

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

GIVE US OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

When designing men undertake the destruction of anything which is popular with the people, they usually begin by accusing some other party of wishing to accomplish what they are striving for, to divert suspicion from their own acts, while they are engaged in undermining it.

They commenced the rebellion under the plea of fighting for their constitutional rights, and have so impressed this falsehood on the minds of the ignorant, non-slaveholding people of the South, that many of them actually believe they are fighting for rights which they enjoyed under the constitution, and of which they are informed the North had deprived them.

All over the North the secessionists have resorted to the same hypocrisy. While they do all in their power to thwart the efforts of the Government to conquer the rebels and restore the unity of the Nation, they continually shout for "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is."

The rebel papers of this State have never ceased to harp about saving the Union, preserving constitutional rights—freedom of speech and of the press, etc. At the same time the Southern rebels have half a million men in the field fighting to destroy the Union, and still these fellows assist them all they can, and make a louder noise about preserving their constitutional rights.

Peddling Treason.—That spotted Cayuse has at last got started with the Patagonian, and the rebels are now having treason peddled to them at their own expense, or more probably at the expense of the "M. E. Church South," as Pat Malone is about a fair specimen of the "instruments of the Lord," which they use to rake sinners into the kingdom of Jeff Davis.

The Argus learns that a factory for the purpose of manufacturing barrels by machinery, to be driven by water power, is about to be erected at Oregon City.

The Legislature of Washington Territory will convene next Monday, Dec. 1st, and remain in session sixty days.

Supposing the rebellion conquered, the slaves set free and transported, what then follows?—Statesman.

That the country will be restored to peace and prosperity, the cause of all our troubles will be removed, and secessionists and your kind of "Democrats," who have been sucking the blood of the nation for years, by howling about the nigger, will become extinct, and the world will no longer be cursed with their hypocritical ravings.

We suggest that some radical show us the figures on this matter.—Statesman. Well, here they are: Peame, 12; Williams, Jacobs, and Applegate, 23 each; Harding, 28; Bush, 00!!

The steamer Pacific, from San Francisco via Victoria, arrived at Portland on the 23rd inst. She brought a very large number of passengers, many of them Oregonians, who had been absent on a visit to the East.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Emma, the youngest daughter of E. Stearns, of Robbin Root Farm, in this county, on the 9th inst., while playing near some burning brush had her clothes set on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished by the other children, was so severely burned that she died next day.—Sentinel.

Vote of the Soldiers.

The State of Iowa seems to have been the only one which provided for taking the vote of those of its citizens who had volunteered to sustain the Union—the stars and stripes. At the late election in that State the vote of her soldiers in the field was taken and resulted in the almost unanimous support of the Union Administration candidate. We have no reason to suppose that the vote of the volunteer soldiers of the other States which have recently held elections would have differed materially from that of the soldiers of Iowa.

"If the Democracy is doing all the fighting in this war as they impudently claim, how comes it that wherever the soldiers have had a chance to vote they send such figures as these:

Table with 4 columns: Union Rep., Dem., Union Maj., Total vote of Iowa. Values: 392, 29, 1,122, 1,295, 5,227.

That's where the Republican Union voters are! Look at the thinned ranks of the brave men who conquered Price and Van Dorn, and Fernando Wood's friend Lovell, at Corinth; see how the men vote who have seen this wicked rebellion through the curtain of smoke and blood! Take the glorious Seventh Iowa, that entered on the bloody field of Belmont with unquenchable ardor and left it with imperishable glory; that passed through the fiery ordeal of Pittsburg Landing and the sanguinary struggles of Inka and Corinth. Having at the cannon's mouth, and bayonet's point shown the rebels their estimate of the worth of the Union, they have now at the ballot box declared their belief of the principles on which that Union should be and is founded.

Such are the facts, and yet journalists who know it will still persist in publishing the infamous falsehood "that this is an abolition war," and "that the Democrats are compelled to do the fighting." They are doing the fighting just as the treacherous blood suckers did in our war with the Indians in 1855 and 1856, by sitting comfortably by their firesides and abusing the brave and true hearted patriots who are nobly laying down their lives on their country's altar, as "radicals," "fanatics," and "abolitionists," then thief like try to appropriate the laurels won by these "fanatics" to their own cowardly names.

As the public ought not to be deprived of the benefit of that paper's opinions respecting the Review, we will place the Republican on our exchange list.—Democratic Review.

As that paper seems to be the official organ of Jeff Davis, and is the only paper on this coast which fills its columns with secession literature, and circulates the same, at the expense of Uncle Sam, it is quite a curiosity to behold. It gives the latest news from its Capital, reflects the views and wishes of Jeff & Co., and is almost as good as any paper in the "Confederacy," besides the novelty of being published in a foreign country, which ought to make it interesting.

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LET'S ACCEPT IT.—The neggerless scotch of this State, and the dough-heads of the North, whose livers are as white as their faces, persist in calling every Union man an "Abolitionist." Very well. We will abolish the rebellion, its causes and authors, and make their words true for once.—Shasta Courier.

As the term is now applied, we greatly prefer it to that of being classed with traitors. As our soldiers are called "Abolition hirelings," we should not object to being classed with them. The term "abolitionist" has another significance now days.—Portland Times.

As the rebels now apply that term to all loyal men, it will soon become in reality, as it now is in name, the dividing line between treason and loyalty.

The Jacksonville Sentinel says Old TVault has started a new paper in that town, called the Oregon Intelligencer, and takes the "Konstitution" for a platform. That's a bad sign. Jo Lane and the principal rebel leaders have always stood on the Constitution, and yet they resist the authorities elected in accordance with that document. When a man talks about taking the Constitution for a platform, look out for a rebel. They always say exactly what they don't mean.

A son of Mr. Witcox, blacksmith, residing near Brownsville, Linn county, aged about thirteen years, was killed in a most shocking manner on Saturday the 15th inst. He was riding a horse with the halter strap fastened around his wrist when the horse becoming frightened, threw him off and dragged him about two hundred yards, kicking his head into a jelly. His left arm was also broken in two places.

At the celebration of the Prince of Wales' birth day in Victoria, a secess flag was raised over a boot black establishment by one Shepard, a low secessionist who paid \$40 for the privilege of hoisting it on the building. Its appearance created great excitement among the American residents, and the Governor refusing to order it down, they refused all further participation in the celebration. Every American flag was promptly lowered, except one hoisted by a British subject.

An exchanged officer late from Richmond says he saw Jo Lane's son John there. He is a Captain in the rebel army, drunk all the time, and nearly eaten up with "Rheumatism (!)."

A SHIPMENT of lemons and walnuts, grown at Los Angeles, and said to be of very fine quality, is one of the latest novelties at San Francisco.

The city of Auburn, Powder River, contains about 500 buildings, and a permanent population of about three thousand. Some of the principal streets are about three miles long.

The surplus revenue of San Francisco, for the current year, will be about \$200,000, and the authorities don't know what to do with it.—Send it to Uncle Sam!

AT HIS OLD BUSINESS.—Harper's Weekly for October 11th, has a sketch entitled "Lincoln's Last Warning," which represents old Jeff up a tree—a gnarled butternut, with a twisted trunk, branded "slavery," and Lincoln in backwoodsman's robes, standing below with ax poised in air, saying, "Now if you don't come down I'll cut the tree from under you."

Is the St. Louis (Mo.) district, Frank Blair, Republican, was beaten for Congress by Samuel Knox, an out and out emancipationist, while the Democratic candidate wasn't nowhar. This Knox is a lawyer of fine reputation, and was formerly of Springfield Massachusetts. The "Abolitionists" as Beauregard and the rebel press (with their sympathizing allies under the "Union" garb) now call all who are trying to maintain the integrity of the Union, are getting at the top of the heap in the border slave States.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, 14th.—The Savannah Republican, of the 5th, says it is generally resolved by the army and citizens to defend that city to the last, and yield Savannah to invaders only when its walls have been battered down, and no one left to dispute their entrance. Gov. Brown has issued a call for negroes to complete the fortifications around the city, and if they are not promptly furnished they will be impressed.

New York, 15th.—Prize schooner Water Witch, of Kingston, arrived to-day from Arkansas Pass, Texas. Her cargo consists of gun powder.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial, says the army will soon be fairly in motion again; all that is now wanted is sufficient cavalry force to patrol the ground over which our troops have already passed, and to capture the bands of guerrillas which commit so many annoying and disgraceful raids.

Philadelphia, 14th.—The Enquirer's correspondent at Gainesville, 13th, says two negroes brought in a report yesterday, that General Lee is on the Gordonsville road, about a mile from Culpepper. Longstreet is said to be on the Sperryville road, near Culpepper. Jackson's forces are reported to be on the opposite side of Waterloo bridge, within a short distance of our forces which are lying there. General A. A. Hill was near Front Royal, while the other Hill was with Jackson.

Fortress Monroe, 14th.—Gunboat Connecticut just arrived from the Gulf: her officer reports her entire coast of Texas in possession of Federal forces.

Cairo, 15th.—The steamer Egonie struck a sunken wreck, off Plum Point Bend, Wednesday morning last, and sunk. Fifteen lives lost, mostly by the crew. Boat valued at \$18,000. A large number of passengers, who remained on the deck all night, were taken off by steamer Tigress the next morning and brought to Cairo.

Washington, 15th.—The Navy Department has voluminous dispatches from the Gulf to-day.

stating among other things, that the gunboat Sagamore captured the English schooners Trick and Francis, from Nassau, with miscellaneous cargoes. The steamer Kensington captured the English schooner Adventure while attempting to run the blockade off the Texas coast.

Washington, 16th.—General Burnside has issued a general order organizing the army into three Grand Divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin. The reserve will be formed and commanded by Sigel.

Louisville, 16th.—We learn General Hill's division moved this morning on Murfreesboro road. Crittenden's corps are at Silver Springs, twelve miles from Lebanon, Tennessee. A portion of Morgan's force is also at Lebanon.

New York, 16th.—New Orleans advices report that the expedition under General Witzel, met the enemy at Thibodeauxville and defeated them. Upwards of 200 of the enemy were killed, wounded and captured with one piece of artillery. Our loss eighteen killed and seventy-four wounded.

New York, 16th.—Advices from various parts of the Southern coast say that nearly all the rebel salt works on the coast of Florida and Louisiana have been destroyed by our gunboats. The whole Texas coast is sealed by our blockaders.

The Macon, Ga., Telegraph of the 10th wishes for peace, and says, "we are so anxious for peace, that longing for it is never out of mind by men, woman and child. The war distresses us more than the North."

San Francisco, 17.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in the building on the southeast corner of Clay and Montgomery streets. A barber shop on Clay street in which the fire originated, was consumed, loss \$600—insured. A liquor saloon and cigar store were destroyed, loss \$7,500 insured \$5,000. The morning Call office was destroyed, loss from \$1,800 to \$2,000, covered by insurance. Other parties suffered to the amount of \$2,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

James Carson was killed by the Broderick engine running over him.

John L. Durkee, Kreman of the Monumental 6, received some painful but not serious contusions.

Wheeling, Va., 17th.—Gen. Kelly's official report of the affair at South Fork, Harding county Virginia, says they marched a distance of sixty miles in twenty-four hours, and attacked the enemy on Sunday morning. We completely routed him, killing and wounding many, captured his camp, fifty prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a large number of cattle, horses, hogs and wagons. Our loss trifling.

New York, 17th.—Jackson's main force is at Stevenson's Station, fifteen miles this side of Winchester. It is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 men. He has never left the valley but moved down the west side of Blue Ridge, while our army advanced along the east skirmishing at the Gaps with our advance, but never offering serious battle. When it became known that our army had no intention of entering the valley, Jackson retraced his steps.

St. Louis, 17th.—It is reported that 20,000 rebels, under Hindman, are near Oresk, and 12,000 under Holmes in the vicinity of Little Rock.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The New Orleans papers of Nov. 5th, give a full account of the brilliant victory over the rebels, gained by Gen Weitzel at Bayou Laforche. From a gentleman present, the Picayune learns the following particulars: On Monday, Nov. 3d, the Confederates marched to Napoleonville to meet the U. S. forces there, and seek a suitable position, but fell back nine miles, to a spot where the engagement took place. The Confederates numbered about 330. Our forces, on arriving at Napoleonville, heard that the enemy had fallen back, and immediately pressed forward in pursuit, feeling for them with shell occasionally. Towards 4 o'clock p. m., our forces came in sight of the enemy—being drawn up in position. The fight commenced immediately; our forces opening with shell, while the 13th Connecticut and 8th New Hampshire were crossing the Bayou under the brisk fire of the enemy. The two regiments attacked the Confederates in front, and at the same time the 75th New York marched up and took position in the rear of the 11th Connecticut. While the enemy were attacked in front, a body of Federal cavalry advanced to attack them in flank, but about the time they got in fighting distance the rebels, unable longer to resist the vigorous onset made by an overwhelming force, surrendered. The fight did not last more than half an hour. The informant thinks it was quite warmly contested, both sides displaying great courage. He also says that after the fight was over, most of the rebels having laid down their arms, the Captain of one of the companies of the 13th Connecticut advanced on colonel McPeters, and demanded a surrender. The latter refused, and drawing a pistol shot the Captain. Immediately a private of the 13th Connecticut shot the Colonel through the head, killing him on the spot. So infuriated were the men of that regiment at the shooting of the Captain, that it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could restrain them from marching and killing the whole rebel force. We lost 16 killed and 60 wounded. Rebel loss unknown—180 prisoners were taken and paroled.

Washington, Nov. 18.—President Lincoln has issued an order enjoining upon soldiers and sailors a strict observance of the Sabbath.

New York, 19.—Correspondence of the Herald from Warrenton, says Gen. Sumner's corps moved to the front on the 15th. They are probably destined for Fredericksburg. The other commands will move as rapidly as possible. The bridges over Potomac creek are being rebuilt, and the road beyond Warrenton Junction will be abandoned. Up to last evening all was quiet in front.

Charles A. Dana, late editor of the Tribune, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, in the place of Wolcott, resigned.

Saturday morning, Gen. Bayard occupied Falmouth, which was hastily evacuated by rebels. All officers and men captured at Manfordville Ky. in September last, numbering 4,000, and all troops captured at Harper's Ferry have been exchanged.

It is said that Aquia creek has been held for some days past by our gunboats lying off there. The place having been evacuated by the rebels.

New York, Nov. 20.—Correspondence from

Beaufort, (S. C.) states that there was a severe frost there on the nights of the 8th and 9th of November. This gives hopes of a cessation of yellow fever.

Latest reports from Harper's Ferry state that Stonewall Jackson was falling back.

The Times' Washington dispatch says, latest intelligence believed to be reliable states that the main body of the rebel army has succeeded in reaching a point between our army and Richmond.

It is reported that the rebel force at Fredericksburg was completely taken by surprise at our rapid advance and the occupation of Falmouth, and barely succeeded in making their escape from Bayard's cavalry.

Washington, 20.—At request of McDowell, a court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble to-morrow, to examine charges against him.

Philadelphia, 20.—Latest intelligence from rebel army, says they have been marching into Richmond for several days. None remain except Jackson and Stuart.

Chicago, 20.—The New Orleans Picayune of Oct. 31st, says 75 refugees from Western Texas had arrived in that city. They state that thousands of Unionists were flocking to Mexico, and that the Mexican towns are filled with Union refugees. Indiscriminate murder of loyal men was going on in several counties.

An expedition is being organized on a gigantic scale at Columbus, Ky., the point of rendezvous. It consists of 10 Indiana regiments, 12 Illinois regiments and about 1,000 troops now in Kentucky. A fleet of ten gunboats carrying 121 guns accompanies the expedition. They start about the middle of December.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Brig. Gen. Wright received an order by telegraph from the Secretary of War, yesterday, to muster into service, forthwith, Captain Reed's company of California Rangers for active service in the U. S. army. Those who have signed the roll of the company will undergo medical examination to-day.

Washington, Nov. 21.—We have reports from the army to-night. Nothing important has transpired.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Senator Latham passed through Quincy Ills, on the 18th bound for Washington.

New York, Nov. 21.—The Times' dispatch from Falmouth, dated 20th, says rebel pickets made their appearance on the opposite bank of the river.

A Newburn letter of the 14th, says the recent expedition under Gen. Foster, left Washington, N. C. on the 3d, 5,000 strong, to make reconnaissance in force towards Weldon, with the purpose of taking Williamston and Hamilton, and destroying the strong and extensive rebel fortifications in that vicinity, and also to interrupt the reported construction of iron-clad vessels at these points on the Roanoke river. 3,000 strong attempted to prevent his march at Little Creek, but were driven off. The expedition pushed on to Williamston and Hamilton, which were found to be strongly fortified. The rebel force was successfully flanked, but escaped being "bagged" by a hasty retreat. Our total loss was six killed and eight wounded.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The draw of the Chelsea ton bridge was open this morning, the way passenger train went through. The engine, tender and smoking car were plunged into the river. Many passengers escaped by jumping from windows and swimming. Four bodies have been recovered.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 17.—A gentleman from Albemarle Sound, says there are no Yankee gunboats on the Sound—that they have gone to James river.

San Francisco, 22.—The Sanitary Committee forwarded \$30,000 on the "Constitution" to-day.

New York, 22.—A Falmouth dispatch to the Tribune says, the rebels planted two Rodman guns on the hill back of Fredericksburg, but our batteries on this side soon silenced them.

A dispatch from Headquarters, dated 11 o'clock last night, says General Sumner had demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg from the Mayor and Common Council. If refused, sixteen hours would be given for the removal of non-combatants from the city, at the end of which time the city would be shelled. The message was conveyed to General Longstreet, whose troops are said to be encamped a short distance from the city. As the demand was made of the civil authorities, the Mayor sent a reply, which was evidently written at the dictation of Longstreet, to the effect that the Confederates would dispute the Federal occupation of the city. He complained of the short time allowed for the removal of the women and children. The giving of more time for this purpose is now under consideration. Permission has been given the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveyance of women and children.

Advices from Port Royal say the yellow fever had entirely disappeared.

A Washington letter, dated Nov. 21st, some apprehension has been entertained for the forces under General Sigel, but to-day they have fallen back in good order, it is believed, and that they can resist any attack made on them.

The Potomac river is now so high as to render it impossible to ford it.

Washington, 22.—Advices from our Mexican minister by last arrival are favorable. Congress met October 20th. Representatives from all the States were present, and a law was passed giving the Government extraordinary power to resist the invasion, making Juarez Director, and almost Dictator, for six months or the war, with powers such as were conferred on Doblado at last session.

Washington, 23.—Last night was a busy time at Fredericksburg, in removing the inhabitants. Military authorities also not idle, as day light this morning revealed a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town as a result of night's labor. Our artillery is now being placed in most favorable positions, while the encampments which are within range of enemy's guns, are being removed further back from river. There are very strong reasons for not opening on the city to-day, unless forced by the rebels.

The steamer Constitution left San Francisco for Panama on the 21st inst., with \$1,353,536 in treasure, 175 passengers and \$45,000 worth of wool and whalebone.