

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

EUGENE CITY, MARCH 14, 1863.

RECRUITING IN OREGON.

Since the massacre of emigrants on Snake river in 1854, the journey across the plains has been considered unsafe, and, as a consequence, the emigration has ceased, and Oregon's population is about the same now that it was then.

A large immigration would increase the price of lands, and add much to the prosperity of the State in every point of view. The merchant, the farmer, the mechanic—in fact all classes of citizens would be benefited by it, and hence all are equally interested in having the object accomplished.

Oregon has not yet furnished a single company for the war, nor is it required that she shall furnish any, but it is merely proposed that she furnish men to protect herself.

The pay, which some seem to regard as insufficient, is better than many at first suppose. The soldier is clothed and fed, and then paid thirteen dollars per month through good and bad weather, for remaining idle a great portion of the time, which is always the case at these military posts.

MORE STRATEGY.—The Salem paper of last Monday, says:

With this issue the Statesman enters upon its thirteenth volume. Hereafter its publication will be conducted by Messrs. C. P. Crandall & E. M. Waite, and its editorial management will be under the control of the former.

This is another "strategic movement." The enemy remains concealed in the same bush, but has changed his "base of operations." Last year he played a heavy game of strategy, and ran in a sick man for State Printer, who died just in time to leave him in possession of the office.

dently a "gone gosling," and, if "the court know herself," he will cross over in just the right time. But then electing the "victim" may be difficult—there's the rub. The plot may be well laid, and the play may be a good one, but as everybody has seen it performed once, it is about "played out."

The People's Transportation Line.

Our citizens should be thoroughly awake to the great importance of this enterprise. Next to a railroad, the navigation of our rivers is the most important, and will be attended with the greatest advantages to the community in general.

There is a company now formed under a charter from the last session of the Oregon Legislature, granting the right of navigation on the Columbia river and all its tributaries. The Capital Stock is yet open to reach \$2,000,000. The books are yet open and subscriptions solicited.

It is called the "people's line" because the people—the "bone and sinew" of the country are taking hold of it. And now is the time for every farmer, mechanic, and most especially every merchant whose trade comes into the Columbia river, to take stock in this line.

The bill shows that the people of California are in earnest on the subject of the branch road. But how stands the matter with the people of Oregon? Are they willing to second the people of California in this vitally important matter? We believe they are. But we must confess that our faith is not founded on works, or in any very marked demonstration in that direction.

GENERAL HOOKER.—An eastern correspondent, writing from the Army of the Potomac, relates the following anecdote of General Hooker:

As I picked my way along, I saw a horseman covered with mud from cap to stirrup, whom I took to be an orderly, and a very filthy one at that. He was ordering a teamster to unhitch his mules, and take them to the front, to help another team out which barred the way.

RAILROAD FROM CALIFORNIA TO OREGON.—Senator Higgins, of Placer county, Cal., has introduced a bill in the Legislature, now in session in our sister State, proposing to give State aid to the construction of a railroad through the upper portion of the Sacramento Valley to Oregon, connecting with the central railroad.

The bill makes provision for a board of commissioners, with power to cause routes to be surveyed, and maps, plots and field notes to be made out and submitted to them. Senator Higgins proposes to submit to the people of California, at the next general election, the proposition to loan the credit of the State to the amount of \$3,000,000, for the furtherance of the enterprise.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The Mountaineer of the 6th inst., says that from and after that date, the boats of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. will make daily trips between the Dalles and Portland.

The appointment of Hon. Stephen J. Field to the U. S. District Judgeship of California, is highly satisfactory to all good Union men. We knew him as an able lawyer in Marysville in 1852, at which time he was a target for the "fast family" wing of the Democracy.

The California steamer that left New York on the 21st of January, had on board \$200,000 in Revenue stamps designed for use in Oregon.

The Sacramento Bee says it is rumored that Henry Baker has been appointed Postal Agent for California, vice Watrous, who is said to have forwarded his resignation when the bribery disclosures were made.

It is stated that the establishment of a military post at Fort Boise has at last been decided upon, and a part of the troops at Walla Walla are under orders to march to that point and erect barracks for a permanent military station.

There are now about fifty recruits at Vancouver, belonging to Captain Noble's company of Oregon Cavalry. This company is fast filling up.

The citizens of Marysville, Cal., are now subscribing money to be expended in surveying a railroad route from that city to Portland. A railroad connecting the Sacramento and Columbia rivers would be the making of this country.

Commissions have been received for the following Postmasters in Oregon: Jacob Conser, Jefferson, Marion county, and Newman Fisher, for the new office at Dardanelles, Jackson county.

The Times says the shipment of treasure on the Pacific, which sailed from Portland on the 4th, was very light. Over two thousand five hundred boxes of apples were shipped for San Francisco, with a lot of wool and hides.

A new turnpike road from Wallula to the foot of the Blue Mountains is now finished—the distance being only sixty miles, via Wild Horse Creek, and the road free from mud and sand, and mostly level.

The Times of the 5th inst., says that Mr Strong, contractor and builder of the telegraph line, has commenced to stretch the wires from Portland to Salem.

A son of Mr. Norton, residing near Belpassi, Marion county, was found dead lately, hung by the neck with a small cord. No reason for the act is known.

PRINTING PAPER.—Bonner, of the New York Ledger, announces that he don't want any more subscribers. He pays almost as much for white paper as he gets for the printed sheets, and it will not pay to increase his list, at present.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, March 23.—The President has issued a proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the Senate on the 4th of March, to receive and act on communications he may make.

Admiral Porter telegraphs to the Navy Department, as follows: "I regret to inform you that the Indianola has again fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rains, Webb and Queen of the West attacked her. They rammed her until she surrendered. All of which can be traced to non compliance with my instructions."

The closing hours of Congress are marked with very important action on foreign policy.—The bill locating a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada Territory, passed. The Senate remained in session until one o'clock. The Conscription Bill only awaits the approval of the President.

New York, March 2.—The Times' special from Washington, says the rebels on the Rappahannock have, for two days, refused to hold communication with our troops under a flag of truce. The same paper's correspondent from the Potomac, says the army to-day are as eager to follow their new leader as it was to follow McClellan.

A private letter from Port Royal, makes the following statement: "Gen. Foster, just before he went north, took a Captain and thirty men and made a reconnaissance. They entered Bull's Bay, north of Charleston Landing, marching through the enemy's pickets to within full sight of Charleston, and Fort Sumpter—so near that the officers on the parapet could easily be seen—and returned unharmed."

A late Murfreesboro letter says: "I learn from authentic sources, that Bragg and Johnson made speeches to the rebel army, and the peace party of the Northwest was the material on which they based their hope of success. On the other hand, I find from a large number of the Southern papers, that the rebels are beginning to lose faith in their allies of the Northwest."

New York, March 3.—The United States steamer Florida left St. Thomas, on Friday the 20th of Feb., in search of the pirate Florida.

Dates from New Orleans to the 23d of Feb. are received. It is believed that the rebels are converting the Harriet Lane into an iron clad gunboat. An order has been issued by Banks, forbidding the taking away any negroes from any of the plantations, by any officer or person in the United States service, without authority from headquarters.

Mobile, Feb. 28.—A correspondent of the Grenada Appeal, under date of the 28th, says an enormous fleet appeared this morning.—Everything looked as though the enemy was about ready to commence an attack.

Fortress Monroe, March 3.—The Petersburg Express, of the 28th ult., says a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg, with great loss on both sides, without any decided success.

Murfreesboro, March 2.—The most brilliant affair since the battle of Stone River happened yesterday evening. An expedition consisting of 1,000 cavalry and 1,600 infantry, left Murfreesboro this morning, and proceeded 15 miles without interruption. On approaching Bradyville, the cavalry encountered pickets of the enemy, and after a slight skirmish, drove them in. The remainder of our force closed in and soon came upon the enemy in force. A brisk fire ensued—the cavalry charging with vigor. After a few minutes severe work, we drove the enemy back to the thick woods, where they made a desperate stand. A second charge of the cavalry, supported by infantry, compelled them to retire again. Meanwhile a detachment of cavalry made a detour, and came on a strong body of the enemy, posted in camps to the right, nearly a mile from the first line of defenses. Flanking them, and making a fierce sabre attack, we finally forced them from their position. The enemy, at this juncture, gave up the field, and fled in dismay in the direction of Woodbury. We captured eighty prisoners, killed and wounded a number of rebels, and took a hundred new saddles, with accoutrements complete, beside a large collection of official orders and papers.

Washington, March 3.—The House passed Senate resolution to indemnify the President for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Conscription Bill has been approved.

Nashville, March 3.—The rebel Van Dorn advanced towards Franklin yesterday, 25,000 strong with artillery. After maneuvering awhile, hoping to draw our troops into ambush, they turned back. No fears are entertained for the safety of this place by Federal forces.

New York, March 4.—A Washington dispatch says the President received dispatches announcing the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River near Savannah, by our iron clads.

New York, March 4.—A Hilton Head letter of Feb. 26th, says that troops were under orders to embark. The next steamer will probably bring intelligence of an attack on Charleston.

Washington, March 4.—Reports were current here last week of a severe engagement and repulse at Vicksburg. The government is not aware that there has been a general engagement there.

Chicago, March 4.—There is nothing further in regard to the reports telegraphed to the Va. Express of Saturday about the fight at Vicksburg. It may probably be a canard, as the dispatch to the papers of that date must have had reference to the fight, if any, on the day before and the dispatch from Commodore Porter, announcing the capture of the Indianola, was dated Feb. 27th, and it is fair to presume that if anything did occur he would have made some mention of it.

Cairo, March 4.—The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday says we have a report which is confidently believed by well informed men, that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg. The gunboat Carondelet and others are reported as having reached the Tallahatchee river by way of Yazoo pass.

Washington, March 4.—Both House and Senate remained in session until after midnight. The concurrent resolution on mediation and intervention, of which mention was made in the dispatches on Sunday, passed both Houses.

The bill establishing a branch mint in Nevada Territory, passed the Senate. Latham offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Senate to inform the Senate at the next session, what steps had been taken to investigate the frauds in the San Francisco Cus-

tom House and Mint.

The bill organizing the Territory of Montana and changing the name to Idaho, and changing the boundary line, passed. The bill for the admission of Nevada and Colorado Territories as States, also passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill establishing a Territorial government for Idaho.

The provision for the organization of African troops was stricken from the engineer roll before it passed the Senate. This means probably that no negroes are to serve in the engineer corps.

Washington, March 4.—Late New Orleans advices say that the levee below Baton Rouge, in St. Charles Parish, has been made safe against overflow. Rebel deserters report that Gen. Sibley had gone with a large force to Atchallaya river. The rebels had made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the Steamer Laurel Hill, loaded with cotton, sugar and molasses, obtained above Baton Rouge.

Gen. Banks had issued orders explaining the system of labor adopted for the year. Planters assenting thereto are to be assisted in inducing their negroes to return. The negroes are to receive food from Government officers out of the crops thus produced.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 3. In the Kent Congress, a bill to accept volunteers from Kentucky and Missouri, for less than three years, was debated in the House. The Delegates bill was passed, transferring the State troops to the Rebel Government.

Springfield, Mass. March 4.—A Benford, letter of Feb. 22d, says, we are in daily expectation to march. I suspect towards Savannah, and that way to Charleston, as we are not at present trying to drive the rebels from their works with our gunboats. Yesterday, the 47th New York regiment, with the assistance of a gunboat, took Fort McAllister and about a mile and a half of rifle pits. The 47th's loss was 115.

San Francisco, March 5.—Greenbacks worth 72 cents to day.

Letter from Boise.

The Times says, the following letter was written to Col. W. L. White, of this city, (Portland) from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

BASNOCK CITY, Jan.—1863.

FRIEND WHITE:—According to promise I write you. We left Richmond, Warren's diggings, Oct. 16th. Our party all told numbered fifteen persons. We had splendid weather during our trip, and found no difficulty with the Indians on the route; we traveled a great deal out of our way and arrived in these diggings Nov. 7th.

The mines are good and extensive, although there is no such big strikes as were found in Florence. We have creek, gulch and hill diggings; also good bar diggings. The mines so far found are about fifteen miles apart, on the tributaries of Boise. A great number of miners are here and a great many coming in every day. A great many came in with the first rush, and left without even prospecting or sinking the first hole; but now a good many of the same men have come back and are well satisfied. Captain McCay and sixteen others of our party started out to hunt for Javrey, who was reported to have found extra paying diggings; but after traveling about two hundred miles we concluded he was non est. We passed over some very beautiful country, which had every indication of gold; no difficulty with the Indians. We arrived back to the diggings on the 8th of December. It commenced snowing on the 9th, and from day to day more or less snow falls, although it has not fallen to a depth of more than twelve inches. The sunny sides of the hills are all bare. I think that our animals will winter all right. Mr. Thomas has struck some gulch diggings and is making from fifty to one hundred dollars per day with a rocker. We have not a great abundance of provisions here yet, though I hear a great number of trains are on the way. Flour is high, say \$50 per 100 lb; beef on foot 15cts. Every article in the grocery line, one dollar per pound. These mines are about one hundred and fifty miles from Auburn, and about the same distance from Warren diggings. I hear that about forty horses were stolen from the miners on Payette River a few days since by the Indians. *****

Yours respectfully, R. B. TINKLE.

MORAL OF MUSING.

Without musing the poetry of life would be deficient; the enjoyment of the thrilling emotions of the finer sensibilities of the soul would be wanting; that grace and elegance of manners characteristic of the higher grades of life is usually the product of habitual musings. Many of the brightest sentiments which grace the pages of literary productions are the offspring of pleasant musings. The profoundest thought of the scientific man, is often elaborated whilst indulging in apparently listless musings. The Naturalist in his cabinet muses o'er the wonders of interior nature, and in the field he muses on exterior nature; everything which the eye rests upon presents a theme for the reasoner to muse upon.

Musing is the poetry of the arts, the road to the sciences, and the moral purifier of literature. Painting has been said to be the language of the soul, and none will deny that musing is the soul of painting. The limner studies general physics for the outlines—the frame work of his pictures, but he must retire within the deep recesses of his own soul and paint the scene again and again on the easel of his imagination before he ventures to stain the pure sheet before him. This is musing pure, beautiful, eloquent; and its moral is within the rich and life-like products of the artist.

It may be well said that musing is the offspring of love, and the language of the emotions of the soul may be best understood during this twilight rest.

I love to sit on the ocean's shore, When the bounding tide is coming; To view its dimpled surface o'er, And mused amid the deafening roar Of the waves on the sand-beach drumming.