

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

EUGENE CITY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Congress convened on the 1st of December, and received the President's Message. It was telegraphed across the continent, and arrived here last Tuesday evening, too late for this issue, as we had the outside of the paper made up. We can, therefore, only allude to the main features of the Message, in this, but will give the document in full next week.

Our foreign relations the President regards as favorable, although some difficulties have arisen in consequence of the blockade, which has interfered with the commercial prosperity, and in some instances with the private property of the citizens of foreign governments. But no serious difficulties are apprehended from that source. A new treaty has been entered into with Turkey; our commercial relations with other governments remain unchanged, and are considered very favorable. The project of connecting San Francisco with the Russian Empire by a Pacific telegraph is favored, and the earliest construction of the Pacific Railroad is urged. Also internal improvements on the canals of New York and Illinois, connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean on the east, and with the Mississippi river on the west, are suggested. The national finances are represented as being in a healthy condition, but some changes in government currency are recommended, with a view of securing a uniform standard and preventing the fluctuations to which the treasury notes are subject. The financial condition of the Post Office Department has greatly improved; the revenue derived from loyal States during the past year being only fifty thousand dollars less than was derived from all the States the year previous, while the expenditures have been diminished nearly two and a half millions. The sale of public lands not only have ceased to be a source of revenue, but fail to meet the expenses of surveying and keeping up Land Offices. And the President recommends that Congress authorize scientific explorations of the new territories, with a view to developing the mineral resources of the public domain, which would, in various ways, increase the revenue of the nation and the wealth of the people. Some changes are recommended in the Indian Department. The rebels have, along a portion of the western frontier, incited the Indians to deeds of hostility, and so unsettled the relation existing between them and the United States, that the President thinks the whole system can be remodeled with advantage to the public interest. The Department of Agriculture, created at the last session of Congress, has been organized and has already been the means of much good to the agricultural interests, and its further encouragement by Congress is warmly recommended.

Nearly one half of the Message is devoted to a philosophical consideration of the policy of gradual emancipation, as a means of healing the present unhappy strife between the North and South, and restoring permanent peace and unity to the distracted and bleeding nation. The President recommends that Congress propose certain amendments to the Constitution, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, will enable any State or States that may abolish slavery before the year 1900, to receive payment from the general Government, in bonds bearing interest, for the slaves thus emancipated. The President vividly illustrates the impossibility of separation without continual war between the two opposing and hostile sections; points out the impracticability of restoring the Union to peace and prosperity, while the present cause of antagonism remains, to again break out into fierce war on every favorable occasion; and strongly urges Congress to meet this great question, as the only salvation of the country. The President is aware that this will not meet with the approval of rebels, who desire to perpetuate slavery at the cost of the life of the nation, nor satisfy those who clamor for immediate emancipation without paying for any slaves; but he thinks that, taking all things into consideration, it is the best that can be done, and advises all true patriots to lay aside their own personal preferences, and unite on one policy which will finally save and restore the greatest government the world has ever known, and the hope of mankind.

The soldiers do not vote under political bias. They left their politics at home, and are fighting for the Union.—Statesman. Therein is where you differ from the soldiers. In the first place, you have no politics to leave any where, but like a pirate on the high seas, go wherever the richest prizes can be obtained, seize all you can get under one flag, then skedaddle for another and do likewise, without the slightest regard to party, nation or kindred. In the second place, you are not "fighting for the Union" and never will be guilty of anything of the kind, unless you could send a substitute, and make a few dollars in the operation.

VALUABLE PACKAGE.—A New York correspondent of the Sacramento Union, writing under date of November 8, says that a package was recently registered in the New York office the postage on which prepaid by stamps, amounted to \$148.48. It was addressed to London, and the contents were stated by the senders to be of the value of \$700,000.

THAT NEUTRAL PAPER.—The following reference to President Lincoln, we copy from the Democratic Register, published at this place, and poked into the mails, contrary to the order of Gen. Wright, under the name of the Eugene Review, a silly trick of changing the name and continuing the paper, which has never been tolerated in any other instance, either in the Atlantic States or on this coast. But then it's neutral now, which fact we deem it necessary to state, as the "Lincoln hirelings"—the supporters of the "black-hearted old idiot," might not learn this from the extract, which is a fair specimen of the entire contents of the thing every week since it became "neutral on politics."

"If the cowardly old idiot's hide was only half as black as his heart, he might travel alone from Maine to Mexico without any inconvenience except a little ditch service in Dixie."

Parson Brownlow thinks that "hell is full of better men" than such "neutral" men as the author of the above. Whether this be true or not, there can be no doubt of the fact that the rebel army is entirely made up of such fellows, with the exception of a few who do not entertain such intense hatred of the Federal authorities. The Government forts contain a good many such "neutral" men, and if those of that stripe who are yet at large, think they cannot possibly live without going to see their friends, why then they are right in being "neutral."

A CHEROKEE Indian has been admitted as a delegate in the rebel House of Representatives, from the Cherokee Nation.—Exchange.

"Birds of a feather will flock together." It is perfectly natural that these Southern man-stealers and woman-floggers—these champions of brute force, should unite with their fellow savages of the wilderness, and make common cause in their warfare against civilization. Their principles are the same—both striving to resist the onward march of civilization and the regular forms of established government, and substitute a system of anarchy and brute force, where each individual can "secede" or "go out and stand," whenever it suits his interests or whims to do so—where the chief of the greatest power and ferocity, capable of taking the most plunder and the greatest number of scalps, will be the "Tie."

The steamer Sierra Nevada sailed from Portland on the 4th inst., for San Francisco via Victoria, with 4,000 boxes of apples, and 60 passengers. The steamers have experienced considerable trouble and detention for several of the last trips, in getting over Swan Island bar, near the mouth of the Willamette, in consequence of the low water. The Sierra Nevada had to unload in order to cross this bar, on her last trip up to Portland.

JUDICIAL "STRATEGY."—The "strategy fellers" now resort to that mode of warfare in all the relations of life. When they owe debts they resort to strategy to avoid paying them. The Statesman has published a legal poem, which is a "masterpiece of strategy." We published it sometime ago—not for its poetic merit, though the stolen portion had some merit—but to show what a vast amount of legal talent had been judicially engineered into it. We supposed when we published it, that the "Fanatical Gut," who thus wrote his own name and signed another name to it, on finding himself in print, would take his Kanakah servant and post off to Salem and have it published along with his other literary productions; and we wanted to see him do it, knowing that the people would be almost "a spillin'" to vote for a person who can produce such a remarkable evidence of genius.—May be he didn't go? but the legal evidence of judicial talent all so nicely engineered in, did go. And now if they will only consent to run their machine on this light fodder till the war is over, we will be much obliged, as treason will be deprived of its "constitutional rights." But we think the man who thus writes his epitaph under "the decent obscurity of an unknown language," and then circulates it under the name of a "school marm," is almost equal to the "school-marm Judge," who afflicted this town some years ago, and if he desires it, we will give him the benefit of our columns to establish that name, but he need not take the trouble to forge the signature of a woman next time, for we know where he stays and would just as lief insert it under his own name.

Best is what he has been from the start—in favor of maintaining the Government at every hazard and to the last extremity. He wouldn't destroy the Government either to enslave or liberate niggers.—Statesman.

No indeed; he is the last man that would undertake such an expensive job. He would much rather remain at home, be State Printer with the "gift of God," and be making money out of the Government, while the rebels are trying to destroy it "to enslave niggers." He could never afford to do more than hiss the dogs on a little; anything further than that might cost something.

SICKNESS.—The Oregonian says that an unusual amount of sickness is now prevailing in Portland, confined principally to children and youths. The prevailing disease is diphtheria or malignant sore-throat, which spreads throughout the city, very much like an epidemic; in fact it is an epidemic which has already reached an alarming extent, and we would recommend to parents the importance of providing as far as possible against it, and pay immediate attention when first symptoms appear. Several deaths have already occurred, and we hear of many critical cases.

THE CESSPOOL OF INFAMY.—The drunken black-guard—the As-a-hel, so named in consequence of the position he was born to occupy—who controls the Salem organ of the "pizarinetums," having failed in his high political aspirations, has taken up his old trade of lying and slandering, when he is whipped in argument. The cowardly dog remains in his den and sends forth his vile slanders through a paper that has neither editor nor publisher that could be held responsible for the calumnies he manufactures and circulates. Like many other scavengers, who prey on society, he evades the law, and having no character to injure, he is exempt from the ordinary restraints which rest on men, and has no regard for truth or decency—for man or God. He has the advantage of any man, for the simple reason that it would be impossible to say anything that would lower his character in the estimation of the people.—He has become, what his name indicates, the "lower extremity" in the den of devils. To call him a liar and a slanderer, would not affect him a particle, for it is only repeating what is already known to every body; to class him with common thieves and scoundrels would be a compliment to his honesty, and tickle the creature amazingly. In short, he cannot be slandered, and will not (may be he will) be prosecuted. Love of money and swinish cowardice, assays to keep him beyond the reach of law, and words cannot harm him. If he wishes to make a charge direct, one that will hold him responsible, against the publisher of this paper, then we will prove him a liar at his own expense.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?—Any man that says or does ought to check the wheels of the General Government at this time, no matter what political sentiments he may claim, is a traitor, and should be dealt with accordingly. If every man would act up to his highest principles of right and justice in this present juncture of our national affairs, instead of striving for place and its emoluments, the present war would be speedily brought to a close; but we fear, nay we see too plainly, that the patriotism that inspired the Fathers of the Republic is sadly lacking in their posterity of the present day, and that too many among us are willing to prolong the conflict rather than see the cause thrown from the land. Suchmen are now crying "abolitionists!" at all who sustain the Administration. There is no surer sign of a tory than to hear him calling Union men abolitionists. This is a sad state of affairs, yet it is true, and we contend that when a man, or a party has proved itself unworthy of the confidence of the community, that man, or party should be forever discarded from all participation in the affairs of the nation.

MORE LYCHING.—The Spaniard who killed two Americans, at Auburn, Powder River, on the 19th of last month, was taken away from the Sheriff a few days after by a mob and hung. A correspondent of the Oregonian thus speaks of the scene:

"Mr. Kirkpatrick took a stump and addressed the crowd (which by this time had become immense) on behalf of law and order, showing to the people what was in the power of the civil law, and adjuring them to refrain from the establishment of mob law in this community, as it would be impossible to foresee where it would end. He was followed by Captain Johnson, who held that the civil law was powerless to punish this criminal, and that it was the duty of the people to take the matter into their own hands. Suddenly a rush was made and the prisoner was hauled from the stand. The Sheriff and his party held fast, and so did the crowd; and for three minutes the fight seemed evenly contested; all that could be seen was a vast sea of heads, with here and there rifles visible among them. Soon the cries of "shoot!" and "don't shoot!" greeted our ears, quickly followed by shots, when the crowd opened, and the prisoner was in the hands of the mob. They took him by the chain on his leg and run down the hill in that situation till they reached Main street, when they put a rope around his neck, and a hundred men, at least, took hold of it and run over half a mile, before they reached the tree on which they swung him. The prisoner was dead long before he was hung up, as he had been dragged against stumps and rocks, and was also choked, a torture which would have been disgraceful to savages, let alone "white men." During the fracas, three men were shot; one in the thigh, one in the arm, and the third in the leg, none of which, though painful, are dangerous. The man shot in the arm was fired at in the crowd by a Spaniard, who immediately took to his heels, followed by a number of men, who it is reported, killed him dead, firing some thirty shots into him. Thus the affair has resulted in the death of four men, and the wounding of three.

GREENBACKS.—Sometime ago some of the merchants and speculators of the Dalles got together and pledged themselves not to take "greenbacks" at par. In consequence of this the citizens of the Dalles held a public meeting, and resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting any person, who shall in any manner attempt to depreciate the established currency of our Government, is considered by us as an enemy to his country, and unworthy of either the confidence or support of good citizens.

Resolved, That we, the laboring and producing citizens of the Dalles and vicinity, pledge ourselves to trade only with persons who are patriotic enough to take the faith of the Government at par.

Remarking on the this, the Portland Times says:

"We have heard it hinted that a movement of the same character as the above is on foot in this city. As the merchants in San Francisco and elsewhere seem to be leaguely together to force a discount on the lawful money, a similar action on the part of those who purchase goods might have the effect to compel them to accept them at par, or 'sell out to some one who will.'"

[Correspondence of the REPUBLICAN.]

A Grave Question.

Ed's REPUBLICAN: I wish to ask, who is the editor of the Oregon Statesman a secesh news paper published at Salem? I put this question as a matter of interest in my neighborhood, for we see by the said paper that Bush has denied any and all connection with the dirty thing, and we understand that Gordon is dead and that the Hon. R. E. Stratton is the Administrator.—Now it is true that notwithstanding Bush's denial of any connection with it, that he is in fact its editor? We think that it bears the ear marks of Bush to a very great extent, yet it may be spiced to some extent by its Hon. Administrator. He certainly has much to do with it; is it not under his control as a part of the assets of Gordon's estate, or does the thing edit itself? Now the reason we think that the Statesman bears the ear marks of Bush to a considerable extent, is this: we have been a reader of that paper for years, and are a little acquainted with his style of composition, and of his low slang and meanness, such as no honorable man ever stooped to perpetrate. And again, it professes to be Union, and yet it sucks the very heart's blood out of every effort to support the Administration, so far as it can. It has heretofore said in its own slimy way that it endorsed the President, but opposed the Cabinet. It has favored the war, but opposed the necessary means of carrying it on. It has grown rich out of the public treasury, and now opposes the currency of the very government that has made it. Bush I am told threw off on the very man who shipped him to this country as an object of charity, as soon as he got twelve pieces of silver money.

In the war of 1855, he petitioned, or rather published and circulated a petition to turn out of office all but "sound Democrats." At the late Union Convention—which he was noisy in advocating—he was the first Arnold to bolt it.

After a rehearsal of the above, who can read the Statesman two weeks and then doubt its editor, or that the old editor has nothing to do with it? It is the Administrator, then it looks to me very much like Bush again.

EUGENE CITY, Dec. 10th, 1862. UNION.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Nov. 29.—The Times' Falmouth correspondent says, a reconnoissance, which left on the 26th, went a portion of the way and returned, having acquired valuable information.

Refugees represent the rebel army as being very large, and say Gen. Bragg has, without doubt, united his army with that of Lee; they also state Gen. Jackson will remain in the rear and continue to menace Washington during the winter.

More entrenchments, on Fredericksburg Heights, are being brought to light to day by the Signal Corps; they now number nearly fifty, many of them, however, are quite small and protected by only one gun.

Port Royal advises give an account of an expedition, by a colored regiment, to Derby Sound. The negroes are said to have behaved very commendably. The expedition brought back two hundred thousand feet of lumber. It was rumored at Port Royal, that Beauregard had pronounced Charleston indefensible, and that the inhabitants were removing their property from that city.

Quite a spirited but brief engagement took place at Zune, on Blackwater, between two battalions mounted rifles, under Col. Dodge, and the rebels. Dodge drove them back from the river, but having no orders to cross, could not pursue the advantage. They had no artillery, and our grape and canister troubled them considerably. They lost several men.

Washington telegrams say that Secretary Seward looks upon the proposed mediation of the French Government as an act of a friendly power, simply to secure an interview between the belligerents, without prejudice to what they do afterwards. That to prevent the continuance of the war, or to exercise the least pressure upon either party, directly or indirectly, is in no manner expressed or hinted at in this document.

The army correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says, daily, hourly, and in fact momentarily, we expect to hear the first gun fired that will inaugurate the grand battle of this campaign.

Steamer Cambria, from New Orleans, the 20th, has arrived. There were still a few cases of yellow fever at Houston, Texas, but the disease was not epidemic. Gen. Butler is about to place overseers on the confiscated plantations to raise the cotton and sugar. A large number of river boats have been armed, as guerrillas infest the river banks below the city; one naval vessel had been fired into by them. No vessels, unless well armed, now leaves the city.

Cairo, 29.—The Grand Army South is in motion. Gen. Sherman, with his forces, left Memphis on Wednesday. Gen. Grant's army struck their last tents yesterday, and started off on the Holly Springs road; seven days rations were prepared, and only one tent to twenty men, and one to the officers of each company, with but six wagons to each regiment.

Prisoners taken confess to the utter hopelessness of their cause in the West.

Washington, 29.—A dispatch from Sigel's headquarters, says Jackson has passed through Salem, White Plains and Warrenton, probably on his way to join Gen. Lee. Burnside arrived at Washington, and spent this morning in consultation with the President and Halleck. He returned to headquarters this evening. Early yesterday, some rebel cavalry crossed the river some distance from here, evading our pickets, and made a descent on two companies of 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, capturing nearly all of them.

New York, 30.—A Harper's Ferry dispatch states that Jackson moved towards Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday.

New Orleans advises give glowing accounts of a Union meeting held there Nov. 15th. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Butler's rule and sustaining Lincoln's administration, and expressing hope of the speedy opening of the Mississippi.

St. Louis, 29.—A train of 47 wagons containing commissary stores, was attacked by a party of rebels on its way from Roda to Hartsville.

Five of the escort were killed and some wounded, but not without a spirited defense. The escort brought off 25 wagons; the balance were burned by the assailing party.

New York, Dec. 1.—The frigate Vanderbilt has returned from a search for the pirate Alabama—having steamed four thousand miles, cruising from Great Banks southward to Bermuda.

Washington, 1.—Gen. Stahl attacked a superior force of the enemy's cavalry at Snicker's Gap, on Saturday, and drove them within four miles of Winchester. Fifty rebels were killed, and forty taken prisoners. The Federal loss was fifteen. A large amount of commissary stores and ordnance, one hundred and sixty head of horses and cattle, three stand of colors, with other rebel property, was captured.

The Navy Department has information that the pirate Alabama is expected to visit the Azores early in November, to receive supplies of men and ammunition from Bahama.

Gen. Hunt, with 500 Federals, attacked and routed 800 rebels, under Marmaduke, at Cane hill, Ark., Nov. 30th, killing 60, and driving the balance some twelve miles.

Falmouth, Nov. 30.—Five of our gunboats are reported to have advanced up the Rappahannock, opposite the King George Court House.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—A prize fight took place yesterday on Angel Island between a member of Fire Company No. 7, and a member of Alert Hose Co. Forty-two rounds were fought. The member of No. 7 was brought over nearly dead—his injuries are thought to be serious. The friends of the principals refuse to divulge any particulars. It is rumored that the difficulty originated a week ago in a lager beer cellar, and that a woman is at the bottom of it.

Washington, 4.—Petersburg and the route between there and Richmond is being fortified, by digging rifle pits or throwing up strong earth works. Large forces were at work on them night and day.

Memphis, 2.—The expedition from Helena, Ark., last week, is much larger than at first supposed. Perhaps twenty thousand men in all landed at Delta, twenty miles below, to move overland towards the railroad or Grenada, which place it is now stated is to be attacked and captured if possible. The rebel Gen. Holmes was reported crossing from Arkansas to Mississippi, at Vicksburg, last week, for the purpose of reinforcing the rebel army.

Fairfax, 1.—Stonewall Jackson was reported at Madison Court House last week.

New York, 5.—In Senate, yesterday, Clark of New Hampshire, offered a joint resolution that the Senate and House concur and approve the policy of the President, in setting free the slaves in insurrectionary districts, and the employment of every other means known to civilized warfare to terminate the present rebellion, and assert the supremacy of the President of the United States over its entire territory and people.

Washington, 5.—General Grant occupied Abbeville on the 21, with cavalry. On the 3d pursuit was made to Oxford, and coming near the guard of the enemy, skirmishing took place, lasting about two hours, and resulting in the capture of some sixty rebels. The pursuit will be continued to-morrow.

Chicago, 5.—The New York Herald comments favorably on the President's Message, regarding it as a remarkable document, worked throughout by the characteristic simplicity of style, and honest, earnest patriotism, which distinguishes all the productions of its author. Mr. Lincoln's views on the new compromise, cannot fail to convince the reader that he is actuated by the most patriotic motives; but we fear the abolition radicals will treat his proposition with indifference if not with scorn and contempt.

The Tribune says, essentially, that the President sees and proclaims that slavery has become the implacable foe of American union, and that the slave power must die in order that the Republic may live.

The Times characterizes it as concise, clear, perspicuous document, and remarks that the view which it presents of the progress of the war for quelling the rebellion, if not as brilliant as could be wished, is still sufficiently encouraging to stimulate hopes of speedy and decisive success.

The World thinks Lincoln has fallen into a grave error in the course of his administration, which is owing, partly, to the difficulties of an unexampled crisis, but still more to the baneful influence of his partisans.

Chicago, 5.—Fernando Wood has received information and communicated to Government, that under certain circumstances, the South are ready to return. Men of influence are ready to come in under Democratic rule, the past forgotten and to pay the debt of both. They want an amnesty to elect members of Congress this winter.

New York, 5.—Sterling 145; gold, 31 1/2.

San Francisco, 6.—The California Rangers are full, and will sail on the 11th.

The opposition steamers have reduced the fare to New York. Rates—cabin, \$100; steerage, \$40.

New York, 4.—The following item of foreign news was received by the China: An Athens dispatch of November 22d says that the great probability of the election of Prince Alfred of England to the Greek throne had caused an excitement among the foreign ministers. The country is tranquil.

Washington, 4.—Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being destitute, particularly of clothing. They say no salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland. Last week an order was issued by General Lee, that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from raw hides, or otherwise do duty barefoot.

We are opposed to any institution, come in what shape it may, whose only merit is the absorbing of our moneys and shipping them away in such speculations as the Sanitary Fund.—Review.

The Portland Times, in noticing the above, says, "that the miserable wretch who is capable of giving birth to such a sentiment would not scruple to murder the wounded soldiers on the field of carnage."