THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I. EUGENE CITY, OREGON, JANUARY 10, 1863. NO. 52.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

Published every Saturday by

J. NEWTON GALE.

Terms of Subscription.

The REPUBLICAN will be published at $2 50 a year in advance; $3 00 if paid at the end of six months; or $4 00 at the close of the year. One dollar additional will be charged for each year payment is neglected.

☞ No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Rates of Advertising.

One square (ten lines or less) one month,	$5 00
Each additional insertion,	50
Business Cards, one square or less, one year,	12 00
" " " " six months,	8 00
Four squares and upwards, one year, per square,	10 00
" " " six months, per square,	7 00
" " " three months, "	5 00
Administrator's Notices, and all advertisements relating to estates of deceased persons, which have to be sworn to, one square, four insertions,	5 00

TO ADVERTISERS.—Business men throughout Oregon and California will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the STATE REPUBLICAN.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it unculled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

To His Excellency, Gov. Gibbs.

SIR: I avail myself of your kind permission to address you again on the subject of education. My ideas and modes of action are not wholly original. I entertain them in common with Pestalozz and Fellenburg in Switzerland, Arnold in England, and Horace Mann in America. All these are removed far from the scenes of their labors; but they have left their impress on mankind in their respective spheres. They were truly men of *action*, following the example of their Divine Master, who went about *doing* good—not *musing* upon good, or *saying* it, or *sentimentalizing* about it merely, but *doing* it, making it a thing irreversible and unmistakable.

This is a principle deplorably overlooked—the application of good efforts to the most eligible point. In mechanics, as we all know, we must direct the power to the centre of gravity of the body to be moved. In optics, we must place the object to be illuminated at the true focal distance from the lenses. In metallurgy, we must concentrate the heat on the body to be melted or refined. In all dynamical or chemical arrangements whatever, we must bring the agent to act directly and immediately upon the thing to be affected. The superiority in the amount or in the excellence of the work done is often determined by the relative skill of the workman in this one thing. If a laborer would uproot a tree from the ground, he strives to pull the tree out of the earth; he does not try to pull the globe away from the tree.

This principle, respecting the right application of power is just as true, and is far more important, in whatever relates to action upon the mind or upon that which bears an analogy to mind.

What advantage does the trainer of domestic animals, or the tamer of wild ones demand? He requires but one—the advantage of youth in the creatures to be trained or tamed. Give him this advantage, and it is hardly too much to say, that he will expel the old nature, and breathe in a new one; or, if this should be deemed extravigant in regard to a single subject of the experiment, it must be confessed to be literally true as it regards a great number of races, if successive generations are subjected to the trial. Was not the prowling wolf according to some naturalists, the progenitor of the faithful dog, and the wild buffalo, of the patient ox? Nor is this half so wonderful as that Howard and Wilberforce should have descended from a felonious and piratical horde of Northmen, or that the glorious, free political, and free religious institutions of the United States of America should have been evolved from English feudalism and hierarchy. As in modern times, vicious influences and a vicious training of the youth of Great Britain have colonized Botany Bay, with robbers, burglars, and incendiaries. So it is as certain as any law of nature, that virtuous influences, and virtuous training for the descendants of these felons and outlaws, would break the entailment of vice and transform them into a community of philanthropists and christians. The inquiry to which these remarks tend, is this: Where shall the Government—which is responsible for the general well being of the State—apply its energies and its wisdom to the best advantage? Where shall the executive officers of the law, who are bound to keep the peace of the community exert their vigilance and expend their strength with the greatest certainty or prospect of success? To what point ought the energies of the wise and good to be directed, in order to banish existing evils from the world, and to secure for mankind the highest attainable good? Where will the same amount of money, the same amount of effort, the same degree of christain zeal yield the largest amount of virtue and happiness?

Before answering this question, let us see what our theory of government is. Are its functions, penal and retributive merely, or are they also directory and preservative? Is not our theory of government too enlarged to permit us to regard rulers as men called out and set up, only to punish evil doers? If this be all, then where is the honor of being elected to the office of legislator? If the end and aim of the law-giver be no higher than to define and to denounce trespasses, knaveries, batteries, counterfeits, arsons, and treasons, then the office is detestable, and one would suppose, beforehand, that there could not be found, in a decent community a sufficient number of decent people who would consent to fill it. One would suppose beforehand that the community would in vain beat up for volunteers to man posts so repulsive; and that it would be compelled to resort to compulsory drafts, as in case of war, to get men enough to fill the seats of power. For a high minded man to emulate the office of Jack Ketch, and to be a mere moral scavenger, forever clearing away the filth of society is as odious as to be a street one. If the state of society be naturally and necessarily a state of war, of mutual aggression and reciprocal plunder; if men are moral caniba's, preying on each others' reputation and goods, and only abstaining from each other' persons because they can find food more palatable; if it be the inevitable order and destiny of the world that society shall breed bullies and shall, therefore, appoint or elect an executive officer who shall be the antagonist bully of them all—if this be our theory of government, and if such a theory be the true one, then it would be well if the whole earth could, for a few precious hours, be made as destitute of an atmosphere and of water, as the moon is supposed to be, until the present race should be wholly swept away without any ark or any Noah to outlive the all comprehending destruction. But the ruler of the present day has nobler prerogatives. His duty is to counsel rather than to chastise; to multiply and make more conspicuous and attractive, all possible inducements to good, rather than to terrify and frighten with denunciations against evil. He is to devise profound and far-reaching plans; he is to establish institutions, and create systems which will work positive good, and thus secure to the world the immense advantages which *prevention has over remedy.*

The ways to evil are infinite. No finite power can close them up, or supply sentinels to guard them, or pursue through all their fatal and untraceable labyrinths the fugitives from rectitude and purity. Before children are old enough to wander in the wrong direction, their faces should be set toward the right one, by all persuasions and entreaties—by that kind of holy violence, by that pious resistance to the divine will which Lot, and which Hezekiah used of old, when they extorted from the Almighty more favorable conditions than had been propounded to them.

And what is the office of the Executive in a Christian community? Is he chosen because he is supposed to have sagacity enough to outwit the common rogue in his artifices; is he selected because he is stealthy enough to lurk in ambush and catch the thief as he goes to his hiding place; because he is strong enough to encounter the robber, and pluck his booty from his hands; or because he is brave enough to grapple with the murderer and bear him struggling to the scaffold? On the contrary, does not the Executive of a christian commonwealth stand in a paternal relation to all his people? Like the father of a family, should he not see that all his children are taught what the laws are before he punishes for violating them? How can he expect the members of his great household to be strong, if he has suffered them, during all their tender years to violate the laws of health, or to be intelligent, if he has never developed their minds; or to be upright if he has never cultivated their consciences? If they are expected to be industrious and exemplary citizens, they must be trained to habits of labor, of sobriety, and of practical benevolence. Now are the functions of the Government economical merely; that is, they are not confined to a superintendence and management of the pecuniary or worldly interests of society. Railroads and other internal improvements, agriculture, manufactures and commerce are essential to the well-being of society, it is true, but they may co-exist with ignorance, superstition and crime. The human body must be protected from the inclemency of the outward elements; but the human soul will be a far deeper sufferer, if not protected from the exorbitancy of the passions to which its own nature gives birth. The physical man must be nourished; but all the hideousness which famine or starvation can inflict upon the body, is not to be compared with the spiritual loathsomeness of a soul cut off from fellowship and sympathy with high thoughts and pure affections. There is a science of moral economy, as well as a science of political economy, and he is no statesman who has not studied and mastered the former as well as the latter. National virtue is as much the product of wise institutions as national wealth. If the pecuniary and commercial interests of society need statistics and inductions and a peculiar kind of administrative policy, so do the moral interests need the same. The course of policy pursued by the ruling minds of the age may promote or obstruct the development of a nation's moral grandeur as powerfully and as directly as it may affect the operations of trade; and every patriotic statesman will inquire, even more carefully, into the profit and loss account in the ledger of virtue, than into that of the ledger of trade. And, what is more, that course of legislation is suicidal which confines itself to the mere worldly prosperity of a people; because, when the law giver ceases to be a moral economist, as well as a political economist; when he ceases to incorporate into his codes as sagacious and as deeply studied plans to promote the spiritual well-being of society as to advance its temporal welfare, he demolishes his tower of strength with his own hands; he abdicates the throne where his power resides; he becomes that one sided, half developed and monstrous thing, which, as it were by a general, though tacit consent, we call a mere *politician*—a man who has no enlightened and comprehensive views of human welfare, but who grovels through slimy and crooked paths towards selfish and ignoble ends. But the true law giver takes a broad survey of all the interests he is to provide for. Behind all questions of banks or specie, of tariff or free trade, he sees a more important question, or perhaps we should say, he looks at the moral not less than the financial aspects of these questions and decides in favor of them, or against them, accordingly as they tend to subserve or to impair the interests of industry, frugality and fair dealing. If it is proposed to replenish the treasury by a lottery—instances of which have occurred—he asks what effect a lottery will have upon the industry of men. If it is proposed to derive a revenue by licensing gaming—and other infamous—houses, he enquires how the moral exchequer will stand, though the financial one should overflow; and such a legislator would as soon give his vote for opening a volcano in the heart of a city to deluge it with lava, as for opening fountains of intemperence and vice. For every railroad or other internal improvement which such a legislator would charter or aid, in order to facilitate exchange amongst men, and bring the superabundance of one region to supply the deficiencies of another, he would open some communication also by which wisdom could be transmitted from man to man, and from the old to the young with more certainty and rapidity. For every encouragement which he would bestow upon the farmer to improve his soil and increase its productiveness, he would devise some plan to improve his mind. He would not consider the soul of the cultivator as less important than the soil he tills; and in offering bounties for improved specimens of sheep and pigs, the children of the household would not be passed by unthought of. In his contemplations, the green and fruitful fields which the hand of industry has irrigated and fructified, would not appear half so beautiful as the thriving and expanding faculties which had been enriched by the waters of knowledge.

The true law giver—he who makes laws that will endure the test of time—never prescribes a penalty for a crime, without seeking, at the same time, for some antidote against its repetition. He never builds a jail or a prison for the punishment or confinement of offenders, without founding or fortifying some institution to *prevent* offences. If a plan is to be projected for the construction of a prison, and a system for its superintendence, he inquires first and principally, not what the building or the administration will cost, but what species of prison architecture and what system of prison management and discipline will conduce most effectually to the reformation of the criminal. He never votes supplies for pauperism or destitution without laying some plan of use and *preventive* benevolence which shall spread competence and comfort. In fine, his statute book will be more deeply imbued with the spirit of reward and encouragement for well-doing than with threatnings and terrors against doing evil.

When the wise legislator sees avarice and cupidity overtasking children in a factory, he will provide that they shall be transferred to the school-room. When it was said that a merciful man is merciful to his beasts, the implication was stronger than an assertion that he would be merciful to his children also. Our laws provide against cruelty to dumb animals, but what egregiousness of inconsistency is it, to provide for the humane treatment of animals, and to leave children to the tender mercies of the most worshipped and blood-zed of all the gods—him whose name is mammon. Should children be found wandering about the streets, unoccupied, vagrant, learning and practising all the petty misdemeanors to which their age and capacities are equal, a new police should be established—a police to prevent juvenile offenders from becoming adult ones.

The artificial incitements to wickedness which seduce the rising generation into the paths which lead down to destruction should be guarded, though half the population should be summoned to stand as sentinels at the avenues. Or rather these lures to wickedness should be demolished and exterminated, if fire will consume them, or if gunpowder will blow them up. What fools and idiots are they who boast at the increasing population of a city or a State, but think nothing of the character of its people; who say we have added so many thousands, or so many hundred thousands in our census, without asking whether the increase consists of wise and noble men, or of tigers or baboons. Nor does it partake any more of the attribute of wisdom to recount the wealth of the metropolis or of the country, regardless of the means by which it has been acquired, and of the purpose to which it is to be appropriated. The great questions are, whether it has been acquired by honest or fraudulent means; whether the products of commodities in which it consists will diffuse happiness or misery among men; whether its accumulations are to be expended in utilities and charities or in the gratification of pride or vanity, in ostentation or epicurism.

Now, whatever statesman or sage will effect reform on a gigantic and godlike scale must begin with the young. He must labor in accordance with a principle which lies at the root of all reform—which prevents errors by preoccupying the ground before they invade it and fortify themselves in it. The antidotes are so cheap that the poorest community can supply them; the remedies so costly that they would beggar the treasure of a Croesus. Here is a field of labor more luxuriant than ever Ceres planted—a field from which the gleaner will bear home richer sheaves than can ever reward the toil of the reaper in any other harvest.

We would commend to benevolent and philanthropic associations the expediency of devoting more of their charities to the training of the young. We should lament the drying up of any of the streams of benevolence that flow out in any direction, or cause verdure to spring up in any desert. But when there is an inevitable competition between different objects of charity, belonging to the same class, the rule of selection may always be determined by the age of the respective parties.

The gentle and loving voice of a woman will subdue a passion in its infancy, which would bid defiance to a giant's power if suffered to reach maturity of strength. The few fitting and directive words by which a wise teacher awakens the capacity of thought in a child will dispel more darkness and ignorance than any eloquence can afterwards scatter, though every word of the orator should be a sunbeam of truth.

It has been found that missionary stations in foreign lands could not sustain themselves and carry on their evangelizing work with anything above a very low degree of success, until they began with the children, and trained them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. What a lesson is taught by this impressive fact to all who have ears to hear!

I have the honor to be your Excellency's
most obedient, humble servant,
B. CORNELIUS.

MCCLELLAN AND HIS ADMIRERS.—The Nevada *Transcript* wonders what the secessionists see in General McClellan to admire, now that he has been removed. It is not because they believe him to be disloyal, like themselves, but it is because that he was removed from the position he held by President Lincoln. Anything the President does, it makes not the slightest difference what it is, furnishes good grounds to them for an attack upon him. To that extent do these ungrateful men carry their hostility to this Government, that they cannot see, because they have determined not to see, in anything done by Government to protect itself from the monster raid of Davis, aught but violations of the Constitution and general destruction. If McClellan should be called to the command of the army of the Potomac to-morrow, they would denounce the act as a radical measure, and him as the most worthless and imbecile of all leaders. It is not that they love McClellan at all, but that they hate this Government very bitterly.—*Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.*

ENGLISH WALNUTS.—About six years ago the first English walnut trees were planted in Los Angelos. Previous to that period our walnuts were imported from Chile and China, and to the amount of 20,000 pounds per annum. The trees planted in Los Angelos commenced bearing three years ago, and the crop this year (1862) will amount to some 9,000 pounds. The flavor of the nuts is finer than that of the foreign imported ones. Los Angelos promises shortly to be able to fully supply the California market with English walnuts.—*Bulletin.*

A RIFLED 600 pounder gun is rapidly approaching completion at Elswick, England. Its weight when finished will be 45,000 pounds, and its length 14 feet 10 inches; the outer diameter is to be 4 feet 4 inches at the breech, and 1 foot 9 inches at the muzzle. The bore of the gun will be rather more than 13 inches, and the greatest thickness of metal at the breech about 19 inches, at the muzzle 4 inches.

DESOLATION OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—"Pontmercy," the N. Y. *Tribune's* Nashville correspondent, accompanied Gen. Rosecrans and staff over the Louisville and Nashville pike on the 12 of November. He thus describes the scenes:

The ravages of war are visible on every hand. Farmes are desolated, dwellings shattered and destroyed, rails consumed, domestic animals driven away, the country once so thickly peopled almost depopulated. It is a striking picture of desolation. The inhabitants have found their "rights." There are three or four villages on the route, all of which are deserted, and the tenements which have escaped destruction stare with open doors and windows at the passing columns. The misery of the country is intensified just now by destructive conflagrations which rage through the forests, gathering fury by the fierce consumption of the three Autumn leaves which crept the soil. An avenging Nemesis is visiting upon the wretched people the fruits of their wickedness. The fires in the forests, which sometimes sweep across plantations, consuming all improvements, are the results of negligence or carelessness on the part of the soldiers of either army. It is said that some of the inhabitants, grown frantic in their desperation, have sometimes applied the torch to their own homesteads, and fled dismayed to the rebel lines.

REBEL TACTICS—The following extract, from the Richmond *Dispatch*, shows that the hopes of the rebels are in the efforts of those at the North continually impeding the progress of the Government:

"We must not make any more attempts to invade the Northern States, for that would only unite them more firmly against us, and insure our destruction. Let us remain on the defensive, and thus by not giving them cause to make common quarrel against us, allow the political dissensions to divide, and in time paralyze them."

THERE are six thousand persons engaged in the business of printing in the city of New York. Over $8,000,000 of capital is employed, and $5,000,000 of material annually consumed, and $11,000,0000 worth of books, papers, etc., produced.

BROUGHAM ON PIRACY.—Lord Brougham is reported to have said many years ago:

"If any persons, subjects of England, fit out a vessel against another country with which the English are at peace, that constitutes a piratical act; and the men so interfering, if captured would be hanged."

Hinglishmen forget this, so long as there is any chance to take the advantage of another Government. England always picks at some government in trouble, or else gets all Europe to help her fight a nation equal to her.

FERNANDO WOOD.—The *Tribune* devotes a half satirical, half serious article to Fernando Wood, the negotiator, who wants the North upon the eve of victory, with the game securely in hand, to sue for peace. The article is written with peculiar power, concluding as follows:

Thus far, with occasional sops of good fortune, we have been compelled to drain many a bitter cup of national humiliation. But that which to the intelligence, the honesty, and the public pride of our people would be bitterer than battles lost, than homes made desolate, than the brave ones murdered, than fortunes scattered, than social serenity disturbed from morning until night, and again from night until morning—that which could be rendered tolerable by no patience and no philosophy, would be the spectacle of the loyal States suing for peace and treating for forgiveness. It is not to be considered without a blush. It would make us the opprobrium of history. It would prove us too contemptible even to point a moral. The students of a future age would deem us too insignificant even for reference, and the United States would make an escape from contempt only by lapsing into oblivion. If anything could reconcile us to such a fate, it would be that in the general forgetfulness, mankind would no longer remember that we produced a Fernando Wood or a James Buchanan!

NAPOLEON FIRST.—He was everything. He was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculties. He made codes like Justinian; he dictated like Cæsar; his conversation joined the lightning of Pascal to the thunderbolt of Tacitus; He made history, and he wrote it; his bulletins are Iliads; he obtained the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mohammed; he left behind, in the Orient, words as grand as the Pyramids. At Tilsit, he taught magesty to emperors; at the Academy of Science, he replied to Laplace; in the Council of State, he held his ground with Merlin. He gave a soul to the geometry of those and the trickery of these; he was legal with the attorneys, and siderial with the astronomers.

Like Cromwell blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the Temple to cheapen a curtain tassle. He saw everything; which did not prevent him from laughing a good man's laugh by the cradle of his little child.—And all at once, started Europe listened, Armies set themselves in march, parks of artillery rolled along, bridges stretched over rivers clouds of cavalry galloped in the hurricane; cries, trumpets, a trembling of thrones everywhere; the frontiers of the Kingdoms conciliated upon the map; the sound of superhuman blade was heard leaping from its sheath; men saw him standing erect in the horizon, with a flame in his hands and a resplendency in his eyes, unfolding in the thunder his two wings—the Grand Army and the Old Guard; and he was the arch-angel of war.

AMERICAN MILK MANUFACTORIES.—It was left to Americans to demonstrate that great manufactories of milk, as a raw material, could be as successfully worked as those of cotton or wool. Bowdin inaugurated the business of concentrating milk, by which many in the army and navy are enabled to enjoy a real luxury, almost equal to fresh milk. There are now several of these milk-manufacturing establishments in the country. One at Amenia, on the Harlem Railroad, sends a daily supply to the city, which is distributed to customers in a pasty condition, to which five or six parts of water have to be added to bring it to the condition of fresh milk. For sea or overland transportation, the milk is made into dry granules, by adding sugar. But the greatest milk manufactories are those when their milk is converted into cheese. We have heretofore described a large one in Ohio. There is another at Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., which proves of great importance to the neighborhood where it is located, as it manufactures the milk of about 500 cows by contract for the owners, saving a vast amount of the labor usually expended in families, and converting the milk into cheese of uniform size and character. The work is conducted by G. B. Weeks, upon a contract, at a stipulated price, for five years, and the proceeds, deducting his services and all expenses, are divided between all who furnish milk which is measured and credited as received. It is gathered by milk wagons morning and evening, and brought to the manufactory from all the surrounding farmers who are disposed to unite in the business. The wagons drive up to the milk room and empty the cans into the conductors leading to the gauging can, from which it is discharged into three tin vats, each of 500 gallons capacity, which stand in large wooden vats so as to be surrounded with a current of cold spring water, or a jet of steam as may be required. In these vats the curd is set, and when ready is dipped into hoops standing on a railway track, made tight enough to hold the dripping whey, as it is run off to the press room. The presses are common iron screws, which are preferred to any of the patent contrivances. When sufficiently pressed, the cheese are carried by railway to another room, which is 100 feet long, 26 feet wide and two stories high, with four double tables through each story, which holds sixteen rows of cheese equal to one line nearly 1,600 feet long. The regulation size is nine inches thick, and twenty three inches in diameter, which gives a weight of 150 pounds when fresh. The cheese being of a uniform character, shape, and weight, have a great advantage in market, and the saving of labor in making is great. As all are bandaged as soon as taken from the press, the shape is uniform, and all the boxes are made of one size. The work of about five men and women is required to carry on this great cheese manufactory.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WE interest ourselves too much in things that ought to have no interest for us.