

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

THE MORAL VALUE OF THE WAR.

"The outward man perisheth, but the inward man is renewed day by day." "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh." Nations are born, attain maturity, and soon are known to have existed only from the pages of history.

The one great fact of human consciousness is the identity of its being, as the nature of its existence, and the methods of its experience is continually changing. The end sought to be attained is the development of the internal or spiritual man, and the enlargement of the sphere of his consciousness so that within him the immutable principles of righteousness shall be established as the laws of his life—the methods of his usefulness, and the security of his eternal peace.

What the body and its organic functions are to the individual man, human institutions are to the race. Industrial, commercial, political, social and religious institutions, so far as they are educational, and tend to develop man's moral being, are consecrated by nature, and are sacred to him. Patriarchal, monarchical or republican forms of government are sacred so far as they conserve the natural rights of man. They can confer no new rights upon him, but so far as they can or do protect man's natural rights from being infringed by the ignorant or vicious, they are useful and indispensable.

As the passage of man's spirit from the body is usually characterized by a long continued struggle between the principles of life which seek a higher or more perfect embodiment, and the old members themselves that represent the body as such striving to retain the vital spirit that gives them union and character, so the passage of the race from one form of government to another and higher, is usually characterized by revolution and strife unto the death of the old, and the birth of the new order or form.

Every human body that is placed beneath the sod has buried with it the hopes and faith of some mourner, who cannot transcend the witness of the senses by the power of the spirit, and who therefore feels that for the buried one and all the hopes that centered in him the world has come to an end. And so there are many who mourn for human institutions—who feel that if the particular form of government under which they have lived is changed—if the church in which they have worshipped is torn down, or the creed they have confessed is modified, the world of human interests and well being will surely come to an end.

One subject is dominant now—one interest involves us all. The perpetuity of our Government, the integrity of our Union and the successful issue of the bloody strife in which we are now engaged. A voice ascends from this people like the voice of many waters, reaching to the very throne of God, and asking what shall the issue be? Darkness has gathered over the minds of the people—distrust and uncertainty everywhere prevail, and at the present moment, depressing fears creep over many true but timid souls. To the masses of the Northern people, distrust has whispered of incompetency either in the Government or its military commanders, or both.

This great truth, more important to be understood and realized than almost any other, is not a metaphysical abstraction, but a practical reality. It is among the vital truths of human relationship that teaches man his dependence on God, and the nature of that chain that connects the interests and events of mortal life with the spheres of causation, and the government of God.

But if indeed, the conflict is to be one of brute force, let us enter upon it without regard to the principles of enlightened civilization which we have heretofore professed. We have boasted

of the superiority of our system of government over the monarchies of the "Old World," but if we are to fight over again the battles of mere conquest and territorial subjugation, which characterized the semi-barbarians of an earlier age, then let us cease to prate of principles.—But if patriotism be a virtue, then the love of country which it signifies, must be a love of justice.

If the superior civilization of this people developed a republican form of government, in which the will of the majority is the law of the land, patriotism here demands of each citizen absolute loyalty to these principles of liberty, equality and fraternity which develop the highest civilization. If those who formed the government—the fathers of the Republic—are worthy of your reverence, they are so because of their loyalty to these principles, and not of their success in changing a nationality, or in drafting forms for the administration of its affairs. Unfaithfulness to these principles, therefore is treason to your country—dishonor to the patriots of the Revolution and rebellion against the Union, which can only exist while they are in its connecting bonds.

Nez Perces Gold Mines.

Much has been said and a great deal written about the Nez Perces gold mines, and the one half has never yet been told. The extent and richness of these mines will, in our opinion, be fore a twelvemonth passes over our heads, astonish the most credulous. We are daily in receipt of much information that leads us to think that the mines are more extensive and varied than those of California ever were in her palmiest days.

Excellent prospects have been discovered about ninety miles southwest of Elk City, and we have examined several lots of the gold dust. The diggings are called "Big Hole" or "Hole in the Wall." About two hundred and sixty miners are there at work, and expect to winter.

The reports are very satisfactory from immigrants and others who have come from Fort Benton this last season, and have mined and prospected throughout the whole route.

Several parties who have been prospecting on the North Fork of Clearwater have visited the head waters of Palouse, and from thence have prospected north towards the Coeur de Alene mines, and have found good paying dirt through the whole country. Four of the party alluded to above called upon us and showed us some beautiful gold taken from a bar in the river, and gave us an interesting account of their travels. They have returned here to winter, but have their eyes and hearts on the spot, nearly north from Lewiston, where they expect to reap a golden harvest in that, as yet unknown country.

Next season thousands of miners will find good paying diggings throughout a large extent of this Territory. They will come better prepared than they did the last spring, and many will come to make it their future home. Better facilities will exist for prospecting, and for obtaining supplies in the country. Roads have been made in many places, bridges built or ferries established, a great deal of land has been put under a state of cultivation, and thousands of acres more will be, and provisions of all descriptions will not cost half as much as they did the present year—thus affording to all classes of our citizens increased facilities for making money.—Golden Age.

From reports it would seem that the "road commissioners" or thieves and robbers have been having a good time along the road between Lewiston and Florence City, and throughout that region of country. One man was robbed of one thousand dollars, which was afterwards recovered and the robbers arrested. Numerous other parties have lately been relieved of small sums.

The steamer Pacific sailed from Portland on last Sunday, 24 inst., for San Francisco via Victoria. She carried away about \$120,000 in treasure, 4,500 boxes of apples, and 175 passengers.

The custom receipts at the Custom House at Astoria, on goods brought from Victoria by the Sierra Nevada on her last trip, amounted to about \$3,000.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—In New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Michigan, the State elections were held on last Tuesday, the 4th inst., and we will have the result by telegraph in a few days. In Delaware, the election will take place on the 11th of this month. All of these States have Governors and Congressmen to elect. It is expected that New York, Massachusetts, and Michigan, will go strongly Union, while there is a prospect of carrying Delaware and New Jersey, though they are considered doubtful.

A QUESTION OF APPETITE.—The London Times says "there are dozens of indications that the Northerners are fighting daily and hourly with less appetite."

Yes; and "there are dozens of indications" that the Southerners are daily and hourly fighting with more appetite, as their wandering herds of starving vagabonds have amply proved by their recent expeditions into the border States in quest of grub to satisfy their internal cravings.

THE Penitentiary was delivered up to Gov. Gibbs and A. C. R. Shaw on Saturday, 1st inst., by Besser & Co., the old lessees.

Letter From The Army.

FAIRFAX ST. HOSPITAL, ALEX- ANDRIA, Va., Sept. 25th, 1862.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter recently received from the army:

"When the war broke out I deemed it my duty to take up arms for my country, and had been in active service for sixteen months without receiving even a scratch, but at last I received a wound which brought me near unto death. For forty-three days I have been in bed, but thank kind Providence am now getting well."

"I am to have my discharge as soon as I am able to travel, which I think will be in about three weeks. I will now tell you how I was wounded: the ball entered near the spine of the neck—came out at the lower edge of the shoulder blade. It passed under the blade in its course cutting a hole in the upper lobe of the right lung and shattering the shoulder blade badly. There has been 26 pieces of bone removed. The wound is now healing nicely. Several of my ribs were fractured, my head also was cut very badly, and I was cruelly and unmercifully beaten by five rebels with the butts of their muskets after I was disabled, I was soon completely exhausted, and laid me down to die, expecting soon to be in eternity, but my time had not yet come."

I lay on the battle field from 6 o'clock on Saturday evening till 11 o'clock Monday morning, when the contending parties met under a flag of truce to care for their wounded and bury their dead. I was then put into an ambulance and jolted over a rough road 8 weary miles; arriving at Culpepper—remained in the ambulance five hours, there being such crowds of wounded coming in, at last I obtained entrance into the hospital and then had my wounds dressed for the first time. We then had orders to be removed to Alexandria, those that were able. At 12 o'clock that night I was put into a rough freight car and jolted over one of the roughest roads that I ever saw for 70 miles. Arriving at Alexandria I had the good fortune to get into a good hospital, with good nurses and a skillful surgeon. My wound is of that nature that it will be years before I can perform hard labor, or even work at my trade.

THE NEWS.—The news this week is again unimportant, there seems however to be a movement among the dry bones, which we hope may ultimate in some "striking" demonstration of the military power of our armies. The men, and the officers generally, are willing—eager to meet the enemy, for they feel that to meet is to conquer, but our "immaculate little McClellan" is a "Democrat" and he is so fearful that some "Abolition" Brigadier may win laurels that he seems determined to keep them out of action, thereby stifling their chances to serve their country, and at the same time elevate himself as a superior genius who by lying still on the Potomac and studying "strategy" will be able with 50,000 men to "bag" an army of 75,000, and thereby immortalize his name, and get to be President. This is what Republicans get by placing pro-slavery democrats (and there is not a man who now claims to be a democrat but he who is pro-slavery and in secret sympathy with the rebels) at the head of affairs simply because they put a hypocritical smile on their face and howl "Union," when their hearts are as far from the Union as the Devil is from an Angel of light. So long as the true liberty-loving, honest but gullible people allow these political sharks to control everything, so long we will be tormented with such leaders as McClellan who place their own personal aggrandizement, and the preservation of slavery above every other consideration. How long shall we allow traitors under the name of Union to rule? Echo answers how long.

COURT.—The Circuit Court for this county, Hon. R. E. Stratton presiding, adjourned last Saturday, having accomplished a large amount of work. The bar was ably represented. The Grand Jury found several bills against gamblers and doggerly keepers. Their report on the Jail says the cells and interior of the Jail is secure and in good condition, but that the roof and outer walls are decaying and in bad condition.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Gibbs has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for this State.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The city of Sacramento has subscribed \$600,000 to the Pacific Railroad. Up to the 1st of this month Sacramento city had contributed \$12,700 to the Sanitary Fund.

W. T. Matlock, of Oregon City, has been appointed U. S. Depository for the District of Oregon, to receive deposits on account of Internal Revenue Stamps.

In New York eleven brothers named Peck have just enlisted under the new call for volunteers.

PORELAND.—This city now has a population of 4,000. It has doubled its population within the last two years.

A BLACK LEGAL TENDER.—A Union soldier in Grant's army thinks the next Congress should not adjourn without doing one thing, and that is "making the d—d nigger a legal tender!"

WOMAN HAS FOUND HER TRUE "SPHERE" at last: it is about 27 feet round, made of hoops,

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, October 28th.—The American Harper's Ferry special dispatch says: Burnside's movement across the Potomac has not been followed up by a general advance, but there will undoubtedly be a general movement to-day. There is no movement, except of heavy reinforcements for Burnside, who has taken a position in the rear of Lovettsville. It is not a reconnaissance, but an advance of the left wing under Burnside, threatening equally the rebel flank at Winchester and their line of communication by way of Front Royal. Our cavalry and light artillery, under General Pleasanton are reported to have occupied Leesburg last night, the rebel cavalry there retreating.

Rumors continue to be circulated that the main body of the rebels, if not their entire army, has retreated beyond Winchester. They are not to be found at Charles town, Martinsburg or Shepherdstown. It is admitted that our army is fully prepared for offensive movements. Our outposts have been at Hallowtown for several days, and it is believed that we hold Charlestown.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28th.—The steamer Honduras, from Pensacola on October 15th, reports the health of the troops as good. Commodore Jore Farragut was there with the Brooklyn, Potomac, Susquehanna, Preble and Hartford, awaiting orders to attack Mobile.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—General orders have been issued appointing General Rosecrans to command in Tennessee, east of the Tennessee river, and such parts of Alabama and Georgia as may be taken by the United States troops thus constructing the Department of the Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—There was a terrific gale along the whole coast on Sunday, leading to apprehensions of disasters to some of the vessels of the blockading squadron.

NEW YORK, October 28th.—The Tribune's Harper's Ferry correspondent, under date of the 27th, says: As a preliminary account has been permitted from headquarters there can be no impropriety in stating that a general movement has at last commenced. A portion of Burnside's troops left Pleasant valley yesterday morning, and moved down to Berlin, five miles below Harper's Ferry where a pontoon bridge has been thrown across the Potomac. The remainder, embracing the corps under Burnside's command will speedily follow. Simultaneously with this the troops at Sharpsburg, composed of Hooker's old corps, now commanded by Reynolds, and the corps of Fitz John Porter, were also on the march. They probably encamped last night near the head of Pleasant valley, ready to follow Burnside's troops. The elements were unpropitious until yesterday morning. The roads were dry and in splendid condition for marching. Soon after daylight the rain commenced, and continued without interruption up to this morning. The roads are already very muddy.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—General Hooker rode into the city to-day. He will be able to take the saddle in a week or ten days.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28th.—The Washington Star of yesterday says: General McClellan to-day removed his headquarters to the Virginia side of the Potomac, precisely where it may not be proper to say.

WASHINGTON, October 28th.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says: General Pleasanton's advance has arrived at Parcellsville, within a few hours march of General Longstreet's command, which is believed to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap. No information has been received of the changing of the position of the main body of the rebel army from the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker Hill. Recent rains have not materially interfered with the birds at Shepherdstown and Williamsport. At Harper's Ferry the Potomac has risen two inches, and the Shenandoah has increased four inches at the same point. The rebel cavalry, in considerable numbers, continue to show themselves between Martinsburg and Cherry Run, and a regiment was seen and fired at opposite Sharpsburg yesterday.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Reports concerning the position of the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley are still contradictory. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of Harper's Ferry, October 27th, says, the entire rebel army in Northern Virginia is said to have been divided into two bodies, under Jackson and Longstreet. The column of the former moving directly to Staunton, where it is said Winter quarters for a large force have been provided. Longstreet, it is thought, moves to Gordonsville.

The New York Tribune's correspondent, writing from Bolivar Heights October 27th, says: The evacuation of Winchester by the rebels and their falling back towards Staunton, is confirmed by several citizens who came into our lines yesterday. The small pox is said to have broken out with unusual violence both among the people and the troops, and is hastening the departure of the rebels. The health of our army is good the number sick being unusually small.

LOUISVILLE, October 27th.—Nashville papers of the 23d were received to-day. That city is still cut off from the surrounding country by bands of guerrillas. A foraging expedition from the city to the plantation of the rebel General Donelson, brought away 300 cattle, 600 sheep and hogs, and 600 wagon loads of corn and oats. A spy was caught inside of the Federal lines with a roll of parchment containing the names of over two hundred citizens of Nashville, who were armed and ready to rise and assist in the expulsion of the Federals at any time the rebels might make the attack. General Negley, commanding the post, issued an order to all citizens to deliver up their arms and ammunition to headquarters. Refusal will be deemed evidence of disloyalty, and those refusing will be severely punished.

There is considerable alarm in Kentucky, the inhabitants fearing an attack from Morgan's guerrillas. On Saturday morning Morgan was at Hartford, Ohio county, seventy-two miles from Owensboro, with fifteen hundred men, and was expected to be joined by Johnson's guerrillas. The bridge on the Hartford road, ten miles from Owensboro, was burned by the rebels on Saturday night. Guerrillas are plundering Davis, Butler and the adjacent counties.

St. Louis, October 28th.—Five steamers, with six hundred bales of hemp, a hundred bales

of cotton, and a large quantity of miscellaneous freight were destroyed by fire at the levee yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

CAIRO, October 27.—Reports in regard to rebel movements in the neighborhood of Bolivar, Tennessee, are contradictory. One statement is that scouts sent to a point where the enemy are said to have crossed the Hatchie, failed to discover any signs of them, while scouts from Corinth report them within four miles of Bolivar. It is probable that the first report, that they are marching on that place with a large force, is incorrect or greatly exaggerated.

St. Louis, October 27th.—Lieut. Col. Guitar, with a force of cavalry, pursued the enemy from Greenville (Missouri) towards Homansville, where, on the 25th, he attacked and routed Col. Brown, killing eight and taking eighteen prisoners, twenty-five stand of arms and twelve horses. The rebel forces of McBride and Parsons were seen to retreat towards Yellville, Arkansas.

St. Louis, October 27th.—Captain Sweeney of the enrolled militia on the 25th, fell in with Brown's force on Black river, escaping from Guitar's pursuit. Sweeney scattered them killing three, wounding two, and taking three prisoners.

CAIRO, October 28th.—Infantry and cavalry expeditions, a few days since, into the country back of Memphis, destroyed five or six guerrilla camps, and also laid waste ten plantations belonging to Secession sympathizers along Wolf river.

It is said that Ballentine's rebel cavalry left Holly Springs and came as far north as Hatchie. New Creek, Va., October 28th.—At daylight this morning the Twenty-third Illinois regiment attacked a rebel foraging party, capturing 175 head of cattle, ten prisoners and twenty horses.

Baltimore, October 29th.—A Committee of loyal citizens appointed by a Union town meeting some time since, to take testimony to lay before the President as to charges against the military authorities, while in session last night, were seized with all their papers, by order of General I Wood. Much excitement was occasioned by this act. Governor Bradford was very indignant, and it is understood that he has sent a protest to the President.

Baltimore, October 30th.—The excitement in consequence of military arrests of loyal citizens continues. The Governor yesterday telegraphed to the President, denouncing the arrest as an outrage, and demanding the unconditional release of the prisoners. A Committee, appointed by a meeting held last night, has just returned from Washington. They had an interview with the President, who informed them that he had sent an order to the War Department for the release of those arrested.

Rev. Robert Douglas, a secessionist, was arrested on the 28th of October, at Sharpsburg, for exhibiting signals to the enemy.

The American's Harper's Ferry correspondent under date of the 29th, says: Since the Sunday movement, the troops in this vicinity have been constantly moving, and with the exception of General Sumner's old corps, now encamped on Bolivar Heights, our whole army may now be said to be in motion. Burnside's movement into Virginia has been strongly followed up. Fitz John Porter's corps is now in position to operate promptly in the same direction, if required.

The rebel pickets have reappeared opposite Sharpsburg, and picket firing has been resumed over the river. Notwithstanding these manifestations, and contrary to the belief at headquarters, the impression is evanescent that the main body of the rebel army has already retreated, and that we will find nothing at Winchester.

It is pretty well known that a considerable force of the rebels has already crossed the mountains through the gap at Front Royal, and it is believed a still larger number are passing southward on the other side of the mountains. The forces which our reconnaissance found in the vicinity of Snickers Gap and Upperville are probably there only for the purpose of guarding against an attack on the flank of the main army as it stretches towards Gordonsville.

The rebels occupy Snicker's Gap in force. General Pleasanton, with his cavalry, occupies Parcellsville.

In a skirmish on the 28th he lost one killed and two wounded, and captured ten prisoners. The roads are excellent and the weather good. Stoneman's cavalry occupied Leesburg without resistance.

Information has just been received that the rebels, on the 29th, destroyed Back Creek bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles west of Martinsburg. There are a hundred and twenty rebel cavalry at Hedgeville.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, dated Head quarters of the Army of the Potomac, October 30th, says: Our cavalry are actively and successfully feeling the enemy and constantly making captures of men, horses, etc.

It is believed that Bragg is on his way from Cumberland Gap to join Lee. The enemy are still thought to be in force immediately in front. Contrabands and refugees report that Jackson and Longstreet were yesterday near Beattyville.

The Washington Star, of October 30th, says: General Burnside has already advanced down along the eastern base of the Blue ridge, and formed a practical junction with Sigel, their lines of picket adjoining. The withdrawal of Walker's forces from Upperville was doubtless in consequence of the rapidity of Burnside's movements. We do not believe he has gone in the direction of Snickersville, as in that event he would be rushing into the jaws of McClellan's army, but rather across the Blue ridge, back of Upperville, over the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike.

The rebels continue to occupy the ridge between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, on which Lee posted his army after crossing into Virginia. Burnside and Porter have already defeated their probable scheme of attempting to surprise Sigel. It has been ascertained from good authority that Lee has lately been taking his artillery from the different brigades and divisions, and massing the guns with the reserves. The object is supposed to be to enable him to concentrate it more rapidly at any desired point.

A special dispatch to the Times, dated Berlin, Va., October 30th, says: Rebel citizens of Virginia, in anticipation of the movements of the Federal troops, are sending all their horses to the rebel army for fear they may fall into our hands. General Pleasanton is now securing all the horses to be found for the use of the army, without reference to the opinions of the owners.