

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

EUGENE CITY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

It has been a matter of surprise to many good Union men of Democratic antecedents to observe the course of such "Union Democrats" as those who control the Salem paper and the Dalles Mountaineer. Without the aid of the secession "Democrats"—the ignorant, treasonable Long Tomites and Soap Creckers—they could not possibly organize a party opposed to the policy of the Administration, with a reasonable hope of success, and the very idea of their joining in with these vile Tories—the "toad-faces" and "tad-poles" that they had pursued with a bitterness of hatred unequalled in the history of political warfare, was so preposterous that they could not be persuaded that these men would ever attempt such a movement. For the benefit of honest Union men, we quote the following from the Mountaineer, which is, in substance, merely a reprint of the Salem paper. Under the caption of "Getting Ready" it explains what they mean:

A little boy sitting near the table of an inn, asked some travelers who were at breakfast for a little salt, holding out his hand to receive it. The salt was given, and the child was asked what he wanted it for. "Well," said he, "I did not know but you would ask me to eat an egg by and by, and I wanted to be ready." In like spirit, we notice that the democrats of Oregon are closing up their ranks, and healing the divisions that two years since led to their defeat. Without doubt the democrats will be asked to eat an egg by and by, and it is well enough to be ready for the invitation.

For brazen impudence, this old traitor to country, as well as to party, has but one equal in this State. He proposed to "eat an egg" with the "Democrats" last spring, and went into their convention for that purpose; but as soon as the performance was over, and another "Democrat" had won the precious "egg," he swore that it was a "bad egg;" that he heard a chicken yelp in it, and that the young fowl was one of the Jeff Davis breed of poultry. In other words, as soon as he failed to receive the nomination for State Printer, he bolted the ticket, and denounced the men, at whose hands he had asked the nomination, as traitors, secessionists and everything that was mean, and plunged over head and ears into the Union party and helped to defeat the "Democrats." A little experience has convinced him that the honest masses who compose the Union party will never trust such an infamous turn-out, and that he cannot reasonably expect any favor at their hands. So he turns round and patronizingly holds out his paw for a "little salt," and coolly tells these "Democrats" who he has been denouncing as the vilest of the vile, that he is puckering his mouth again to eat another egg with them. No doubt they will be thankful for the gracious information.

In like manner, Bush and a few others shouted for the Administration furiously, thinking that it was going to pay big, but as soon as they had failed in their efforts to obtain all the offices, they bolted, and commenced calling their former friends (for the loyal Democrats nearly all joined the Union Administration) cause on principle and have not deserted it "abolitionists" and "fanatics." It has been often said that there is "honor among thieves." But these fellows are an exception to the general rule. They go into every political game that is played, but unless they can win all the prizes, they invariably jump up, raise a row, and make a general break up. So when honest men meet in convention to determine by vote who shall fill the several offices, they should bar these fellows out, for they are as dangerous as the guerrillas in the South—what they cannot carry off they will destroy. They are worse than secessionists, for the simple reason that they are not only disloyal to the Government, but they are traitors to their fellow-citizens and their own friends—to treason they add constitutional dishonesty and natural depravity.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.—With this number closes the first volume of the REPUBLICAN. Its publication was commenced under discouraging circumstances—immediately after the great flood of December 1861, which impoverished the country, and caused many of the farmers to feel unable to patronize even their local newspaper; and when political matters were stormy and unsettled. But notwithstanding these disadvantages, its success has been such as to warrant its permanent continuance. If there be any of our patrons inclined to be displeased with the REPUBLICAN, because it may not express precisely their views on every subject, they should remember that it would be impossible to please all, even of the same political faith, as men who agree upon general principles frequently differ in regard to details, or the best mode of accomplishing the same object; and that a Union paper is greatly needed at this place, and cannot be properly sustained without their patronage. We shall continue to advocate the restoration of the Union, and will sustain the President in his mode of accomplishing that object, believing that, with all his wisdom and great familiarity with the subject, he is better qualified to determine the particular policy of conducting the war, best adapted to end the present rebellion, than we are, or any person on this coast can be. While the papers generally are raising their prices, in consequence of the great increase in the price of paper, we shall make no changes at present. If

the high price of paper should continue, we will be compelled, in common with all other papers, to increase our rates; but if forced to adopt such a course, due notice will be given of the same. In the mean time we hope those who are in arrears will pay up as soon as convenient, and continue their patronage.

ARMY MOVEMENT.—General Lee was made acquainted with the order from the War Office to General Burnside, to move upon Fredericksburg, almost as soon as Burnside himself knew that his suggestion was approved at headquarters. Who was the traitor that notified Lee?—National Republican.

It is an indisputable fact that there are, and has been traitors in high places from the beginning of our National troubles. There is one thing that strikes us very forcibly as meaning something, and that is, every time a Conservative, alias a democrat is accused or removed there is a universal howl of indignation from all the semi-secesh, would be Unionists throughout the land. There is very little doubt if all these "Conservatives" were removed but that the plans of the administration would be secure and the Tory Generals would have to wait until our army acted, before they knew what we were about.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

J. K. Roberts, proprietor of the opposition line of steamers, gives notice that he will refund the passage money to those holding tickets for passage on the Moses Taylor, and also furnish them with a free passage from Aspinwall to New York.

It is reported that there are now fifty splendid clipper ships on their way to San Francisco, thirty four of which are from Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia and sixteen from European ports.

On the 25th of December, three prisoners escaped from the County jail at the Dalles. One was captured a few days afterwards, and returned to prison. The other two, one a horse thief and the other a murderer, are still at large.

All the steamboats on the Upper Columbia, with the exception of the Col. Wright, have halted off. But little freight is going forward at present, and hence it is that the boats are laid up. Until further notice, the Col. Wright will make trips to Wallula on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.—Mountaineer, Dec. 31st.

General Wright has issued a call for a regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry, to be raised in California for service in the East.

WILLIAM WINTERS alias BROCKEY KILLED.—From a gentleman just arrived from State creek, we obtained the particulars of a horrible tragedy having been committed at Chapman's saloon. It seems that Brockey had some dealings with Chapman, or desired some, and applied for credit. He was refused; that was some months since, and stated that he would kill Chapman when he returned. A few days since he returned and had an altercation, drew his knife and made a pass backwards, which hit the counter. Chapman saw the movement and grabbed a hatch et came outside of the counter, buried it in Brockey's skull. He lived but a moment. We believe Brockey killed a man a short time since in Florence—reports say he has been a bad man for years.—Lewiston Golden Age, Dec. 25th.

The climate at this season of the year is truly remarkable; not only in, and around Lewiston but in all the mining towns or camps in this section of the country. Our information from all parts of the mines confirms these statements. Cattle and stock of all kinds are doing very well all through the valleys. The thermometer stood on Friday last at 45 deg, which is mild for Christmas. We have had no rain yet, and our rivers are very low.—Lewiston Golden Age, Dec. 25th.

New mail routes have been established east of the Cascades, from Walla Walla to Bitter Root Valley; Walla Walla via Lewiston to Pierce City, Florence and Elk City. The contract for carrying the mail over these routes was awarded to Lewis A. Mollen at \$22,000 per annum, according to one report, and \$74,000 as stated in another. Service to commence on the first of January or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements could be made.

The dwelling house of Joel Vall, on Coast Fork in this county, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of December. Loss about \$500.

A new stage line from the Dalles to Lewiston by Moses, Thatcher and Riekey, commenced operations on the 15th of last month. This will put the people of Lewiston in communication with the Dalles and Portland three times a week.

Fine specimens of silver ore and gold bearing quartz are said to have been found lately near the head waters of Boise river.

A man by the name of Reese was shot on Butte Creek, in this county, on the 20th day of December last, it is not known by whom. Indeed the whole affair is enveloped in mystery. The following is, briefly, the story told us. A stanger was seen driving off some horses. Mr. Reese went up to him, when he (the stranger) asked Reese whose horses those were; Reese answered, "some of them are mine, and the rest are my neighbors." The stranger remarked, "you are a d—n liar, sir, and have been stealing horses long enough, and I am going to put a stop to it." Suiting the action to the word, he deliberately leveled his rifle and fired. The ball, which was a small one, grazed the chin and passed through the neck of Reese. Reese was alive at the latest accounts, but it is thought he can not recover. Reese is every way a worthy and honorable man. It is supposed that a crazy man known as "Dutch Henry," is the person who did the shooting. He has not been arrested.—Sentinel.

The Argus says that a young man at Baker's Bay, recently went out hunting, and in four hours killed five elk.

The following items were crowded out last week for want of space:

From and after the beginning of the new year we shall be compelled to slightly increase our prices both for subscription and advertising. We are forced to make this change in consequence of the enormous rise in the market value of printing paper. Our patrons will understand our situation when we assure them that the raw material on which the Times—both daily and weekly—is now issued, costs us more than we receive for it when printed and delivered. Yesterday we were compelled to pay \$25 per bundle for paper which one year ago could have been bought for \$12.—Times, Dec. 27th.

At the present rates of subscription in Oregon, the blank paper costs about as much as the subscriber pays for it after it is printed, yet we occasionally hear of a man so poor that "his circumstances" will not allow him to take a paper.

Senator Henderson, of Mo., states that two thirds of the Assembly of that State are emancipationists, Abolitionists. The position of the slave State Missouri, contrasts vividly with that of some of the free States on the "nigger" question.

Sixty tons of copper ore have lately been shipped from San Francisco for New York being the first shipment for that port, Boston heretofore having been the destination.

The Mountaineer says, a man known as "Old Emigrant" was found dead in the Columbia river at the Dalles, on the 21st of Dec.

The Argus says, the citizens of Oregon City have taken the initiatory steps towards erecting a woolen factory at the Falls of the Willamette. Seventy-five thousand dollars is thought to be sufficient to complete the work, which they think can be obtained without difficulty, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Oregon has already two woolen factories—one at Salem and one at Brownsville, and still there is a demand for more, as more than half the woolen fabrics used in the State are imported.

On the 27 ult., the Portland Christian Advocate closed its eighth volume. It is now one of the oldest and most widely circulated papers in this State.

Charles Westmoreland, formerly of the Dalles, is now assistant editor of the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal, instead of editor as we stated last week.

With this issue of the Weekly Oregonian we shall strike from our list of subscribers all those who have not paid up their subscriptions, and hereafter shall place upon our books none but cash subscribers. We are obliged to do this from the great rise in the price of paper and other material.—Oregonian, Dec. 27th.

As paper now costs about double what it did six months ago, most of the journals on this coast are adopting the system of advance payments, and quite a number have already increased their rates for subscription and advertising.

TEMPERANCE.—As there is now quite an excitement about temperance, we would suggest to the ladies that they establish an anti-liquor anti-tobacco, anti-gambling society. Make your laws stringent—let no lady keep company with a "deck of cards," a "whisky jug," or a "tobacco worm." If the ladies will adopt this rule, in less than six months there will be an end of so much gaming and debauchery. What advantage is it to belong to the "Division" while its members are allowed to "play a game" for "little things," like "lager," "wine," "brandy," "whisky" etc. for the "blots"—and "cigars," "nuts," "candies" etc. for themselves? Just so long as the young men who visit these holes of shame are countenanced by the ladies, will they continue to indulge. Ladies stop them. We oppose intemperance from its moral as well as physical evils, and we consider gambling as worse, more degrading to the real man than even drinking. We oppose the doggeries from a firm conviction that they are the doors to moral and social ruin, and contend that it is not the place for men to be seen, and further that the ill gotten gains of the croupspools of crime, should never be sought and applied to sacred things, but if such places will be tolerated, let all who wish their fellow man well, abstain from visiting such places either from pastime or gain.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express has discovered that Gov. Chase has, after all, some redeeming features about him, and is not quite the monster the Democratic papers have represented him to be. This is softening down a good deal. Hear this correspondent: "The national credit has maintained itself wonderfully thus far, and though he has, of course, made some mistakes, Mr. Chase has on the whole been a good minister of finance. We can only wish that his political views were as sound."

That's all that troubles. If Chase was a Democrat he would be "all right." His financial abilities are acknowledged by this sympathizing New York paper, but his politics went do.

A Card.

EUGENE CITY, JANUARY 5th. The undersigned would gratefully acknowledge the indebtedness to the congregation of St. Mary's Church, and to the citizens of Eugene City generally, for their very kind and liberal donation of \$145 27 just received. While this adds another to the many proofs already given, that our city well deserves the reputation she bears, for that disinterested benevolence and generosity which have hitherto characterized her, let me say that as a token of friendship to myself and family, it is highly appreciated, and one for which you will please accept our most sincere thanks. Yours, very gratefully, JOHN JOS. McCAULEY.

Correspondence.

SCOTTSDALE, Dec. 23, 1862.

ERRORS REPUBLICAN: Your issue of the 6th contains a paragraph calculated to call attention to the Umpqua river as the natural sea-port of Eugene City and Lane county, setting forth in dollars and cents the savings to the commercial community in the adoption of this route.

As this is a subject of lasting importance to all concerned, and as the tone of your paragraph is one of inquiry, I am emboldened to offer a few remarks, which I hope you will find pertinent.

There is no lack of arguments in favor of this project, while but very few, and weak objections can be conjured up in opposition. At this hopeful period in your town's history, when you aspire to compete with the towns of the Columbia for the trade of the new mines of John Day and Powder river, with that vast country lying just east of the Cascade range—now so rapidly developing—the necessity of some other channel through which your supplies may come, than the mouth of the Columbia, must inevitably present itself. The success or failure of your undertaking is hinged on this contingency, "the discovery of a cheaper and more direct route from San Francisco," waving all other considerations this one ought to be a sufficient incentive to arouse Oregonians to at least a test of the obstacles that lay between them and what they most need, a sea-port of their own, in every interest.

It is not my intention to attempt the catalogue of reasons—geographical, political, social, and financial—that exist, why Eugene should be in connection with the Umpqua. These naturally suggest themselves to the mind of any one acquainted with the relative positions of the two points, the requirements of the one, and the capacity of the other, and desirous of their mutual prosperity. It is rather my desire to show the keen sympathy that we at this end of the route have with the enterprise, and our desire to meet half way, or to the best of our abilities, any effort, projective or literal, towards its accomplishment.

It has been the hobby for the past decade, with us—an "Elk Creek" road to Eugene—each year brought its excitement, project and fizzle. It is true that ten miles of the fourteen have been cleared of obstacles, which argues perseverance, and probable accomplishment, but must we wait the ordinary course of events in this slow growth country, and reprint the dull pages of Oregon's progress? or will it be wiser to anticipate and hurry up the future that we may enjoy its benefits and bequeath them to our children?

We regret to hear of the death of Hon. LUTWIG HANCKERT, member of Congress from the State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee District, and a brother of Dr. W. H. Hanckett of this place. Mr. Hanckert was a warm supporter of the Administration and the war, and his loss at this critical period will be regretted by every true patriot in the land. He died at Alton, Ill. in November last, in the 35th year of his age.

For the last week the weather has been very rainy and stormy. The water courses are high, and have slightly interfered with the mail stages, causing them to be behind their usual time. From present indications the rain has only fairly commenced.

The First Day of the Last Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

Of course public attention is just now greatly turned toward the Third and last session of the present Congress. It meets under such momentous circumstances, and with such important questions before it, that every thoughtful person will regard its proceedings with deep interest. And when the members assembled yesterday at the Capitol there was an air of unusual gravity and even solemnity pervading the sombre hued gathering, which augurs well for the character of the doings of the next three months. The slitting light of the cloudy and dark December day was strained and further sobered as it fell through the ground glass of the Senate Chamber, and dimly filling the gurgons and ornate recesses of the room. On the tapestried floor were slowly circulating the grave Senators, exchanging hearty and even affectionate greetings as they met after their vacation. There was burly Ben Wade, of Ohio, always leaving a ripple of smiles behind him; Wilson, of Massachusetts, rosy, portly, and with a dash of military on his waist-coat; Foot, of Vermont, President pro tem, of the Senate, a man of magnificent figure and presence; Sumner, with his rare promontory grizzled eye, gage on nose, and drawing a knot of Senators around him wherever he goes. There is the dapper form of McDougall of California, his head taller than ever, and his legs hidden in long military boots. He is joking with Latham, (possibly about his last appearance on any stage whatever) who is stroking his smoothly curling whiskers, and smiling out of his cold steel-blue eyes. At the right of the President's stand is Harding, the new Senator from Oregon, who has just been introduced to some of the older Senators by his good looking colleague, Nasmith. The new Oregonian will have more polish on him when he vacates his seat, March, 1863. He is the tall and elegant form of "Joe Lane" of Kansas; he is earnestly talking with Forney, the good looking, dark haired and well dressed Clerk of the Senate. Lane looks earnest and nervous, and somewhat repellent withal. All these and more dot in groups over the sober y glowing floor of the chamber, and above them, the galleries rise, with their crowded steps, every seat being filled, except where the crimson benches of that portion of the gallery reserved for the diplomatic corps gleam out, exclusive and unattended among the crowds of men and bright ly dressed women. Over all the pannelled ceiling, rich in gold and color, gleams with subdued light a single ray of sunlight, irradiating the costly gloom, as the slight rap of Senator Foot's hammer on the desk of the President of the Senate called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon and the last session of the present Congress had begun.

In the House of Representatives the scene was much the same, differing only in the large number present and the more martial temper of the members. On the Pacific delegation, Sibley of Oregon was in his place. Sargun and Low were there, Phelps not yet having arrived from California. There were Berchard of Utah, Banatt

of Colorado, and Wallace of Washington Territory. At his desk was Vallandigham the mischievous, with his youthful, rosy and pleasant face; behind him a few desks was Wickliffe of Kentucky, an old decrepit, querulous man, his crutches by his side and his sour face rising over an abundance of shirt ruff. Further to his right is Voorhees of Indiana, a trim built, shop keeper looking man. At the left of the Speaker is Lovejoy of Illinois, the raw head and bloody bones of the secesh democracy, a portly, full-fled, dark hued and clean shaven man, with a good humored face rippling with kindly feeling and belying the radicalism which he shows in some of his printed speeches, for he looks too lym phatic for a nervous radical. We must not stop to photograph Schuyler Colfax, Gurley of Ohio, Alfred Ely, late from Richmond, Morrill of ar id notoriety, and the host of notables, Congress men and otherwise, who attract our attention, for the clock points at 12 and the hammer of the Speaker Grow raps to order, and the Chaplain, Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, implores the Divine blessing upon the National Congress, its army, navy, Magistrates and Government.—Cor. Sac. Union.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, Dec. 18th.—There has been no movement by either army (on the Rappahan neck), and there is no indications of the renewal of hostilities.

The President has stopped the assessments on disloyalists in Missouri ordered by Gen Schofield in view of the recent manifestations of the wil liness of the people to adopt the emancipation policy.

A skirmish took place at Charlestown, Va., yesterday, resulting in the rebels being driven from the place.

Baltimore, Dec. 25th.—Gen. Kelly moved from Romney, Va., and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday, December 24th. General Jones, with 2,500 rebels, had occupied the place the previous week, but had gone toward Staun ton. The railroad to Winchester was entirely destroyed by the rebels. Great destitution exists among the people.

Washington, Dec. 25th.—General Foster arrived here yesterday from North Carolina, and had an interview with the President, Halleck and the Secretary of War, from whom he received assurances that all the reinforcements needed would be sent to his department immediately.

New York, Dec. 25th.—A vessel from St. Thomas reports that the rebel schooner Retribution ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., on Nov. 24th, and arrived at St. Thomas, with a cargo of cotton, rice and turpentine.

New York, Dec. 25th.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says African soldiers will be employed to garrison the forts below New Orleans and on the coast.

Chicago, Dec. 25th.—The Senate, on the 23d, authorized the appointment of a select committee of seven, to whom shall be referred the subject of a Pacific Railroad and Telegraph. The bill passed at the last session is found to be impracticable, and will require important amendments, which this committee is expected to suggest.

The following was telegraphed to St. Louis, and brought by stage to Columbia, from whence it was re-telegraphed to us.

Louisville, Dec. 25th.—John Morgan, with 2,500, attacked Col. Smith, with 250 men, at Elizabethtown. After a severe fight, our men retreated to the Court House. Losses not stated.

New York, Dec. 25th.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 25th, contains a dispatch from Petersburg, 24th, which says Gen. Bragg, (1) with a small detachment, attacked a Yankee force of several hundred, stationed at the Isle of Wight Court House to protect the election of members of Congress. At the first charge, the Federals fled in great confusion, and were chased ten miles. Loss, trifling.

Solona, Ala., Dec. 23d.—It is reported that 5,000 cavalry, under Van Dorn, dashed into Corinth, Sunday, and dispersed the Yankees and took possession of the place.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Dec. 28th.—Advices from Richmond say that the iron-clad gunboat Richmond makes daily trips to Downy Bluff.

The rebels are massing their forces on both sides of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Genes Station. The track has been torn up, and the rails are being used for turn outs at the terminus.

Considerable number of scouts have been recently sent to the rebels from Richmond.

The enemy are engaged in raising their breast works along the streets fronting the river.

About 4,000 rebel cavalry, with four guns, made an attack on four regiments of Sigel's infantry, at Dumfries, yesterday. The contest lasted until dark, and was renewed this morning. The cannonading was heavy.

Washington, Dec. 29th.—On application of Senator Latham, the Navy Department ordered that the armed steamer Connecticut leave Hampton Roads, on the 1st of January, for Aspinwall to bring to New York all the treasure at that place from the Pacific coast.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 18th, says four teen gunboats and sloops were at Baton Rouge the day before.

New York, Dec. 29th.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says, that Stuart's rebel cavalry marched entirely around Burnside's army on Saturday, having Dumfries in their possession during the morning. The Federals, under Col. Canby having no pickets, were surprised in the night and captured. The 17th Pennsylvania was roughly handled, and withdrew in considerable haste. Fifteen wagons, containing regimental property, fell into the hands of the rebels. They were in possession of Occoquan yesterday. They captured four gun batteries at Dumfries.

McCLELLAN'S REMOVAL.—The National Republic in reply to strictures of the National Intelligencer, has the following:

Undoubtedly the Northern elections precipitated the results. The Democrats had practically succeeded against these elections, upon the issue which they made, that the conduct of the war was not sufficiently vigorous. So far as the people endorsed this view, it clearly amounted to an instruction to the President to put a different man at the head of the army of the Potomac.