stale—should have been given to the public last spring. We cannot see any good to arise from the subject now, beside it would involve the REPUBLICAN in a war of low personal slang and abuse. We sympathize with our friends, and if such trials again beset them our columns will be open to them, in the right time.

GRUMBLERS.—The Sacramento *Union* as usual is grumbling at our commanders in general and McClellan in particular. We would advise that a delegation be sent to McClellan informing him that, if he is really true and loyal to the Government he had better just ride over to the *Union* office and get a plan of operations for the future prosecution of the war. The *Union* says that "Buell has arrived at Louisville with his army of veterans which was sufficiently strong, if it had been properly managed to have prevented the invasion of Kentucky, and also to have driven the rebels out of East Tennessee." Now it is an evident fact, that the *Union* knows a great deal more about Buell's army, its strength, capacity and position than Buell himself. Why should'nt they? They've nothing to do but look over (the papers) and see all that's going on, while Buell has to perform the duties of an American General and consequently cannot be expected to know much about military affairs, not even the powers of his own command. It certainly shows a want of discretion in journalists on this far off coast to indulge so freely in denunciations of men high in the estimation of the Administration. It is simply, and at once denying the capacity of the President, for he appears to be satisfied to keep M Clellan at the head of the army, therefore we think men on this coast who wish to be considered loyal, should cease to publish so much abuse.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Salem, thinks that the existing pre-emption law in Oregon, ceases to be a law by proclamation of the President bringing the lands into market. Now in the first place, there is no pre-emption law in Oregon, the law is an Act of Congress and applies with equal privilege to every part of the United States, and could not be nullified in one State alone, and, the President has not the power if he even wished to nullify a law after it has been passed, signed, and entered on the public records. He also thinks that Congress ought to pass an Act refunding moneys paid by pre emptionists for land and thus give them an opportunity to take the benefit of the Homestead Act. This would cause Government a great deal of trouble and expense, for the benefit of a few individuals.

The President's Proclamation.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A proclamation has been issued by the President, the substance of which is as follows:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, hereby proclaim and declare, that, hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practicably restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the States in which such relations are or may be disturbed. It is my purpose at the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary compensation to States, the people of which may not be in rebellion against the United States, which may then have voluntarily adopted, or may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery. On the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within the States, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then and ever after free. On that day, the Executive shall designate by proclamation, the States or part of States in which the people shall be in rebellion. The fact that any State shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress, by members chosen by a majority of the electors, shall, in the absence of strong counteracting testimony, be deemed sufficient evidence that such States have not been in rebellion.

The President quoted the new articles of war, approved March 30th, and also the 9th and 10th sections of the Act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, (the Confiscation Act, etc. ARGUS.) approved July 17th, 1862, and enjoins upon all persons in the military and naval service, the enforcement of said articles and sections.

The Executive will, in due time, recommend that all loyal citizens shall, upon the restoration of their constitutional relations, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, slaves included.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

From the London *Star* we learn that a recent attempt was made upon the life of the emperor of Russia. The statement is as follows:

"Alexander was walking in the gardens of his palace in St. Petersburg he was fired on by an assassin. The most strenuous efforts have been made by the Russian Government to prevent the news from getting abroad, or in case of any rumor getting out, to induce it to be confounded with a reported but not fully authenticated attempt of the same kind, which gave rise to some alarm several weeks back. Indeed, the Russian Government exhibits at present most febrile anxiety to keep political intelligence from either entering or passing out of Russia. So much is this the case that we are positively assured that the Queen's messenger, who has just arrived from St. Petersburg was stopped on the frontier; the bag, with the seal and signature of our Foreign Minister, was taken from him, opened and searched, then resealed and forwarded to St. Petersburg. The motive for this extraordinary proceeding is believed to have been a suspicion that the British dispatch box had been used as a means of conveying into Russia communications which the Russian Government desire to keep out of the country."

A gentleman from Elk City called on us a day or two since, and laid on our table some exceedingly fine specimens of the vegetable kingdom that were grown near that town. In fact we have seen nothing to compare to them in this vicinage. It was the general opinion that vegetables could not be successfully grown on account of the shortness of the season and the never absent frost, but the successful culture of the specimens mentioned above, seems to demonstrate the fact that the citizens of Elk City can raise their own vegetables.—*Golden Age.*

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Cincinnati, Sept. 23. Gen. Wright has rescinded the order requiring the suspension of business after 4 o'clock; on every Saturday, however, between the hours of 2 and 5 business will be suspended, and the citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport are to meet for drill.

New York, Sept. 24. The Tribune regards the emancipation message as the beginning of the end of the rebellion.

Washington, Sept. 24. Dispatches from headquarters of the army on the Potomac, 23d, says information received from rebel deserters, who came in yesterday, show their loss in general officers, during the late battles, to have been greater than ours. Rebels admit their loss at the battle of Antietem to have been 25,000, and since the invasion of Maryland, 30,000. An Alabama brigade, commanded by Col. Corning, has not been able to muster over fifty men since the battle.

Baltimore, Sept. 24. The American's correspondent from Sharpsburg under date of 22d, says both armies are lying quietly, with the Potomac between them, awaiting developments. We hold the river at Sharpsburg in strong force, while the rebels hold the opposite bank. We also hold Williamsport, with sufficient force to repel any attempt of the rebels to dislodge us.

New York, Sept. 24. The Herald's special dispatch from Washington, says a reconnoisance to Ashley's Gap, returned last night; at the Gap the Federals met the 6th Virginia cavalry and dispersed them, capturing a few prisoners, among whom was Lieut. Col. Green.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—No official information received confirming the report of General Morgan's movements. It seems that there is no doubt, however, that he has evacuated Cumberland Gap. If the statement of his having re taken Richmond, Ky., proves true, it may greatly disconcert the rebels' plans, as it is very unlikely that they have a force sufficiently strong at Lexington to prevent his forming a junction with the army at this point.

St. Paul, 24.—An arrival at St. Cloud, reports more murders by the Sioux in the town of Richmond. The inhabitants were fleeing to St. Cloud for safety, leaving the town to the ravages of the Indians.

A messenger from Fort Abercrombie reports that the Indians had abandoned the siege of that post.

Harrisburg, 24.—A gentleman from Williamsport this morning says no Federal troops had crossed into Virginia up to three o'clock on Tuesday, neither had any of the different divisions received any orders for a forward movement. The impression seemed to prevail among the soldiers that when they did move they would cross at Williamsport. The enemy, he says, will undoubtedly dispute the passage, and when McClellan orders a forward movement a battle will no doubt take place at this point.

Altoona, (Pa.) 24.—The Governors of nearly all the loyal States met here to-day, according to agreement. Fourteen were present and three were represented by proxies. The greatest unanimity appears to prevail with regard to the President's emancipation proclamation. The Convention met at ten o'clock to-night and will probably remain in session all night. The object of the Convention is not clearly undetstood. Governor Curtain will strongly urge the removal by the National Government of all sick and wounded volunteers to their respective States.

The New York *Herald* has a special dispatch from Altoona, which says: The conduct of the war has been the topic at the meeting of the Governors. Two propositions have been discussed; *first*, to demand the immediate removal of McClellan; *second*, the approval of the President's emancipation proclamation.

Governor Sprague urged the removal of McClellan, and showed by his remarks that he had gone over to the abolitionists.

Tod, of Ohio, strongly opposed the proposition, declaring that the people would rise en masse and repudiate it.

Curtin, of Pennsylvania, also opposed it, stating that had it not been for McClellan the rebels would have been successful in Maryland.

These propositions were discussed during the afternoon, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, making fully an hour's speech in favor of both. He urged McClellen's removal should be demanded, and thought Fremont could fill his place.

At the evening session, Andrew, of Massachusetts, offered a preamble and resolutions hailing with gratification the President's emancipation proclamation, and also embodying his reasons on the question of the Generals in a modified form.

The *Herald's* report of the proceedings of this meeting is probably based on outside statements. It is hoped that an explicit, authoritative report of the sayings and doings of the Convention will be obtained.

Washington, 25.—A proclamation has been issued by the President, which is in substance as follows:

"Whereas, it has become necessary to call into the service not only volunteers, but also a portion of the militia of the United States to suppress insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the enemy,

"It is ordered, First—That during the existing insurrection, all rebels and insurgents and their aiders and abettors, and all persons discouraging enlistments or resisting the militia drafts, or offering aid and comfort to the rebels, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by a military commission.

Second—The writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or hereafter may be imprisoned by any military authority."

RATHER EARLY.—The San Juan *Press* hoists the names of Lincoln and Andy Johnson for next President and Vice President. It is rather early to be making such nominations, but there are very few Union men with whom Honest Abe Lincoln is not the first choice for the next President.—*Yreka Journal.*

It is a lamentable fact that whenever a man succeeds in accomplishing a great and permanent good, that he is almost universally cried down. Hence we opine that Lincoln will not be so popular two years hence as he is now. His heart's too big.