

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

THE SECESSION PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message has sent dismay into the secession ranks, and they send up a wail of despair.

This message is devoted principally to the subject of "Compensated Emancipation." He seems, in fact, to be a motomania on this subject.

To ask them [the loyal States] to assume hundreds of millions more in addition to what the war is costing [to pay for slaves] would be joining insult on injury.

The President is characterized as a "monomaniac" because he proposes to pay for slaves. If he had proposed to take them without paying anything, he would have been assailed as a "moonster" or a "despot."

Our neutral neighbor, the Eugene Review, tries to imitate the grief of the Express, but utterly fails to shed a tear for Old Abe, and finally gives up the effort, and breaks out in a spirit of genuine neutrality as follows:

Has he [the President] not learned that two men who have found it impossible to cultivate with harmony the same farm in common, have been able peacefully to do it when each cultivated his share to himself, though no more than a furrough [furrow] divided their possessions?

His whole argument is based on the supposition that slavery is the cause of the war; that its removal will end the contest and all that is necessary to that end is an amendment to the Constitution to that effect, forgetting that there are eleven States that entirely ignore the Constitution, while in four others its obligations are but imperfectly acknowledged.

He speaks as though the people of the North were the nation and the remainder of the States mere dependencies. But, perhaps, he will wake up some of these days to the reality that the great mass of the Northern people still recognize the rights and respect the wishes of these same States whose existence he appears to ignore.

First, the benefits which are to arise from secession are set forth, and the objections urged against disunion, in consequence of there being no natural boundary, are speedily disposed of, and the line of separation indicated, though it is not said exactly where it shall pass between the two sections.

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Mutual Admiration.

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LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Cairo, Dec. 11.—Gen. Grant is encamped at Oxford awaiting a supply train from Holly Springs. Reports are contradictory as to whether the rebels reoccupy Grenada or not.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The Golden Age took 625 passengers and \$1,595,599 in treasure. The Moses Taylor took 553 passengers.

The Times' Washington dispatch asserts positively that Governor Hamilton, of Texas, sails with Banks' expedition.

Louisville, 10.—Advices just received at headquarters express apprehensions of immediate movements in Tennessee. Morgan is seven miles from Murfreesboro, organizing for another raid into Kentucky.

New York, Dec. 15.—Concerning Saturday night's fight, the Herald has the following: The battle raged fiercely through the day and evening till after dark. The fighting in our immediate front, and on the right and beyond Fredericksburg, was carried on by Sumner's division.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, General Couch's corps moved out from the upper part of the city with a strong detachment of skirmishers.

From all we can gather from the various dispatches there remains no doubt that there is a large army marching from North Carolina, with a view to strike Richmond from an entirely new direction, and also an army is ordered up the James river. Upon the whole, the prospect for a crushing blow to be dealt to the rebellion is now brighter than it has been for many months, and what is even more cheering to the cause of our country is, our military officers seem to be all pulling together, and all desiring the same great object—the salvation of Republican liberty.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The following is believed to be nearly correct, as to the number of our army at Fredericksburg: Hooker's corps about 50,000. Franklin on left and Sumner on right, each with equal numbers. Sigel with 25,000 advancing on center, and Slocum with 15,000 is executing flank movement of enemy's left.

The situation at Fredericksburg, as briefly stated, is as follows: We have crossed in force and hold the city. The rebels hold a semi circular line of works, ranging from one to three miles back from the river. There remains three things for us to do. We may attempt to storm their works, or stand on the defensive where we are, or bring up reserves and attempt to turn their flank. In the first case, if defeated, we would be thrown back on the river without any sufficient means of crossing. There was no fighting of any consequence yesterday.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 13.—The Richmond Examiner has the following: Heavy firing was going on at Fredericksburg, and commanding is severe. On the 10th our batteries stationed above and below town, opened fire on gunboats in the stream. The firing lasted an hour and a half, and was very heavy and rapid. Eleven houses were a sack, four being completely demolished.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Up to midnight no intelligence of importance had been received during the night. There was occasional firing during the night. The Richmond Enquirer says twelve regiments of Yankees left Newburn, Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington, but more general belief is that they will attack Weldon and Petersburg.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—Southern dispatches say that Jeff Davis arrived at Murfreesboro' on Friday. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, acting under authority of the Legislature, seized half a million dollars worth of goods, in Augusta, for the use of soldiers, to be paid for at reasonable rates.

Nashville, Dec. 12.—The rebels have a heavy force near Nolansville, another at Murfreesboro, and a considerable force this side of Nolan's creek—the entire number is estimated at 70,000.

Washington, 15.—At 8 o'clock last night 400 rebel cavalry made a dash into Poolesville, Md., where only 25 Federals were stationed; after a brief but determined struggle, when the building in which the Federals were quartered was set on fire, our men surrendered. The rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded.

New York, 16.—The papers this morning contain nothing new from Fredericksburg. The whole number of killed, wounded and missing in Franklin's division, is 5,932. Our army, Sunday, was engaged principally in taking care of its wounded and burying the dead. Burnside has been reinforced by Gen. Sigel's corps. Gen. Burnside has unquestionably good reasons for delaying another attack on the enemy's lines.

The following dispatch was received by the President, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Dec. 14.—We have carried the first line of the enemy's works, opposite the town, and three miles below, and hope to gain the crest of the hill today. Our loss in killed and wounded, is estimated at 5,000.

Fortress Monroe, 14.—Southern papers say that Gen. Foster's North Carolina force is designed to co-operate with the Yankees, at Suffolk, against Richmond, either by direct advance upon Petersburg, or by attempting to seize our Railroad communication at Weldon. The Richmond Examiner says the preparations of the United States to subjugate the South are now truly gigantic. In the East, West and North, on land and water, everywhere, on all sides, the movement of Federal armies and fleets indicate zeal, hope, fanaticism and desperate avidity that

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should banish from every Southerner's mind all thought of an early peace, and nerve every Southern hand for battle in which there will be no quarter. Northern Virginia is again overrun; Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Charleston and Mobile are once more threatened; Texas, undefended, lies helpless and bleeding at every pore; the enemy's forces are being concentrated in Missouri and Kansas for the invasion of Arkansas; communication between the West and Richmond is menaced at Chattanooga and Knoxville; the Mississippi river and its tributaries are bristling with gunboats, and operations will begin as soon as the rains come. The free labor movement which has been extensively but quiet in organized in Eastern North Carolina, is now understood to be preparatory to an organization of the Government of the State on a loyal basis so that North Carolina may accept President Lincoln's policy of compensated emancipation.

Head quarters, Army of Potomac, Dec. 16, 1:30, P. M.—During last night, the army of the Potomac evacuated the position of opposite bank of the river. The movement was a perilous one, but it was conducted in safety. The artillery was first across the river. The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight. The enemy never discovered our movement until too late to do us any damage. As soon as the last man got safely over the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off communication between the two shores. Our wounded are all safe on this side. Heavy wind prevailed last night, which assisted us in our movements, and prevented the rebels from learning our intentions.

Chicago, Dec. 15th.—Reports of Banks' expedition still contradictory. The Boston papers say a Por. Royal letter dated 10th, states it passed there on the 8th, bound south.

San Francisco, Dec. 16th.—The opposition steamer Moses Taylor returned to port this morning, having broke her center shaft on the 12th, at 9 P. M. during a severe gale. She soon fell in to the trough of the sea and lost her foremast. Next morning the port engine was disconnected. The starboard engine was put to work, and she got under weigh for San Francisco. During the night of the gale an unknown steamer passenger jumped aboard. The passengers speak well of the steamer, stating that none but a good steamer disabled, would have withstood the gale. The Herman will probably be chartered to take her place.

New York, Dec. 17.—The morning papers are filled with detailed accounts of the Sundays fighting at Fredericksburg. They contain no reliable news, but comprise many incidents relating to the battle. The Times says Burnside's retreat across the river was to avoid a battle which would result in nothing but loss of valuable life. Their correspondent adds that Sebastopol was not half so strong a rebel position. A dispatch to Halleck from Burnside, received last night, says Burnside feeling fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, it was a military necessity to either attack or retreat, a reverse would have been disastrous.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Dec. 17th.—Yesterday morning the enemy seemed astonished to find us on this side of the river. About 9 o'clock they advanced their skirmishers along the entire line, and established pick lines on river bank. We had a large number of dead on which was regarded as neutral ground; the rebels were plainly seen robbing these bodies.

On Monday, Gen. Franklin sent a flag of truce for an exchange of dead, which was done yesterday. Lee sent a flag of truce to Burnside asking him to detail men to bury his dead, in front of Gen. Sumner's division. Our entire army is now encamped on the ground previously occupied, the army has been considerably reinforced. The opinion of military men is that had we taken the first ridge on the rebel works, their opportunity for slaughtering us would have been greater than before.

Last night, the enemy increased their intrenchments on the terrace, in the rear of Fredericksburg, and threw up rifle pits near the river, on the left of the city. Their drills are plainly visible on the plain to day. No movement of importance takes place by our forces to day.

Washington, Dec. 17.—A large delegation of members of both Houses of Congress, with Vice President Hannin at their head, waited on the President to day, with a request signed by the loyal men of Florida, asking the appointment of Eli Thayer as Military Governor of that State, with authority to raise 20,000 loyal emigrants. They also presented a paper signed by thirty-four members of the Senate and House concurring in the request.

Nashville, Dec. 15.—Bragg having issued orders for the conscription of every exiled Kentuckian and Tennessean, Buckner and Breckinridge threatened to resign if this was done. The Murfreesboro' Banner says that Jeff Davis has gone to Mobile.

St. Louis, Dec 17.—Official reports place our loss at Prairie Grove, Ark. at 995. Latest accounts increase the rebel loss to 2,700 killed and wounded, and near 6,000 by desertion. Gen. Hindman is on the south side of the Arkansas river. Marmaduke is on the north side. Gen. Herron telegraphs to Curtis that the victory at Prairie Grove was more complete than at first reported. Over 1,500 rebels have been buried. Many of the wounded died from want of attention.

Cairo, Dec. 18th.—The gunboat Cairo when 20 miles below the mouth of the Yazoo river, was blown up by a torpedo, no one hurt, the boat and armament a total loss.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A resolution was offered, that the committee on conduct of the war inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle at Fredericksburg particularly as to what officers are responsible for the assault, and also to delay that occurred in preparing to meet the enemy. The resolution was adopted.

San Francisco Dec. 18th.—The U. S. Assistant Treasurer here, received the following dispatch relative to stamps:

Washington, Dec. 17th.—D. W. Cheeseman U. S. Assistant Treasurer. No stamps to send—have no power. Bill pending before Congress to remedy difficulty. Californians need give themselves no trouble about the matter. Business may go on as usual. No penalties. GEO. S. BORTWELL, Commissioner, Internal Revenue.