

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

EUGENE CITY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There are two classes of secessionists in our midst. One class, while they sympathize with the rebels, are men of sense, and while they have no regard for the welfare of their country, they have a profound respect for their own individual prosperity. They know that Oregon, situated thousands of miles from the rebel States, and separated from them by territory that must continue to belong to the United States, even if some of the cotton States should succeed in gaining their independence, cannot possibly hope to gain anything by interfering in behalf of the traitors who inhabit the alligator swamps east of the Mississippi river. They know that Oregon could never join the "Confederate States," even if their independence was acknowledged, unless it could be removed to their borders or without California and the Territories which separate it from the rebel States, should first be captured. They have not the remotest idea that either of these feats will ever be accomplished; hence they see no cause for secession in Oregon, even were it possible to bring about such a state of things. While they would gladly see the "Confederacy" succeed in dragging the cotton States out of the Union, hoping to be able to emigrate to Dixie at some future time and there enjoy the luxury of smelling a negro, they know that the Northwestern Star in the galaxy of States can never be removed to the Constellation of the Scorpion in the Southern hemisphere of Jefferson Davis. Consequently they have not the slightest idea of entering into a rebellion against the Government to accomplish what could not benefit a living creature—not even their "Southern brethren"—and which would result in ruin to themselves and great destruction to the entire community.

There is another class of secessionists, composed of the ignorant, degraded rabble and uneducated scum of society, who are actuated solely by their groveling passions of envy and hatred, and have not sense enough to comprehend what would be the result of an attempt at rebellion on this coast. Many of them can neither read nor write, and very few of them have a correct idea of the nature of the contest now being waged between the Government and the rebels, or of the results which will legitimately follow that contest. They have possibly read or heard from some secession "hand organ," sent to them by a runaway Irish pauper or some other reckless adventurer, who has no interest in the country and nothing to lose in any event, that Abe Lincoln is a "usurper" and a "tyrant," that he has "destroyed the Constitution," and is now trying to "divide the Union," "subjugate the South," and set all the niggers free to get to "make slaves of white men;" and that Jeff Davis is fighting for the "Rights of the South," and to preserve the "Union as it was." If they could only get a sufficient gang together, all get jolly drunk, so they would not be afraid, and then "begin the war," as they pompously term their contemplated drunken riot, and succeed in killing off all who are not as degraded and idiotic as themselves, they imagine that the "South" would be greatly benefited, and that they would have plenty of negro wenches and free whisky through all time. These men are so ignorant that they could be induced to attempt almost anything, and knowing their prejudices against the loyal portion of community, their leaders, instead of trying to remove it as they should do, tell them all manner of falsehoods, merely to sell them a few extra copies of their papers. They know, of course, that they are gulling these ignorant, degraded animals most shamefully, but probably do not apprehend that any evil will arise from such a gang of ignoramuses. But even admitting that there is no danger of inciting this rabble to deeds of murder and violence, then it looks very shabby, indeed, to be constantly exciting their unreasonable prejudices against their country and their neighbors. Those who have the honor of leading these "brave and brave" people, if they feel any interest in the peace and prosperity of this country, should find some other hobby with which to engage the attention of their dupes, and leave Dixie to take care of itself. To lead such a band is about as creditable as to command a gang of flat head Indians, to make the best of it, and to be trying to lure them into trouble, is not only disgraceful but most contemptible mean.

DRUNK AGAIN.—Some time ago we stated that the Mountaineer and Statesman were playing a game of mutual admiration. In reply to this the old toper comes out with a leader in the Daily Mountaineer of the 18th, in which he says: We have neither the time nor the inclination to refute the slanders that are heaped upon us by such fellows as Pengra and Applegate. Just now this precious pair of secondhands are endeavoring to injure us by coupling our name with Mr. Bush, and charging that there is a concert of action between the editors of the Mountaineer and Statesman. For the information of this "lawyial" pair, we will state that the editors of the papers named have not been on speaking terms for over three years.

Because Bush got his fingers in the Treasury instead of yourself, you throw'd off on him, like you did on O'Meara, last Spring, did you? and wouldn't speak to him for "three years!" eh?

Then you are really in the habit of cutting up such ugly ciphers. Such balkey nags are always poor sale, as soon as their tricks are exposed, and as putting too much water in your "licker" is probably the cause of your fatal "backslidings" you had better quit mixing them, William. But what on earth will Bush think of your modesty? What are we coming to, when a secession radical sniffs up his nose when he is classed with one of his conservative brethren, feels "slandered" and thinks we "are injuring him by coupling his name with Mr. Bush." Bush did pretend to be a Union man when you were in the secession Convention at Corvallis, in the harness with Pat Malone. Because you got floored, you deserted your friends and went over to Bush, and now when he volunteers to accompany you back to where you both belong, you feel greatly slandered by having your "name coupled with his." "For the information of this old toper, we will state" that we have not heard from Mr. Applegate for several months; and of Mr. Pengra, we can only say that we suppose he is tending to his own business, but we know nothing about his political opinions, only as we see them set forth and expounded in the Mountaineer.

THE PAPER CRISIS.—We see by our exchanges that the terrible paper crisis is playing havoc among newspaper publishers. Some are reducing the size of their papers, whilst others are increasing their price, and yet others, and many there are who are suspending, some for a time, and others altogether. This is an unfavorable time for keeping a newspaper going, and it requires all the help of the readers of any journal to sustain it. We were fortunate enough last fall to get on land a supply of paper which will last us until about May, and in the meantime we hope all who are in arrears will "pungle up," for when our supply is exhausted, it will take cash to replenish it, and as we will be most likely to have to pay a big price for stock, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to our published rates of subscription—i. e., for three months in advance, \$1; for six months, \$1.50; for one year, \$2.50; \$3 if paid at the end of six months, and if not paid until the end of the year, \$4 will be charged, therefore all who have had the REPUBLICAN from its start, and who have not paid for it, will be charged \$4; and there is but one way to stop a paper, and that is to send for your bill, pay it all up, and then say stop. We shall discontinue no man's paper, except at our own option, until all arrearages are paid. The REPUBLICAN is now a fixed fact, and no one need hesitate to subscribe from the fear that it will not go, because our arrangements are such as to insure its publication for a term of years, and we hope, by a straight forward course to merit the approval of the people, a few slanderous tories to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The ship Peruvian arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 6th, 170 days from Boston, with 1,000 pounds of gunpowder, 1,000 shells, 4 cannons and 23 boxes ordnance stores, for the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The first ground was formally broken for the Pacific Railroad, by Governor Stanford, at Sacramento, on the 8th inst. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to participate in the ceremonies. Speeches were made by Governor Stanford, Senator Crane, and other members of the Legislature, and the great work was inaugurated amid unbounded enthusiasm.

A very sad and fatal accident occurred in Springfield precinct in this county, last Tuesday morning. While Mr. Edward Powers was hitching his horses to a wagon, they became frightened, and commenced kicking. Mr. Powers became entangled in the harness, and there being no person present to render assistance, he was so badly injured that he died soon after the accident. Mr. Powers was a very estimable citizen and a man of unblemished character. He leaves a wife and several children, and a large circle of friends and relatives, to mourn his untimely death.

Gen. Wright has revoked his order prohibiting the transmission, through the U. S. Mail, of the Mountaineer Democrat, published at Placerville Cal.

On the 5th inst., the California Stage Company held their annual election at Marysville, California. The following persons were elected officers for the year 1863: James Hawthorth, President; A. G. Richardson, of Portland, Oregon, General Superintendent; B. A. Charles, Secretary; James Hawthorth, T. S. Stevens, A. G. Richardson, W. Montgomery and J. Andrews, Trustees.

The Mountaineer says that the pressure of the Dalles water works throw a stream three or four inches and a half nozzle, eighty feet, or half the distance an engine could throw it.

The Legislature of Washington Territory have made a law fixing the rate of interest at ten per cent, a year, and making it punishable to charge more. The law is nearly the same as that existing in Oregon on the same subject.—Oregonian.

The subscriptions to the Sanitary Fund in Washington Territory have reached \$4,520 77, most of which is from the Sound district. The liberal subscriptions in the towns up the Columbia river have been sent to the Commission through other sources, and there may be other sums that have been forwarded which are not taken into account in the amount stated above.—Oregonian.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, which sailed from Portland for San Francisco via Victoria, on

the 13th inst., carried away 5,000 boxes of apples, 240 hives, 37 head of slaughtered and 55 head of live cattle, 130 sheep, and \$100,000 in treasure.

John F. Noble, commissioned by Gov. Gibbs to raise a company for the Oregon Cavalry, has opened a recruiting office in Kingsley's new brick block, corner of Front and Alder streets, where recruiting is now going on. Capt. D. P. Thompson has been mustered into the service, and will open a recruiting office at Oregon City to-morrow. Every citizen of Oregon is deeply interested in having the regiment immediately filled up.—Times, Jan. 16th.

The Oregon contribution to the Sanitary Fund, on the 19th inst., amounted to \$20,002 75.

The Times says a steamer will make a trip of exploration up the Snake river, within the next ten or fifteen days.

A postoffice has been established at Elk City, and J. V. Mossman has been appointed postmaster.

The Sentinel says there have been several cases of erysipelas in that vicinity lately.

Indian Superintendent, Rector, in a letter published in the Oregonian, denies the charge made by some of the Oregon papers, that he has been speculating in greenbacks. He says he sold a warrant on the Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, for \$70,000, to Ladd, Tilton & Co., for United States Notes, at a time when it was understood that the Sub-Treasurer was paying off warrants in these notes. But he does not state, however, whether they received gold or notes.

From the daily Mountaineer of the 18th we learn that a shooting affray occurred at Florence City on the 21st inst., which resulted in the death of Henry J. Talbotte, known as "Cherokee Bob," and William Willoby, both noted desperadoes. These two ruffians became offended at Mr. Robbins and Mr. Williams, and having armed themselves, went to where these two men were and commenced shooting at them. They returned the fire, and succeeded in killing both of their assailants. They were examined by a Justice of the peace and acquitted. The parents of Willoby live in Linn county, and are worthy and respectable people, much esteemed by their neighbors.

Sam. A. Cox wants some wheat, in exchange for saddle or harness goods. If you wish a good bargain and gentlemanly treatment, while you are trading, go to Sam's, for he knows what to do. See his card in another column.

Ben. De-pain has lost some horses, which he is anxious to find. See his advertisement in to-day's issue.

From the Golden Age Extra of Jan. 14th. Shooting Affray at Florence.

Another terrible shooting affray has taken place in Florence, by which two well known desperadoes have paid the debt of nature, and now lie buried together in the grave of oblivion. "Surely the way of the transgressor is hard."

We regret that such scenes of strife and bloodshed should take place in our sister city, but when they do, it is well that those who live by the pistol and knife, should die by the same weapons. It seems that a woman was involved in the affair at the commencement, and the result was that at a New Year's ball, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Williams put this person out of the ball room; whereupon Talbotte and his partner Willoby took umbrage, and the next day swore they would have the lives of Robbins and Williams. Talbotte and Willoby armed themselves with pistol and knife, and Talbotte had his three barreled Derringer in his bosom besides. They traveled around all day trying to pick up a muss, and at last, in the evening, the "ball opened," by Talbotte shooting at Williams. This was the signal, and all hands sailed in. The ball went on merrily, until Talbotte had received five balls in his body, and his partner, Willoby, four, and then the "ball" closed. The grand pistol dance had ended! As the sun sank behind the we tern hills and darkness came over the earth, all that was left of Cherokee Bob and Bill Willoby passed into that deep, dark abyss of woe and misery. Williams and Robbins had a narrow escape. Their clothes were shot through, their hair shot off, but they received no serious injury.

Talbotte was well known in Livinston—better known in Walla Walla, in the fracas at the theatre—well known in Sierra county, Cal., and much better known in Carson City, Nevada Territory. His associates had been of such a nature that his heart had become depraved, and his conscience seared as with a hot iron. He knew no fear, and proclaimed himself "Chief."

Let all desperadoes, as well as thousands of other young men, who are pursuing no legitimate business and live by their wits, cards, and a large six-shooter on their backs, take warning by the sad end of these desperadoes, who have lately found a quiet spot beneath the clouds of the valley. The judgment of the Almighty has been swift and terrible, and these men have been smitten down, without having killed their adversaries, or leaving a wound yet to be healed. Willoby was killed in the affray, and Talbotte received a mortal wound, from which he died on the night of the 5th. It has been truly said, that "He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

Dr. ROCHSTER, Surgeon Dentist, has been in town for some days past, practicing his profession. He appears to be very skillful in performing difficult dental operations, and as he intends to remain here only a few days longer, those wishing to secure his services should call immediately, at his office, in the Globe Hotel.

NOBLE CALIFORNIA.—By the report of Dr. Bellows, of the Sanitary Commission, it appears that the whole sum thus far contributed by all the States to the Sanitary Fund, is \$566,000. Of this, California contributed \$400,000; New York, \$78,000; Massachusetts, \$5,000; Maine, \$14,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Cairo, Jan. 11th.—A Memphis dispatch of this morning, says that McClelland has marched to Vicksburg and superseded Sherman. There has been no fighting at Vicksburg for several days.

A dispatch from Newbern, (N. C.) 6th, reports 4,000 rebels in Goldsboro' and Kingston. The Richmond Examiner, of the 5th, says it is reported that a great expedition of gunboats and transports, under General Naglee, left Fort Tress Moore, on the 1st, for some Southern port. From indications derived unmistakably, the enemy is prepared to make a grand demonstration on Goldsboro' and Kingston.

New York, Jan. 11th.—The steamer Creole from New Orleans, 3d, has arrived. The purser of the Creole reports that the gunboat Clifton arrived from the South-west Pass on the 3d, with news that the rebels had made an assault on the Federals at Galveston, (Texas) on the morning of the 1st. Our gunboats were attacked by the rebel steamers. Our gunboats were protected by double rows of cotton bales. The Herriet Lane was captured; the officers, including the Captain, and crew—130 in all—were killed by musketry from rebel steamers. The gunboats Clifton and Osawaco were engaged, but escaped, the former losing no man, and having but one wounded. Two barges, loaded with coal, fell into the enemy's hands. The Westfield flag-ship of Commodore Renshaw, was not engaged, she being aground in a northern channel. Her crew were transferred to a transport, and Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the enemy blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion occurred before the boat containing Renshaw and his boat's crew, got away, and they were blown up with the ship. The remainder of the crew were saved. Our land forces, under Colonel Burrill, probably did not exceed three hundred. The troops which had been sent there to occupy Galveston did not arrive, and the place was evacuated. They did not disembark. All the fleet is now on the way back to New Orleans. The rebels are estimated at about 5,000. Our loss is estimated at 150 to 160 killed, and 200 taken prisoners. Rebels suffered considerably, as our guns fired grape and canister into their midst.

Cairo, Jan. 11th.—By arrival of the steamer Memphis to-night from the Yazoo river, we have authentic reports to the 11th. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force under command of McClelland had embarked on transports, closely pursued by rebels' advance, which coming within range of the gunboats were driven back with severe loss. At last accounts the entire fleet, with transports, had arrived at Island No. 62, on their way to Napoleon. A severely as could be ascertained, our loss is 400 killed, and 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing. San Francisco, Jan. 13th.—Milton S. Latham telegraphs that the stamp act is suspended in California until the 1st of March.

Sacramento, Jan. 13th.—Senatorial caucus met last evening. 100 votes were present.—The 1st ballot stood, Phelps 35; Conness, 21; Park, 17; Surg. G. 18; Brown, 6; Shafter, 3. The vote just taken stands, Phelps, 37; Conness, 22; Park, 16; Sargent, 18; and Shafter, 1. Caucus adjourned to Wednesday evening.

Wash. City, Jan. 13th.—Stevens introduced a bill setting forth, that the time of enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for southern campaign, therefore he enacted that the President should be authorized to raise, organize and equip 150,000 colored persons for five years, as artillery, infantry and cavalry soldiers, who shall receive \$5 per month, rations &c. Cox moved to lay it on the table, negatively. Further considerations were postponed.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 13th.—W. A. Richardson was elected U. S. Senator this afternoon.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 12th.—It is reported in Richmond that the Merrimack No. 2 is lying under the guns of Fort Darling, below river obstructions. She cannot now return on account of low water.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 12th.—Rebels 5,000 strong, with 6 pieces of artillery, under Marma Duke, attacked and fought from 1 till dark on the 8th, but were repulsed in every instance, and withdrew under cover of night.

Washington, Jan. 12th.—The Pacific and Montank, iron clads, are at Beaufort, N. C. The former is not disabled, but suffered considerably, and one time was on the point of being abandoned.

Chicago, Jan. 13th.—Porter's squadron has arrived at the mouth of White river.

Sacramento, Jan. 16th.—The Senatorial caucus took four votes without note worthy change. On the 22d and last ballot, Phelps had 41 votes, Conness, 22; Brown, 5; Shafter, 2. Adjourned until Tuesday.

Washington, Jan. 15th.—Accompanying General Hunter, who goes to South Carolina, is Chas. Motery, of Kansas. He goes with a commission from the War Department to raise a brigade of colored soldiers in that State.

Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a battery, attacked four boats at Harper's Shoals, yesterday and captured one loaded with sick and wounded soldiers. The men were paroled. Another boat was also taken and burned.

Col. Wyndham, from the army of the Potomac, has just returned from a scouting expedition west of the Rappahannock. He obtained information that fifty five regiments have been sent from the rebel army under Lee, to reinforce Bragg in Tennessee.

Washington, Jan. 15th.—Attorney General Bates in reply to a resolution of the House, asking why the Co. Incident Act had not been enforced in District of Columbia, enclosed a letter from District Attorney, stating, in all cases of property that had been seized and reported to him by the military authorities. With a view of confiscation, preliminary prosecutions had been instituted to secure the condemnation of the same and that obstacles such as to cause grave apprehension, no satisfactory results will be obtained by it. Bill for support of military academies for year ending June 30, 1864, passed the Senate to-day.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Jan. 15th.—The Richmond papers of this morning have come to hand. The most important item in

them is J. F. Davis' message, which winds up with a prayer for peace.

Chattanooga, Jan. 14.—News has been received that Rosecrans has been greatly reinforced. Gen. Wheeler is in his rear, and has destroyed the railroad bridges just finished at Mill Creek, nine miles south of Nashville. The Federals are ten miles this side of Murfreesboro.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary of Interior has sent to Congress, letters and accompanying letters from Indian Commissioners, recommending appropriation of \$50,000 for distribution among the Utah Indians, based upon the fact that many of the savages are becoming restive, obstinately believing that government had lost the power to protect them or keep them in subjection. Also recommends two special agents, one to the Chippewas, and Utahs, the other for the Upper Missouri tribes. Surgeon General reports sanitary condition of Army of Potomac as good.

New York, Jan. 16.—A correspondent from the Army of the Potomac writes, that the rebels were evidently anticipating an attack last night and threw up rifle pits, extending over half a mile of ground. The new pits are nearly opposite Falmouth, on the right of our position. The indications show that the army is liable to receive marching orders at any moment.

Cairo, Jan. 16.—Information received that the army and fleet which was denied a victory at Vicksburg, has achieved a brilliant victory at a rebel post in Arkansas on the Arkansas river 20 miles from the mouth. Formidable fortifications, with its guns, ammunition and stores surrendered unconditionally on Sunday last, 11th, to forces under McClelland and Porter. The victory was complete. The number of prisoners taken is reported at 5,000, our loss for 300 to 500.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The statement of Richmond paper, that Price repulsed over troops at New Providence is false.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Private advices from New York, mention gold at 48 1/2 premium.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—A dispatch received to-day from a prominent New York lawyer, states the opinion, that the Supreme Court of that State would in a few days deliver an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of legal notes and the Supreme Court of the United States would confirm such a decision.

THE NEWS.

The news this week is important. Grant has arrived at Memphis. Holly Springs has been burned. The present indications are, that Grant intends concentrating his command for the reduction of Vicksburg. Preparatory to a combined attack on that place, Grant, McClelland and Porter have gone up the Arkansas river to attack the rebels in one of their strongholds 20 miles from the mouth, this engagement was short but spirited, when the rebels surrendered. Their loss was 5,000 men, besides an immense amount of ammunition and stores.

Gen. Hunter goes to South Carolina, and with him is Charles Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, with a commission to raise and equip an additional "colored force." Old Montgomery will most likely continue to prove himself a terror to the slaveholders.

Gen. Barstide seems to be preparing to put the Army of the Potomac in motion again.—May speed (which is equivalent to success) attend him.

Stevens of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill into Congress, empowering the President to receive and arm 150,000 colored soldiers to fight for the precious boon of liberty, as it is now an established fact that the "darkies" will fight.

There are now seven regiments of colored soldiers in our army, who acquit themselves like men. Three regiments are in the Department of the Gulf, two at Holt Head, and two in Kansas. So we see the ball is still rolling. The little stone which was cut out of the mountain (and that little stone is human liberty) is rolling—ceaselessly rolling and will never stop till the whole earth is filled with its desirable presence. Not we opine, now that the sweet fruits of the glorious tree of liberty have been tasted, there will be such an insatiable desire to be filled with its delicious offerings, that there will be no staying the tide of human progression until all the children of our common father are redeemed from the iron-fog of oppression which was placed upon them during the dark days of political and religious ignorance.

MR. SHELTON favored our citizens with an exhibition of magic, last Wednesday evening. A SEMI ANNUAL meeting of the "State Teachers' Institute," will be held at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February next. This is a matter in which all are, or should be interested, and especially should Teachers bestir themselves to make the enterprise a complete success.

AN EX CALIFORNIAN.—J. D. Bagley, who was expelled from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, is now a member of the Oregon House of Representatives from Clallam county. He lately had an affray with M. S. Griswold, also a member, about the merits of another fight.—Sac. Union.

If Oregon has a Clallam county, represented by this terrible Bagley, who "had an affray about the merits of an other fight," the people up here are profoundly ignorant of the fact.

SEE HENK.—If the emancipation proclamation is going to have no other effect than to "unite the whole South" in the rebellion, and to totally extirpate all Union sentiments in that quarter, why are not the secessionists rejoicing instead of sorrowing about it?—Jreka Journal.

THERE is a case now before the Supreme Court of California, entitled Lick vs. Faulkner, involving the legality of a tender made with United States notes.