

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

AMERICAN IDOL-WORSHIP.

While we are pitying the Hindoos, and the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands to such an extent that we send off missionaries to them, at a great cost of life and treasure, to let them know that we are so much better off with our one God, than they are with their many gods—albeit we still insist on having three heads to ours—it does not seem to occur to us that we are, in spirit, if not in extent, just as much idol-worshippers as our heathen friends are, on the yonder side of the planet.

The American people must have an idol to worship. It doesn't much matter what it is, so that it appears to answer for the time the popular turn.

Now McClellan comes up for idol-worship, and now it is Stanton. We go all one way to-day, and all another way to-morrow. We stand in want of nothing so much in this world as ballast—stability. Our judgments are thus impulsive, conflicting, flighty, and continually putting us to shame and confusion of face, simply because we do not take the trouble to look into character for ourselves, but jump at conclusions, and jump away from them again, as fast as our nervous inclinations lead.

Look at the case of Fremont; one day almost a god, intellect, will, heart—everything was what it should be; the next day deposed from command, and as it were, partially disgraced by his own government, even those who once covered him with unstinted praises, decline to say a word—one poor, paltry syllable in his defense. Fremont certainly can have no less capacity now than he once had; and if he received such unbounded confidence from the people, only a little time ago, on account of their acquaintances with the worth of his character, it cannot be that his character is less of a possession to him or them now than it was then.

All such idols have their day; and they invariably live long enough to feel sorry, if they do not feel ashamed that they suffered themselves to be used by the crowd, or, the selfish leaders of the crowd, for ends that never centered in themselves at all. And this is the experience they gain; the good it does them is to be set down to their own profit, and they are to consider that they have got just so much growth in consequence, but, seeing how the folly works once, it would naturally be supposed that they would give such temptations rather a wide berth the next time; events declare pretty undeniably however, that they are about as silly gulls the second time as the first.

What peculiarity predisposes us as a people to these habits of idolatry, is the fact—patent to all beholders, that we are as fickle as the spring winds, and are blown about by almost every breath of opinion. Some things we never will concede, and others we take on trust, without even being requested. Our common judgment has become paralyzed, or else it has never yet received development at all. Whichever it is, it requires immediate and close attention. Children might reasonably laugh at us, were we to give them the real grounds of our likes and dislikes, and especially the former. In point of fact, we could not ourselves tell, half the time why we were such admirers of this person, and why we offered such unstinted praises to that.

We require to have clearer perceptions and clearer judgments. We should not lavish our professions of love upon persons, until they have actually earned the right to enjoy and retain it. It is this senseless thoughtlessness and haste that causes all our trouble. The popular estimate has played such silly pranks, that even they who are getting the present fruits of its favor put no faith in its permanency, and thus do their part toward bringing it into contempt and dishonor. We are not, as a people, serious enough in our aims; not that we require to become any more so, considered from the fortunemaking point of view, but we trifle, we boast, we banter, when we should reflect; we are like spoiled children that do not know what they do want, and so handle everything within their reach in a day.—Such elements are not going to advance the national character, or build us up influence abroad at all worthy of the opportunities which Heaven has so generously endowed us with. Steadfast-

ness of judgment with as much of a disadatum as steadfastness of purpose and aim. We must take more ballast aboard, and learn at the same time to consult our own compasses, and steer our own rudders. Self reliance, cool dispassionate judgment, self control—not rely on others, to think for us, but think for ourselves, act for ourselves, and rely on reason strengthened by a close study of Human Nature.

Oregon State Fair.

The State Fair commenced at the Marion County Fair Ground, a mile northeast of Salem, on Tuesday the 30th ult., and closed on Friday the 3d inst. The Fair ground is a long narrow strip of about fifty acres, inclosed with a high board fence, with a mile race track at one end, and a large wooden building or "pavilion" at the other end. Next to the entrance at the north end is a grove of small oaks, covering about ten acres. This space was densely crowded with wagons and carriages, and their occupants, camping on the ground, in the rain, for all the beds in and near Salem, were engaged.

The exhibition of horses and cattle was good, and, considering the disagreeable weather and the unfavorable condition of the roads, the stock department generally was well represented.

The ladies' department contained many fine specimens of needle work, and other fancy fixings too numerous to mention. Also various samples of jellies and little nick nacks, which, if they are only half as palatable to the taste as they were pleasing to the eye, would be splendid mucknuck. Of home manufactured articles the display was rather slim, but all that could be expected of a people who have depended on foreign manufactures so long that they can't make a broom stick or an ax handle until poverty drives them to it. Considering the very unfavorable condition of the weather—the rain poured down in torrents each day—the Fair was quite a success, but still it must be admitted that the great throng of people, wagons, carriages and horses that crowded promiscuously over the Fair ground, and spattered through the mud to and from there each day, constituted the main feature of the show.

CENSUS RETURNS.—From an abstract of the census as returned by the U. S. Marshal in 1860 and on file in the office of the Secretary of State, it appears that the population of Oregon is 52,888. Of this number 31,940 are males, 19,482 females, and 998 are put down as "colored." French half-breeds, Chinamen, and negroes. Of those put down as colored, Marion county has 583, which is considerably more than half of all that class of population in the entire State, and must mean French half-breeds, as there are certainly but few negroes in that county. Josephine has 150, mostly Chinamen. Marion county, the most populous in the State, has a population of 7,180; Linn county comes next, with a population of 6,752; Lane next, with 4,782; Multnomah next, with 4,153.

SOME of the bills from the Legislature have this name of this county marked "Union." A good name, but there are probably as many bad things in the world called by that name as there are bad men called by the name which the county now bears. There is but little difference in names, except that those are the best which are the easiest spoken and written, for all names are sometimes applied to bad as well as good objects. Changing the name of a county is a bill of expense to its people, derroys the value of maps, etc., which is sufficient reason why the Legislature should find more useful employment.

THE news this week seems unimportant, yet there is a feature in it which will make the heart of every truly loyal man beat quick with pleasurable emotion, when it is known that our new recruits are fast being brought into line, and express a strong desire to be brought before the enemies of their country, who can doubt that our country is safe? The Richmond Examiner says it will be impossible for the Confederate Army to be wintered in Virginia, as that State is but "desert wilderness." They must transfer the war to Northern soil or disband their armies. This concession from the leading rebel paper, speaks volumes for the Union cause.

THE COLLEGE.—what has gone with those petitions to the Legislature in relation to locating the Agricultural College. Our members are waiting to receive them, or some favorable proposition from this County, and will not venture to bring the matter up until they do, as they expect favorable propositions to be made by other Counties which will be considered if there is none from this County.

PHILIP RITZ, has laid on our table his descriptive Catalogue of fruits and ornamental shrubbery. Mr. R. has one of the finest nurseries on this coast. His farm is near Corvallis Oregon. Persons in this vicinity wanting to procure any of his shrubbery can do so by applying to Mr. J. G. Gray, of this City.

Morr has been elected Delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 30. The Charleston Mercury of September 25, says, there are grounds for believing that the enemy are sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head, and along the shores of Broad River. Pinkney Island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

The Richmond Examiner of September 26, says, Bragg with ten thousand men is at Glasgow Junction, and that Rousseau has gone to meet him.

The Nashville Union regards the defeat of Bragg as certain and says there are two hundred thousand Federal troops between Nashville and Louisville.

Surgeon General Moore reports the number of sick and wounded received at the Richmond hospitals since their organization at ninety-nine thousand. Of this number 9,800 have been furloughed, and seven thousand six hundred died.

A bill passed the Confederate Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue copper coins of the denomination of five, ten and twenty-five cents, to the amount of five millions.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 29. An army officer from Suffolk reports this m. a. all quiet in that quarter, and says no immediate attack is apprehended from the rebels for the present.

Washington, Sept. 30. The following official report has been received by General Halleck: "At South Mountain our loss was 443 killed, 1,800 wounded, and 76 missing; at Antietam our killed numbered 2,610; wounded, 9,416; missing, 1,044. Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports that 3,000 rebels were buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels buried many of their own dead on a distant part of the battle field, which they occupied after the battle—probably 500 in number. The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead was seen on the field than our own, it is not unreasonable to suppose their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500 in that fight, the total number of rebels killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the rates of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded, 13,700. As nearly as can be determined, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles was at least 5,000. Of these 1,200 was wounded. This makes the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include stragglers, the number of whom is said to be very large. It may be safely concluded that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops from the time our troops first encountered them in Maryland until they were driven back into Virginia. We captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, and two field forges, beside 39 colors, one signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or color. On the battle field of Antietam fourteen thousand small arms were collected, beside a large number carried off by citizens. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point.

(Signed) McCLELLAN.

Baltimore, Sept. 30. A Sharpshooter, letter to the American says: Harper's Ferry is now held in large force by our troops, and is evidently regarded an important point by the Army of the Potomac. All indications bespeak renewed activity on the part of the army.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30. The Washington correspondent of the Inquirer says it is rumored that the reason of the existing quietude in the army of the Potomac is that Commissioners are on the way from the Confederate Congress to propose terms for peace. They are said to be something like the following: "The loyal States to take all the Territories, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and make them free or slave as may best please them; the cotton States to have a Congress of their own to regulate their own domestic affairs only, in all other things to be again as one inseparable people for defensive and offensive operations against other countries to be in unity in matters of postage and revenue service the same as heretofore; they pledge themselves to return all Government property as they found it; they, in addition to a separate Congress to regulate their peculiar institutions, to be permitted Senators, and Representatives in our Congress in such numbers as their white population entitles them to."

Chicago, Oct. 1. The rumor that rebel Commissioners are on the way from Richmond to treat for peace is probably entirely sensational, and was telegraphed you by mistake.

New York, Sept. 30. A Washington letter to the Commercial, dated the 29, states that twenty-seven thousand troops have left the city, but their destination is not stated.

The Washington Star of September 9, reports a reconnaissance to Warrenton Junction without finding any signs of the enemy. It doubts that Lee is making serious movements to re-cross into Maryland, and says twenty thousand troops left Washington last night in one direction, and another body in another direction.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30. Gen. Morgan left Cumberland Gap about two weeks ago with all his forces. He is supposed to be marching in a northeasterly direction, which will lead him to strike Ohio somewhere about Portsmouth. He brought away all his artillery and stores and blocked up the Gap so as to render it impassable.

Annapolis, Sept. 30. Governor Bradford to day issued a proclamation tendering his earnest and hearty thanks to General McClellan and the gallant officers and men under him, for their distinguished gallantry in expelling the rebel army from Maryland.

Chicago, Oct. 1. A letter from Fort Ambercrombie, Sept. 22, says: "For four weeks we have been surrounded by large bands of Indians. They have made two attacks already. Half-breeds in the Fort think they have now gone to get assistance from the Yanctons. Some days since they came within a hundred yards of the Fort, and drove off 250 head of cattle and horses. Four days later they made a fierce attack. The fight lasted two hours, when the Indians withdrew, taking all their dead and wounded. At 3

o'clock in the morning the pickets discovered their approach in large numbers. Spreading out they soon completely surrounded the Fort, attacking it from four sides. The numbers engaged are variously estimated at from 400 to 600. The fight lasted five hours. The loss of the enemy must have been great, the fire from the howitzers telling with terrible effect. In their retreat they carried off their dead. The inhabitants of the towns of Breckinridge, Evansville, Georgetown, Pomme de Terre and Chippawa have left, and the whole country for 200 miles is deserted. It has been nearly five weeks since a mail arrived at the Fort, and but one messenger came through from St. Cloud. The mail carrier between Georgetown and Pembina reports that the Red Lake Indians show no signs of hostility yet. For a week some 1,500 Indians and half-breeds have been gathered at Grand Forks, the place selected for the treaty. Being dissatisfied, the Pembina Indians drove off all the cattle; the Red Lake Indians, however, interfered, and the cattle were returned."

The St. Paul Press of Sept. 28th says: A party of Winnebagoes made an attack on the Norwegian settlement south side of north fork of Waoutaman, near Medella, and killed nine persons. This new outbreak is followed by a stampede of the remaining settlers in that vicinity. A body of mounted men have been sent in pursuit of the Indians. It was believed they would be overtaken and punished. Col. Sibley's report of the battle near Wood Lake, says a severe chastisement was inflicted on the Indians, and so far subdued their ardor that they sent a flag of truce into the camp to state that they are not strong enough to fight us, and desired peace.

Cairo, Oct. 1. There has been no arrival from Memphis for twenty-four hours. Apprehensions are felt that the guerrillas are at work again. That they swarm on the banks of the river between here and Memphis is well known. Appearances seem to indicate a battle at Bulivar Tenn., before long. General Grant's headquarters have been removed to Jackson.

Washington, Sept. 30. Exchanged prisoners who lately arrived here from the rebel Capital, represent that there is the most monstrous lying among the Confederate journals. There is among the masses a truthful impression as to the battle of Antietam, and consequently general depression among the citizens.

Oct. 1. A special to the New York papers says: "We have the authority of a gentleman one of Gen. Butler's staff for saying that Butler has already organized three regiments of Louisianians—one white, and two not so white."

New York, Oct. 1. The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent says it is understood that Eli Thayer's new appointment as Military Governor of Florida, is with a view to enable him, and those acting with him to carry out their scheme for the introduction to Southern States of a white population.

Chicago, Oct. 1. The following is from the Louisville Journal of Sept. 30:

Col. Kenett, in command of the Federal cavalry at Elizabethtown, had a skirmish with the Third Georgia cavalry, and succeeded in capturing the entire regiment. There was no information as to the casualties on either side. A gentleman who has opportunities of possessing information as to the movements of the enemy, informs us that the whole number of rebel troops in Kentucky is seventy-eight thousand, including 9,000 recruits, who joined them since they entered the State.

Louisville, Oct. 1. A large portion of Buell's army moved toward the interior of Kentucky, in several columns, and over different roads.

The Democrat is informed of a skirmish between our troops and the rebels last evening, in which the Federals were successful.

Washington, Oct. 1. A Port Royal letter, dated Sept. 25, says the rebel steamer Nashville is penned up in Ogeechee river, with no chance of escape. Her late chief officer has been captured.

The streets in Charleston are defended by rifle pits, and the bay obstructed by piles, fire rafts, etc. There are also three gunboats in the harbor. Every one seems to think the city will be attacked soon. Our force has been considerably increased at Port Royal and vicinity. The health of the troops is excellent.

The Fingal ram is nearly completed at Savannah.

New York, Oct. 1. The statement that Sigel has resigned or is about to do so is denounced as a mischievous falsehood.

Vera Cruz dates of Sept. 19th say the French have taken possession of La Soledad. The typhoid fever is raging in Vera Cruz.

Washington, Oct. 1. There are about 18,000 patients in the hospitals here.

Secretary Stanton has appointed Simeon Draper of N. Y., Povost Marshal General of the War Department, a new office created a few days ago.

Washington, Oct. 2. D. D. Porter has been appointed to command all the naval forces on the Mississippi river. The force under his orders, in vessels, guns, and men, will be larger than was ever before under the command of any United States naval officer. His squadron will be distinct in every way from that of Admiral Farragut, who still commands the Western Gulf squadron—headquarters being at Pensacola.

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.

The California State Fair was held at Sacramento on the same days as the Oregon Fair, and the papers pronounce it a grand success.

The steamer Union, from Oregon City (first boat of the season) arrived at Salem on Friday 3d inst., and returned the next morning loaded with passengers from the State Fair.

A YANKEE has just invented a suspender that so contracts on your approach to water, that the moment you come to a puddle it lifts you over, and drops you on the opposite side.

Legislative Proceedings.

SALEM, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed: Bills for the relief of H. Camman, H. G. Blake and John Fullerton. The object of these bills was to release the above named persons, ex-Treasurers of Douglas, Coos and Curry counties, from the payment of the penalty the law requires where the county fails to pay over the State tax before the first of February, they having shown that their failure to do so was on account of unavoidable circumstances.

An act to create a Fifth Judicial District being on its third reading, Mr. Dufur moved that bill be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Dufur said: I made this motion because I am opposed to this bill. The people of this State are already burdened with taxes for the support of the State and National Government. Our penitentiary needs repairing or rebuilding; our insane paupers must be provided for according to an act just passed; our new code is to be printed, and the amount of our expenses, before the convening of the next Legislature, will crowd close up on the heels of three hundred thousand dollars.

Messrs. Moores, Humason, Fay, and Mallory, opposed the motion to postpone, and spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Gillette opposed the bill. He said: Gentlemen have not convinced me that this new district is necessary. I cannot see why three judges would not be able to do all the business of this valley, and let the other reside east of the mountains. In Ohio there is only one judge to cover one hundred thousand inhabitants, and why do we need five judges with fifty-two thousand.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the bill passed.

Tuesday, Sept. 30.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gillette presented the biennial report of the Columbia River Pilot Commissioners, which was referred to Committee on Commerce.

An act regulating the rights of miners and farmers in mining districts, passed the House. This act provides that persons discovering mines on farms or ranches in mining districts, shall have the right to work the same by paying damages, provided such lands have not been patented to the occupant by the United States Government.

SENATE.—The Governor returned the bill requiring all claimants to take the oath of allegiance, and if required to furnish additional evidence of loyalty, before drawing money from the Treasury, to the Senate, with the following message:

Gentlemen of the Senate: I herewith return Senate bill No. 7, with my objection to one provision thereof. I have no objection to the main feature of the bill; but do not approve of that part which provides that the Secretary of State may, if he deem it necessary, call upon claimants for the production of other evidence of their fidelity to the United States and to this State. Nor do I approve of that provision which allows the Secretary to reject claims if proof to his satisfaction is not produced.

A person, through malicious motives, may unknown to the claimant, go to the Secretary of State and prejudice his mind against a loyal citizen having a just claim against the State, which would lead to the production of additional testimony. It is a disgrace to be suspected of disloyalty; and the suspicion resting upon any man of whom the Secretary had required additional proof, would degrade him in the estimation of loyal men, not having a full knowledge of the facts.

It places the Secretary of State in an unenviable position when he is to say to one man, I suspect your loyalty, and to another, I do not.

The Secretary of State is a ministerial and not a judicial officer. The decision of a question as to whether a man is entitled to a claim against the State, when his loyalty is at issue, is a judicial question involving a knowledge of law and the rules of evidence which should not be passed upon by a ministerial officer, without the right of appeal. This bill provides no right of appeal from the decision of the Secretary of State, and under it a loyal citizen might lose a just claim and sustain a greater loss—that of his character for fidelity to the Government. A. C. GIBBS, Governor of Oregon.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Sept. 29, 1862.

After considerable discussion, Messrs. Me Bride, Mitchell, Bowley, and Holton speaking in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Drew and Kelly against it, the bill was passed over the Governor's veto—twelve members voting for it and four against it. No other business of importance except the reading of the code.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3d, 1862.

Sir: Enclosed I send you a copy of an order this day received from Brigadier General G. Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, in relation to treasurable newspapers.

You will obey the instructions contained in said Order, notifying the Postmasters and Express companies in your vicinity of the same, and report to this office any departure from its requirements, that the same may be immediately attended to. Very respectfully,

S. H. PARKER, P. M. Postmaster, Eugene City, Ogn.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC, } SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3d, 1862.

Sir: I have to request that you will give instructions excluding the following named newspapers from the United States Mails and Post Offices, also prohibiting their transmission by any Express Agency or Company, viz: "The Albany Inquirer," Albany, Oregon; "The Democratic Register," Eugene City, Oregon; "The Evening Advertiser," Portland, Oregon.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedt. Svt., G. WRIGHT, Brig. Genl. U. S. Army, Commdg. S. H. Parker, P. M., San Francisco.

STRATMAN & Co., of San Francisco have sent us large files of late Eastern papers for which they have our thanks. They are the most extensive newspaper dealers on this coast, you can get any paper that is published in the world, by sending to them.

"Will you open the services?" asked the deacon of an oysterman who was dozing away near the altar. "No," said he, half waking "I have no knife."