

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, APRIL 4, 1863.

## EXTRAVAGANT SALARIES VS. THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS.

Economy is the voice of wisdom, sounding from the multifarious winding avenues and teaching trumpets of Nature; while extravagance finds its origin alone in the abuse of those God-like powers with which man is endowed. Acquisitiveness when governed by the Queen of Justice, or directed by the moral excellencies of our better nature, is productive of incalculable good, and an income, of which every member of society is a happy recipient. On the other hand, when governed by self interest alone, the result is of no benefit to the individual or his friends; it renders him miserable, and a nuisance to society. Upon large salaries he loves to feast, feeling or caring little for the tolling thousands, yea millions upon whose heads is levied taxes for his support.

We would not accuse all of such selfish feelings. Some are fairly exempt—perhaps, but after all, how many office holders do we find complaining of their salaries being too big? many, very many, indeed, would rather pray (if haply a politician can pray,) to have their salaries increased. Not so however with the people.—Quite different is the story with them. Out of their scanty earnings a heavy tax (whereas it should be light) is deducted for the support of Government Officers, whose salaries transcend the bounds of justice and wise economy. If the salaries of office holders were reasonable, or but a fair compensation for the labor performed, no complaint would—none could be offered; but so long as they remain two to four times as much as the laboring men—the bone and sinew of the nation can earn by real, hard labor, so long will there be discontent and chafings among us who support those political nabobs. When our taxes go to support our nation, to crush this hellish rebellion, to make internal improvements or anything that is really necessary, we pay them cheerfully, and in support of the war, or to increase the too meagre pay of our brave soldiers, we would willingly see taxation doubled; but when it is squandered by office makers on office holders we don't admire it.

The aristocracy of England and of France, those older powers of the world, are living sumptuously every day upon the solid earnings of their subjects, in consequence of which, many have drunk deep of the bitter dregs of poverty, want and privation; nor is young America far in advance. Want and privation is here as well as there, and that from the extravagant abuse of means. Still time rolls on, and scarce any change for the better, although the present Congress modified salaries a little. But the President still receives his twenty five thousand a year, each member of the Cabinet receives eight thousand a year; Ministers to foreign Courts receive from ten to seventeen thousand annually; resident Ministers receive seven thousand five hundred yearly; our Representatives in Congress get near six thousand for mileage and three thousand a year for services; Collectors of Revenue at Ports of Entry, get from two to six thousand dollars per annum, and are not required to work, by virtue of their office, above four hours in twenty four. We do not wish to make the impression that the Collectors don't attend to their business, they do, but there is so little for them to do. Then look at our Land Office Department. The Surveyor General gets twenty five hundred dollars a year, and his clerks get from twelve to eighteen hundred, and none of them are required to work but six hours a day, beside having a paid messenger to wait on them. These large salaries are coined from the sweat of the honest laborer.

Now let's look at the result of these enormous salaries: See those crafty politicians resorting to all manner of intrigues, wire workings and villainies to secure to themselves those paying departments; and in nine cases out of ten the best jockey, however false to humanity, gets the place; while the more honest members of society turn with disgust from the dirty, winding avenues of political chicanery, content to remain in retirement rather than besmear their garments with the dust of political strife kicked by those who are swift in pursuit of the almighty dollar. It is not so much for the love of country that they serve as for the love of Uncle Sam's purse. The large salary is the thing to be considered, it is that which our men with wide mouths love so dearly. Let the Government Treasury fail or even become lean, then watch those ravenous wolves, those sunshine patriots "wilt," and see office seekers retire. The most powerful incentive to worldly gain would then be removed and then those who serve their country would act under the guidance of noble principles.

Let our countrymen, the honest and loyal voters of the land look a little to these matters; and let them be ever careful to elect such men to office as will serve not for the shining dollar alone, but rather for the glory, prosperity and success of our beloved country. Let them raise a wise though gentle voice for the reduction of salaries down to a reasonable mark, a fair compensation, so that honest Union loving men may be the ones to govern the Ark of State, rather than those of mere lucrative desires; and let all study economy and seek more for internal improvements and the developing of the resources of our country than to make men rich in office.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Next week will be Commissioners Court. Be on hand with your road petitions and everything else which comes before the Court, for it only meets once in three months.

The District Court will commence one week from next Monday. We understand there is considerable business before the Court.

J. B. R.—Pleasant Hill—the poetry is received, its length is too great for our short columns.

W. C. JOHNSON—Oregon City—the pamphlet is on our table. Thanks.

George B. Camman, Postmaster at Empire City, Coos county, Oregon, was arraigned before Judge Deady, on the charge of having embezzled or detained letters in his office. He was held to bail for his appearance.

The steamer Relief delivered at Salem last week a large shipment of machinery for the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company. The factory will soon have five sets of fine spring jacks and thirty looms, and will be able to work up some three hundred thousand pounds of wool in a year. This factory, under the able and careful management of Mr. L. E. Pratt, the efficient Superintendent, has grown in a few years from a small concern to an elegant and lucrative establishment. When the new machinery is put up it will give constant employment to about 80 operatives.

Messrs. McClure and Brunley who started below in boats two weeks ago, met with some disasters in Brice's Slough, about ten miles below here. However, they straightened up and went on their way rejoicing, and bidding defiance to the steamboat men. We like energy especially if directed by some judgment.

The dwelling of Mr. A. C. Jones at Lebanon, Linn county, was entered on the night of the 25th ult. and robbed of a trunk containing twenty-eight hundred and sixty dollars in gold coin. The entrance was effected through a bed room window without awakening the sleepers. A door was opened and the trunk taken out and broken open, and the money taken without disturbing the inmates of the house. No trace of the thief has yet been obtained. Mr. Jones offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the recovery of the money and the apprehension of the robber.

A fire occurred at the Dalles on Friday the 27th ult., which consumed nearly all the residence and furniture of Judge Humason. It is supposed to have originated from children playing with matches. Loss, about \$3,000.

Last Sunday we attended a funeral sermon at the "Grand Prairie School House" in this county, and there beheld a sight which would make the blood boil in every loyalist's veins. On the blackboard immediately behind the speaker's desk was written in a large bold hand "Hurrah for Jefferson Davis and the Knights of the Golden Circle." This ought not to be, it is calculated to leave the impression on men's minds that that is a secesh school house. Hope some Union man will demolish that writing before another day of public worship for we don't like to offer our prayers under Jeff's colors.

The Mountaineer of the 27th ult., says: "Last night a merchant of this city, received an order from Canyon City, John Day River, for a slate-bed billiard table. Times must be good at Canyon."

A shooting affray took place at Celilo on the 25th of last month, between two men part owners of the steamer Casadilla, Kimmel and Underwood. Kimmel fired three shots at Underwood, wounding him in one of his hands. Kimmel was arrested, and at last accounts was awaiting the arrival of the Sheriff to bring him to the Dalles. So says the Times.

The Mountaineer of the 27th ult., says, on Sunday night last, the prisoners in the County Jail, to the number of three, succeeded in making their escape. The manner of their escape was as follows: by some means they had procured a saw, and with this they cut a hole in the cell floor, large enough to enable them to pass out. From the open cellar of the Jail they broke out on C street. The escape is supposed to have been made between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. The escaped prisoners are named respectively Clifton, Steward and Owen.

Linn county tendered greenbacks to the State Treasurer, in payment of its State tax. The bills were refused and the State brought suit in the circuit court to recover in coin. The case was tried last week, and after argument by counsel, Judge Boise decided that, though they were a legal tender for all private debts and such public dues as were enumerated in the act of Congress creating them, they were not a legal tender in payment of State taxes. Judgment was, therefore, rendered against the county for \$4,000 in gold and silver coin. We have not room this week for the opinion in full—Statesman.

A circular has been issued, requesting the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of locating the State Agricultural College, to meet at Corvallis on the 17th instant. The Commissioners are: Messrs. Gibbs, Boise, Pengra, Woodward, and Jesse Applegate.

For the last few days the weather has been very warm, and the snow in the mountains has been melting very rapidly. It is the opinion of those best informed that the McKenzie route over the mountains could now be traveled, and one party, we understand, will start over the mountain next Monday, with pack animals. It is quite certain that the route will be passable soon, if it is not so now, and those wishing to go to the mines would save about two hundred miles of travel by going that way.

## LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

The Government has concluded not to grant letters of Marque and reprisal, but in their stead vessels will be fitted out by private parties, for the purpose of capturing rebel vessels, and be duly commissioned by the Navy Department.

It is thought that the New Providence scheme has been abandoned as the canal opposite Vicksburg will be an entire success. The fall of Vicksburg depends on the movement of a large number of transports and gunboats which have gone up the Yazoo pass.

A private letter states that the army of the Potomac was never better organized or more efficient than now.

The Navy department is informed that a sloop captured, off Hillsboro, Florida, the sloop Enterprise, loaded with cotton, having run out of Mosquito Inlet. The Richmond Whip of March 17th, says the bombardment of Port Hudson commenced at two o'clock a. m., March 14th, a desperate engagement took place.

The United States sloop of war, Mississippi, was burned in front of our batteries, and a large vessel was completely riddled, a third was completely crippled and the rest driven back. Our victory was complete. Faragut's flag ship went down the river disabled.

Fortress Monroe, March 19.—The Richmond papers have the following: Columbia, Tenn., March 14.—Four brigades, under Rosecrans, endeavored to hem in Van Dorn, yesterday, across Duck river. We replied to the Yankee fire for some hours, and then escaped by a bridge 22 miles above. The enemy returned to Franklin after burning the house occupied by Van Dorn as head quarters.

Chattanooga, March 19.—A battle is imminent in the neighborhood of Tallahoma.

Jackson, Miss., 14.—Information received says Helena, Arkansas, was attacked in the rear, on March 19. Heavy firing was heard there yesterday.

Fortress Monroe, 20.—On the 17th, Col. Spear with the 11th Penn. cavalry and some artillery attacked the rebel breastworks at Blackwater, and failed to carry them. Our loss was 17 killed wounded and missing. A detachment of mounted rifles, under Lieut. Hill, captured ten rebels at the same time. Col. Ludlow has just returned from City Point having completed arrangements for the exchange of paroled prisoners. Those at Richmond were released to day.

Wilmington, N. C., 16.—Steamer Britania arrived yesterday with a valuable cargo. Another steamer with a valuable cargo arrived in a Confederate port this morning.

New York, 19.—The Tribune learns from Havana that arrangements have been made for the pirate Alabama, Florida, and Harriet Lane to assemble and attack a steamer from Aspinwall with treasure.

The gunboat Huntsville, from Key West, says that an American vessel from Martinique states that the Florida was to remain in port 24 hours after the departure of the vessel. The vessel crowded sail to St. Thomas, where she found Admiral Wilkes, who transferred his flag to the Vanderbilt, and started to Martinique with a prospect of reaching there before the Florida left.

Washington, 19.—A letter from the French Consul at Mitamoros, states that the city of Tampico was captured by the French. Sixteen more iron ends are to be furnished at New York, by January 1st, 1864; and 30 vessels have been added to the Navy since the new requisition, making near five hundred in all.

Arizona will be added to the Department of California until Gen. Wright's troops can be sent from California to defend the Territory. A regular mail through the Mesilla Valley to Tucson will soon be established. The Government is at work selecting officers under the Conscription law. They will all probably be elected at once. The list will be kept open until completed.

Gold is four hundred per cent. premium in Richmond.

The Commissioner of internal revenue, says stamps will be received in exchange for revenue stamps of other kinds and denomination except a discount of one per cent. on the amount exchanged.

It is thought that the Government will probably call an extra session of Congress immediately on the departure of the next pirate from British ports, and recommend that vessels under the British flag shall be interdicted from landing in American ports, and be subjected to a tonnage of about \$3 per ton.

New York 19.—Money easy at 6 per cent., exchange, 170; Gold, 55.

New York, 20.—The Times has a Newbury letter giving an account of a recent movement in that vicinity. On the 13th the rebels appeared in heavy force between the Trent and Neuse rivers, and drove in our pickets, but were held in check by our cavalry. Gen. Palmer advanced a portion of his command and the enemy fell back. On the 16th they made a demonstration against Fort Andrew, an unfinished earthwork, and demanded its surrender, but were repulsed. The rebels then opened upon it with batteries, and after a brief cannonade they again demanded its surrender, which was refused. The rebels then made an assault, but were met with such a murderous fire from our gunboats that they were forced to fall back, and finally retired, losing heavily in killed and wounded.

It is reported that Secretary Chase will be here next week with a matured plan for a loan.

Washington, 20.—Gen. Burnside received orders from the War Department to-day, and left this afternoon for Fortress Monroe, from whence he will proceed immediately to his new command in North Carolina.

Gen. Hooker declares that the army shall make a proud record of itself within 90 days.

A party of one hundred and seven prisoners, mostly civilians arrived to night. They left Richmond on the tenth. The general indications were that the rebels felt uneasy about the safety of Richmond. They are moving all the heavy machinery for the manufacture of ordinance and powder.

New York, 21.—Major General Edwin Sumner, recently appointed to the department of the Mississippi, died in this city this morning, after a sickness of a few days, of congestion of the lungs.

Washington, March 21.—The Secretary of the

Treasury has placed sufficient in the hands of the Paymaster General to pay off the army to the first of March.

New York, 21.—The captain of the brig Emily Fisher states that the privateer Retribution was condemned at Nassau. It appears that she was rotten and hardly fit to stand the discharge of one rifle gun. The captain said he should undertake to get another steamer.

The bark N. H. Gaston reports that on March 7, off St. Thomas, she saw the United States gunboat Alabama.

The Tribune's special dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says after the arrival of the Twelfth army corps, General Hooker addressed them, expressing satisfaction at their soldierly appearance. He called on them for their hearty co-operation in the coming campaign, and said so far as he was concerned there should be no mistakes and doubtful results. There was a heavy fall of snow during the day and last night.

Jefferson City, 18.—A bill passed the Senate to day providing for the calling of a new State Convention to take into consideration the gradual emancipation of slaves.

Cincinnati, March 20.—Parties from Nashville give information that Rosecrans has reliable advices that 17 regiments of cavalry, from three to seven thousand strong, are encamped in Hawkins county, for the purpose of making a raid into Kentucky. We learn from Chattanooga that the rebel troops said to have left Virginia, to reinforce Bragg, are concentrated at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Franklin, 20.—A considerable force of the enemy's cavalry crossed Duck River, and advanced towards Franklin yesterday. They were driven back. Van Dorn is said to be largely reinforced. Cavalry skirmishes occur daily; in all, the rebels have had a vast advantage of position.

Hilton Head, 21.—The latest intelligence from the Black Brigade, now marching into Florida, is, that they have taken several important points, many prisoners, large quantities of munitions and supplies; they are still driving the enemy before them. The expected raising of another army corps, said to be for Burnside, creates much enthusiasm and fresh hopes among the troops.

Washington, March 23.—The Government received subscriptions to the amount of 2,500,000 at the Philadelphia agency, and it is safe to say that Secretary Chase has decided that in no event will he come into the market for a loan for any thing below par. The receipts of the Internal Revenue bill were \$1,000,000 last week.

Gen. Hooker's system of furloughs is found to do so well that it is to be adopted permanently. The regulation for infractions have been so severely administered, that the officers and men return promptly on the expiration of their leave. The War Department is overtaxed with applications for commissions in the colored regiments. The recent success of the black brigade, in Florida, gives a great impetus to the movement. Appointments under the Conscription Act in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, are nearly completed. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the remainder of the States will soon follow. There will be no announcements until the lists are completed. Gen. Heintzelman has succeeded Gen. Sumner, in Missouri.

New York, March 23.—A Barbadoes letter, 20th ult., states that the Florida was seen that afternoon, with five other vessels, ten miles from here. A large side-wheel steamer, presumed to be the Vanderbilt, was in pursuit. A subsequent letter, dated the 28th, says that the pirate at Barbadoes, was supplied with coal, etc., and feasted by the Governor, for which they returned thanks by impressing thirty British sailors.

New Orleans dates, to the 15th, received. A rumor is current there that Port Hudson had been evacuated.

A Washington dispatch states that the rebels are preparing to fall back towards Richmond. Apprehensions are entertained by the Davis Government of an attack via James river. Refugees confirm this theory, and add that Lee's army is much reduced by the withdrawal of Longstreet, the two Hills, and other rebel Generals, with their commands, who have gone to other parts of the Confederacy.

The War Department has received the rolls of all the regiments comprised in the army of the United States, which shows the number of absentees and deserters to be 125,000.

Chicago, March 23.—A dispatch from Lake Providence, dated the 16th, says the authorities let the water in at that point, this evening, and it is now pouring in, threatening friend and foe alike. An aperture of twenty feet wide, and visible widening, is at the mouth. By morning the greater part of the town of Lake Providence will be under water.

Cincinnati, March 23.—Gen. Burnside will arrive to-morrow. It is said that he is to take command of the Department of the Ohio.

Murfreesboro, March 21.—An expedition which went out in the direction of Liberty, Tenn., on the 18th, was attacked yesterday by 2,500 mounted rebels, commanded by the guerrilla John Morgan, ten miles this side of Liberty, while on their return from that place, Col. Hall, commanding the expedition, had the rear guard driven soon after resuming the march, and perceiving that the enemy outnumbered him two to one, fell back to the rest of the hill, where his men would have the advantage of position. The rebels opened a fierce fire of shot and shell—their battery was also advanced to threaten both our flanks. They made most stubborn attacks on our right and left, but were repeatedly driven back with fearful slaughter. Morgan failing to accomplish anything on our flanks attacked our rear, but was met and repulsed. At half past two Morgan withdrew his command. Shortly after, having received reinforcements, he returned, and made another attack, equally unsuccessful, and withdrew in great confusion, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Our troops consisted of men from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois regiments; loss, 8 killed and 50 wounded.

Murfreesboro, March 22.—A letter from Tallahoma, Tenn., reports that Gen. Sigel's division has reinforced the army of the Cumberland.

Cairo, March 24.—The Memphis papers of the 23d report that another cut off is being opened 50 miles below Helena into Deer River, by which means we are to gain access to Yazoo City and Hayne's Bluff. They also report that two of Farragut's gunboats had reached the lower mouth of Vicksburg canal; one Small boat had passed into Lake Providence. The water was rushing into the Lake at a rapid rate.

Washington, March 25.—The rapid decline of gold to-day, furnishes material for congratulation of Chase's success. It is said that he can further reduce the price of gold, by selling Bills of Exchange, drawn against gold loaned by foreign capitalists, of which at least \$100,000,000 have been offered.

The following dispatches are taken from latest rebel papers: "Lake City, Fl., March 10.—Three Federal gunboats and two transports, came up St. John river to Jacksonville, this morning. They landed a force of negro troops, throwing out pickets a mile and a half beyond the town. Our troops are being moved within three miles of the town. A fight is expected in the morning."

Washington, March 25.—Nearly all the churches in Washington, used for hospital purposes were given up to-day, owing to the decrease of the number of sick and wounded.

San Francisco, March 26.—Private dispatches received last night, dated New York 25th, mentioned that gold was 40 per cent. premium, and other dispatches this evening, say that gold to day was at 39 per cent.

Cincinnati, March 25.—The rebel forces which occupied Danville is believed the advance of Longstreet's division. Their coming was not expected but will be promptly met. Several thousand Federal forces arrived to-day and more are coming. An active campaign is looked for in Kentucky.

Washington, March 25.—It is reiterated to-day in various channels and official quarters, that intelligence is at hand leaving little or no doubt that the evacuation of rebel lines on the Rappa hannon is going on. An article in the Richmond papers stating that the residents are unable to supply the army, tends to confirm this.

It seems to be well understood, as soon as the Provost Marshals are selected and the enrollments are secured, a draft will be ordered, first in those States that have not furnished their quotas under the old enrollment for men enough to fill up deficiencies. This will put four hundred thousand in the field with the prospect of a call in June for two or three hundred thousand additional.

New York, March 26.—Sterling exchange at 150; gold closed at 39.

New York, March 27.—Sterling exchange 154. The steamer from port Royal and Beaufort, 20th, has arrived to day, and reports the capture of the British steamer Nicolas with a valuable cargo of powder and one hundred and seventy cases of rifles, off Wilmington by the steamer Victoria.

The Charleston Courier of the 18th says: The British steamer Eclipse, from Nassau, was discovered and chased by the blockaders, but succeeded in escaping and arrived yesterday. Two steamers were sunk in Yazoo Pass, involving a loss of 150,000 rations.

Cincinnati, March 26.—Gen. Wright leaves for Kentucky to-night to look after matters there. A steamer passed down the river with a part of Gen. Burnside's old troops for Louisville. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the great battle of this campaign will be fought during the coming season in Kentucky. It is stated that two-thirds of the rebel army have come westward to reinforce Johnston in front of Rosecrans, and that Virginia will be abandoned.

St. Louis, March 26.—Gen. Curtis has received instructions from Washington to consider the order to close up his official connection with the affairs of that department as withdrawn. Other advices tend to confirm the belief that no immediate change is contemplated.

Fort Monroe, March 26.—Five German families, who have arrived from Richmond, report the prevailing belief in that city is that the rebels will soon evacuate Richmond, and probably most of Virginia. They bring no news from Charleston, but say the rebels were expecting an attack daily. They came off the Confederacy under foreign protection.

An order has been issued from the rebel Adjutant General's office, placing all officers resigning or those cashiered by Courts Marshal back in the ranks as privates.

Cincinnati, March 27.—Several more regiments arrived to-day and others passed Louisville. Burnside received a dispatch from Kentucky to-day, stating that the number of rebels under Breckinridge is greatly overrated. It is the impression that the condition of the roads would not admit of the transportation of provisions, etc., necessary for a force of army size.

Cairo, March 27.—Memphis dates to March 25th are received. The following is the latest from Vicksburg. The rebels were throwing shot and shell at our men employed on the canal but did no damage.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Yazoo river, supposed to come from the men sent up Steel's Bayou. The Indianola is reported to have been recaptured. She is said to have been half submerged forty miles below Warrenton. Another dispatch says the Indianola was blown up by the rebels. On Saturday night a large load of twenty thousand bushels of coal floated down by the batteries of Vicksburg, intended for Farragut.

Portland, Me., March 27.—The Bohemia from Liverpool March 14th, and Londonderry 15th, has arrived. During the wedding ceremonies of the Prince of Wales, seven women were crushed to death and upwards of a hundred persons had limbs broken. Several riots occurred and the streets had to be cleared several times by the soldiers at the point of the bayonet.

The Alabama had been spoken by an English vessel. She reported having destroyed 34 American vessels.

San Francisco, March 26.—Between six and seven hundred thousand dollars of the Golden Gate treasure has been recovered.

Legal tenders have advanced to 70 and 72.

CHEERFULNESS of temper rises half from personal goodness, half from a belief in the personal goodness of others.

The revolutions produced by genius in the world of thought, naturally end in actual revolutions in society.

A DROP of the blackest ink may diffuse a light as brilliant as the light of day.

LOVE one human being with warmth and purity, and thou wilt love the world.