

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, APRIL 11, 1863.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

During the rainy season we have had roads in Oregon. This remark applies to no particular locality, but to the entire State from Jacksonville to Portland. This is in a great measure owing to the nature of the soil, and to the amount of rain which falls during the winter season; but more to the fact that the roads are not properly worked. In many places the roads are now in the same condition that they were years ago, when the travel first started over them. They pass over the flat surface, with no embankments, even in the lowest places, and no ditches at the sides to carry off the water. This is not because the people have entirely neglected to work the roads, but they have failed to work them in a proper manner, and have expended a great deal of work to no good purpose. It has been the custom when a place got very bad to throw in a little brush and dirt and patch it up. As soon as that would get cut up the travel would turn a little to the right or to the left and soon cut out another hole, and that would be patched up in a similar way. Thus the roads go, shifting from side to side, and the road makers following up the travel, instead of making the travel follow them. In this way the work of whole districts has been squandered for years, and no roads made yet. The same work applied every year in the same places, in some permanent manner, graveling, planking or bridging, would have made good roads long ago.

All know the advantage of having good roads; they benefit every citizen in the country, and all nearly alike. To be without good roads, as we are in most parts of the State, and to be compelled to tug through the deep, soft mud of the rich soil, worked up all over the surface of what we call the "road," from one to two feet deep, for about six months in the year, is unpleasant to those who are not used to that mode of traveling. It would be quite as appropriate to live under a fir tree and call it a house, as to travel these mud-holes and call them roads. With few exceptions Oregon has no roads, though the country is old enough to have at least a few roads completed.

It is time that the people, and more particularly the County Commissioners and Supervisors in the various counties, should consider the importance of making good roads and of making them permanent. Greater care should be observed in laying out new roads than has usually been observed in such cases. Roads are too frequently located along the sides of farms and over bad ground, merely to save a little good land and to suit the convenience of some individual, instead of running over the best ground and straight through, as they always should. And when a road has been judiciously laid out, interested parties are too frequently allowed to change it. One man gets up a petition signed by a few neighbors and turns the road to correspond with his fences; another does likewise, and so on, till the road is a continual succession of offsets and angles, made to suit the crooks between their fences, instead of making the fences to correspond with the straight road. County Commissioners should not allow roads, in which all the citizens of the county are equally interested, to be hacked up in this manner, by the few individuals through whose lands they happen to pass.

In all cases roads should be located over the straightest routes, with strict reference to the best ground, and not to the convenience of a few men. Then they should be kept there, and should be worked every year on the same track, until they become good and permanent roads. In this way the filling, ditching and bridging of one year are not thrown away the next, as they are where the road is continually changing, but may be added to every year until the road is made good. Supervisors should be careful to commence their work well, and in a manner that will admit of future additions; then their successors can keep it in repair and add more to it as they have the means. But if Supervisors only aim to make temporary repairs, that must be torn out, and cannot receive additions hereafter, then we will never have any roads. There should be some uniform system adopted to regulate this business. In some districts they commenced graveling some years ago, and by continuing the same course every year, they have succeeded in completing the work in a permanent manner. In other districts, where there has been as much work done, but in various modes, and without following up any uniform system, they have no roads yet, and never will have any, unless they adopt some system and work up to it every year.

CONVERSATION NO. 1.

In the following dialogue we have commenced to show up the Unionism of certain men who are Union as long as it is popular. We propose to continue the subject occasionally, as the times may demand. UOIOZ.—"Say, John, are you really a Union man at heart?" UNION DEMOCRAT.—"Why, yes, Jo. Don't you hear me every day crying 'down with treason, prosecute the war more vigorously!' Don't see that by my every word and action I am lending my aid to the Government?" U.—"Yes, I hear all this, and I hear even more than this."

U. D.—"I have been a leading man in the Union party ever since it was organized; in fact I helped to conceive it, and have ever given it my entire support. Why do you ask me if I am a Union man at heart?" U.—"Well, John, I'll tell you frankly why I ask the question: In the first place, and before the 'Union party' was 'conceived,' I, in company with several others, heard you say, after having read the rebel constitution—'By God it's the grandest document my eyes ever beheld. It is as far in advance of the Old one, (meaning the Constitution of the United States, —ed.) as it is in advance of an absolute monarchy.' U. D.—"That was before there was much feeling manifested on this Coast, and I did not know but we might want to join the Confederacy, or establish a Pacific Republic."

U.—"I also remember very distinctly that after the Union State Convention, at which Jo Drew was not nominated for Governor, that you in company with Bush and a few others, retired to SALEM—to hold a 'Union Democratic' Convention, and run your own pets; but being failed in that attempt, you all whipped nicely into the traces and worked seemingly very well for a season. But I now often hear you denouncing such men as Greeley, Sumner, Wade, Ben Butler and all the host of veteran patriots who are willing to sacrifice everything, even to slavery itself for our glorious Government, as 'Fanatics,' 'Abolitionists,' 'Dis-Unionists' and 'Foreign Interventionists.' Why do you do so John if you are really a Union man?" U. D.—"Well, I, I, You know that I don't like the policy of the Administration."

U.—"What part of the 'policy' do you object to? Do you approve the action of the Secretary of State?" U. D.—"Yes, I think Mr. Seward does well."

U.—"Do you object to the Currency, the Excise Tax, the Conscription Act, or what do you so seriously object to?" U. D.—"No, these are all necessary, I don't much like the Conscription yet could get on pretty well if that was the worst."

U.—"Pray tell me what is the worst?" U. D.—"Well sir, I don't like—it is, I, I object to the Emancipation Proclamation."

U.—"Ah! that's it is it? You want the war prosecuted, you want everything done up right, yet you want the traitors to be let keep the bone and sinew of war. You want to give them a good sound cudgel while you give us a small reed only, yet if we don't whip them—whip them quick and whip them badly, you think the 'Administration is not using sufficient energy,' and after they have disabled our light weapon if we seize and wrench from their right hand the destructive missile which they have used to such an advantage against us, then you 'don't like the policy of the Administration.'"

U. D.—"Jo, the truth is, I want the war prosecuted, but I want it done on Democratic principles, I'm sick of this Union organization (Jo this is confidential) and we hope by railing out against the agitators—those who are absolutely the stand-by in the Nation, to create a Democratic party that will be able to concentrate the so-called secession vote (by the way, I don't consider them secessionists,) thereby giving us this State next election. Now Jo, for God's sake don't say a word, for if we fail in this I want to be re-elected by the Union party, two or three or four thousand a year is too good to be lost. What say you to this, Jo?"

"Well, John, I think I'll have to blow you a little about election times. I'm more for the principle of right than office or salary. So lay your plans well, for I shall attempt to show you up at the right time."

U. D.—"Jo, I'll give you—" U.—"No you won't!" U. D.—"I can secure you a nomination for—" U.—"I tell you John, I will not receive a nomination. I am working for the good of the people—do not want position, and do not intend you shall have it. I consider you corrupt and willing to barter the people's interest for a salary. Good afternoon." [exit U.]

U. D.—"Soliloquizing: What can I do to get that fellow out of my way? It's evident that if I don't work some plan to counteract him I'm gone in. Let me see, let me see! I'll attack his private character, and get the whole community down on him so that he will have either to keep cool or leave altogether, that's what I'll do. I'm all right." [exit U. D., whistling Dixie.]

The undersigned Trustees of the Corporation of Eugene City, appointed by Act of the Legislature of Oregon at its last Session, desirous that the citizens of Eugene shall decide for themselves in regard to said act of incorporation; and taking into consideration, the absence of one of their number and the opposition of another to the regular organization of the city council; and anxious that the Act of the Legislature may not prove vain and useless by any negligence of the undersigned, have concluded that it would be right and appropriate to call a Town Meeting at the Court House in Eugene City, of all citizens living within the Corporation limits to accept or reject said charter by vote. And if by a majority the charter shall be accepted, they suggest the propriety of the nomination by the citizens, of candidates to fill the following charter offices, viz.: "President of the Council," "Five Trustees" and "Recorder."

The Town Meeting to be held on Monday the 14th day of April at 2 P. M. at the Court House, and the election to be held on Monday the 21st of April, 1863, at the same place and hour.

NORRIS HUMPHREY, S. ELLSWORTH, GEO. H. BELDEN.

Eugene City, April 10th, 1863.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

.....Last Monday the Electors of this School District, (No. 4) held their annual meeting and elected three Directors, to serve respectively one, two and three years. E. Waud, Wm. Smith and Henry Parsons were the men chosen, all men of families and interested in having a good school. We hope they will secure the services of Miss Lizzie Boise, for in so doing they will act in accordance with the wishes of at least nine-tenths of the citizens. The meeting was well attended and passed off pleasantly, yet there was one feature about it we regret to see in a school district. The election was strictly a political affair. However much we regret such things, when it is made the order of the day, we are always on hand and ready to stand up for our side, and—our side by a little good "clean eleventh hour bumping," won the day, and we have an entire Union board. The best feature in it is, we beat them at their own game.

.....We are informed by the School Superintendent that the clerk of one district in this county has entirely failed to make a report of his district as required by law, and consequently the money that should have been appropriated to that district was included in the general fund which was disbursed among the districts that were reported. The people of that district feel very much wronged, and are, we understand, going to prosecute the clerk, on his bond, for negligence in office in not reporting the district. We should like to see the matter tested.

.....Mr. L. W. Coe, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for Oregon, has appointed Mr. H. B. Parker, Deputy Collector in the following districts: 1st, Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook counties; 6th, Linn and Lane counties; 7th, Douglas and Umpqua; 8th, Coos and Curry; 9th, Jackson and Josephine counties. Mr. Parker was in town this week, collecting revenue, and has gone to the southern counties on the same business.

.....On the 6th inst. the annual election for city officers came off in Portland. The Times gives the names of the successful candidates as follows: "For Mayor, David Logan; Recorder, J. F. McCoy; Treasurer, F. C. Pomeroy; City Marshal, W. B. Clark." Pomeroy was on the "People's Union Ticket," all the others were on the "People's Ticket."

.....The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that contracts made payable in gold coin may be legalized by affixing stamps equal in value to one half of one per cent of the amount of money to be paid. This decision will remove many embarrassments which have grown out of the difference in the value of Legal Tender and gold.

MONK PLOTS.—By way of a "slant" we are placed in possession of certain facts relative to the "secret" doings of the Tories of this county. The plot they are now talking about (well the poor ignorances must have something to exercise their whiskey-tobacco soaked mud puddles which they term brains, on) is to come to Eugene some night, burn the houses of all the Union men in town and hang every "d-d abolitionist"—whether man or woman. They propose to commence on Mr. Henderson, he being the most obnoxious. Ye poor deluded deprey, you had better be digging your Cammas for next winter, for some how or other us "abolish" have a way of finding out your "deep laid" schemes, and when you commence this thing some of you will get the wax warmed in your ears, "you bet." Remember that burning, and hanging, too, is a game that others can play at as well as yourselves.

ROSEBURG, April 6th, 1863. Ed's REPUBLICAN: I notice by the Patagonian correspondence last week from "Stonewall" (alias Judge W's ring tailed monkey) that matters in relation to the Southern Confederacy have assumed a very threatening aspect. England is said to be on the point of interfering in our great national family quarrel, and the news is evidently reliable, for it is supposed to come direct from London. And every one in this vicinity who reads the African organ knows that the dispatches from that quarter will tell, i. e.; tell lies and neighborhood gossip. Indeed, this little town is getting to be quite conspicuous, a person hardly dares to walk around the corner on the most ordinary errand without being in danger of a blast through the Corvallis Union. And with such a strong combination of intellect on the reportorial alert the Union folks here are necessarily very circumspect. With such a reporter as "Stonewall"—I mean the ring-tailed monkey Stonewall—to favor her fortunes it is hoped that Roseburg will come to distinction. Our schools can get a gratuitous puff, our ladies can have the pleasure of seeing their names in print, without being married, and our military aspirants can have cheap training at the expense of this modern light. It is unfortunate, however, that his extensive reading has not taught him that there is a slight difference between the Oregon Cavalry Regiment and the recent organization of the State militia. This splendid scholar seems to be specially interested in having words spelled correctly; his strictures on this useful branch, however, will not be presumed to apply to his own writing, Pat's readers will certainly exercise more charity than to make the critic saw himself. For parallel specimens of his syntax the "false syntax" of some old style grammar book may serve as a faint illustration. Those who wish to have the benefit of this learned monkey's erudition should procure a copy of Pat's half sheet issue, two weeks past. It will "whistle itself." Yours for the Stars and Stripes. HOOKER.

WOMAN IS an interesting book, but not always an open one; she's a volume that is sometimes tightly clasped.

OUR Roseburg correspondent shows up their ring-tailed quack pretty well.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, March 29.—Richmond papers of late dates contain a full description of the rebel steamer Georgianna, recently lost. She was an iron vessel, left England with an assorted cargo valued at \$1,000,000, among which was a battery of twelve guns of superior manufacture. The last information from the frontier, states that the prevalent belief was that a considerable rebel force of infantry under Jackson, is now in the vicinity of Port Royal, designing another raid into that district.

New York, 30.—The following was received by the Asia: The Union emancipation party, having sent a protest to the Early Russell against fitting out vessels in England for the Confederates, Earl Russell replied by pointing to the act of Parliament requiring evidence on oath to enable proceedings to be taken against parties subject of contravening the law.

Fortress Monroe, 30.—The Richmond papers say Judge Meredith of Circuit Court has decided that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner ever enlisted in the rebel army, no matter for how short a time, is liable to conscription, between 18 and 45 years of age. An officer who deserted the rebel army, arrived at Norfolk yesterday. He reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as possible. At Fortress Monroe on the 29th, the enemy attacked Will. Iamsburg with infantry and cavalry, but were repulsed, and by noon they were in full retreat, and our pickets were reestablished. The enemy attacked Weldon a few days since, but were repulsed after a fight of an hour and a half.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, 30th. The following are from the Richmond dispatches of the 27th: Mobile, March 25th. Official intelligence has been received of the evacuation of Pensacola by the enemy, now at Fort Bawan. The garrison of the town and all other troops that could be spared, having been sent to Gen. Banks.

Vicksburg, 29.—Saturday morning Col. Ferguson, Commanding the batteries at the Junction of Deer Creek and the Sunflower river, 35 miles above the Junction of Sunflower repulsed the enemy, and destroyed three gunboats, and drove the balance back. Col. Ferguson has sufficient force to hold the enemy in check, he recommends reinforcements to be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat.

Kansas City, 28.—Capt. Bowden of the Sam Getty, from Independence Mo., reports while passing Tibby's Landing, he was assailed by guerrillas who succeeded in boarding the boat, and taking a number of soldiers. After this they robbed the passengers, and threw overboard a lot of provisions and Government wagons.

A Confederate raid was made on Austin, Ark., above Helena a few days ago, they cut the levees and flooded the country.

Washington, 30.—Admiral Dupont, in a report to the War Department, attaches much importance to the destruction of the Georgianna, which he says was brought over by a British officer, and intended for the Confederate navy. On the night of the 18th of March she attempted to run into Charleston, but was chased into the channel. The alarm was given and the Wabash opened her heaviest guns upon her, the commander said he had surrendered. The Wabash ceased firing, but the Captain of the Georgianna took advantage of it and ran his vessel aground. All on board, and Capt. Davis of the Wabash, being of the opinion that she could not be saved, set her on fire.

Louisville, 30.—Passengers from Winchester report Humphrey Marshal, with a heavy infantry force, near Mount Sterling. The rebels were driving stock from all directions toward that place and coming toward Lexington. All is quiet along the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

New York, 31.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans, has arrived with dates to 22d. A bottle containing a dispatch from Farragut's fleet had been picked up. It said that they were all well. We had three men killed and two wounded. Several schooners had arrived at New Orleans from across the lake, with a large quantity of cotton and wheat. A number of passengers were compelled to come in order to get something to eat. They relate that great destitution and suffering exists among the rebels. The *Pie-ayune* of the 20th, reports that the Monongahela, whose machinery was injured during the fight, has repaired her woodwork and is again in fighting trim.

New York, 31.—The *Tribune* has a dispatch from Washington, stating that some of Gen. Dix's officers report that they had satisfied themselves from various circumstances that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Richmond, and have removed a quantity of supplies. The officers believed that the show of Hooker and the demonstrations on Washington, are intended to mask the real object, and that they intend to concentrate in front of Rosecrans, in hope of being able to drive him back and occupy and hold Kentucky. These opinions are not shared by the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac.

An expedition from Hooker's army under Farchild's, returned to Belle Plain yesterday, they captured several prisoners and a quantity of pork, bacon and oats and a number of horses and mules. Farchild's also surprised a schooner engaged in bringing contraband goods into Virginia.

A Hilton Head letter says that Beauregard, had the impudence to demand the surrender of the steamer *Meredith* and *Keystone* State, which he said were captured Jan. 31st.

The latest news from Jacksonville, Florida, says the 6th Connecticut and 8th Maine regiments have been ordered to reinforce the negro troops. A rebel force had been driven from their original position six miles by the negroes. Three regiments of Georgians were known to be marching on the town.

A Hilton Head letter says the Wabash, Powhattan and Pawnee draw too much water to cross the Charleston bar, and will therefore remain at Port Royal to receive the rebel ram from Savannah.

Another letter dated 27th says heavy firing was heard all the previous day in the vicinity of Charleston. It was thought probable that the fleet, which left Wednesday 25th, was attacking the batteries at Stono Inlet.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 25th, reports an engagement between the rebel batteries and Federal gunboats, on Monday but no particulars given.

Cincinnati, 31.—The rebels are rapidly retreating from Kentucky. Pegram, at last accounts, was hotly pursued, and it is reported to day, will have to abandon all the cattle—about two hundred head.

Marinesboro dispatches say that scouts report that the rebels must soon attack or fall back, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. A gentleman from Chattanooga states that the rebels have been building immense fortifications there, and already have fifty or sixty large guns in position at Stevenson, Shelbyville, Dechard and Tullahoma.

Sacramento, April 1.—In assembly, bill to prevent fitting out of practical and other treasonable enterprises, was amended by inserting a proviso for the death penalty, and passed.

San Francisco, 1.—General Wright has received orders to permit no vessel to come with in 500 yards of Alcatraz after dark or they will be fired upon. Legal Tenders 62 to 64; they will be lower to morrow.

Chicago, 1.—Full dispatches have been received of Sherman's expedition. Admiral Porter had succeeded in getting through both bayous with the gunboats, when he encountered a small force of rebels, who annoyed with sharpshooters and by placing obstructions in the channel. Further progress was impossible without the cooperation of infantry. The rebels also cut trees into the stream in the rear. Infantry reinforcements arrived on 23d, and released the boats from their perilous position. On the 25th the rebels left Black Bayou. Federal loss in killed and wounded, 12 privates.

Rebel reports say that Banks was repulsed, with considerable loss; nothing definite, however, is known.

Washington, 1.—A rebel who came over to our lines tells the old story of destitution. He thinks, however, the army can remain where it is, on half rations, until more supplies are for wanted.

Cincinnati, 31st.—Most of the rebels lately at Danville are now encamped between Somerset and Cumberland river. They are said to be impressing every white man into the service. Rebel Generals have declared martial law in every county to the Kentucky river. In a mutiny in a Georgia regiment near Monticello, six of the ringleaders were shot.

St. Louis, 31.—Gen. Herron is to be assigned to the army of the frontier.

Fortress Monroe, 31.—An attack on Williamsburg, Saturday morning, in which the rebels had 3,000 cavalry and infantry; our force was much less. Rebel loss 15, all told.

Late Richmond papers contain detailed accounts of the recent great fire, which destroyed property to the value of four million dollars. The Administration confidently expects, before the close of the week, to hear of important successes by the fleet at Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, 31.—Refugees from rebellion are daily coming into our line from Yorktown. They state that the rebels have already commenced to remove large guns and also machinery from machine shops in Richmond to Chattanooga.

Washington, April 1.—The Government has authorized Gen. Ullman to raise a black brigade, and Governor Andrews to raise two black regiments. Beyond this, no authority has been given any one to enlist negro troops.

Memphis, 31.—Gen. Sullivan in command at Jackson, sent an expedition, a few days since, under Col. Street's brigade. They were overtaken and a fight ensued, in which Street was wounded and 21 of his men captured.

New York, 31.—The steamer Southampton reports—Feb. 23d was spoken by the Alabama. She had burned the *Alcee* Cave, 21st, bound from Bordeaux to New York; same day she burned a large vessel, from California to Queenston. The *La Plata*, which arrived at Southampton, reports the Alabama cruising off the West Indies, daily. The screw steamer, Southerner, intended for Confederate navy, will be launched next week.

Louisville, March 31.—The reported capture of two thousand head of cattle is confirmed. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. The Federals are still closely pursuing the rebels.

New York, April 1.—A British bark from St. Thomas reports that two English steamers sailed with cargoes for Seecasia. The British frigate, *Phaonon*, sailed with them as convoy.

The steamer *City of Washington*, with dates from Liverpool to the 18th and from Queenstown to the 19th, has arrived. The Polish question was assuming great importance. French diplomatic correspondence had been published showing the gravity of the question. The French Senate were debating petitions in favor of Poland. All influential men in London denounce the course of Russia, and call for a cessation of diplomatic correspondence until a reform is brought about. The London morning *Post* contains a threatening and warlike article.

IS IT RIGHT?—For a man to leave this State, with a Brigadier's commission in his pocket, in the service of Jeff Davis' Confederacy, with the avowed purpose of fighting against the United States Government, making his property over to another and leaving his family to the protection and care of the very Government he is now rushing in hot haste to assail, and to imbue his hands in the blood of those who seek to sustain the power which gives protection to those he holds dearest on earth? We emphatically answer no! Thus has Judge Terry acted; and if it is Democracy to sustain him in such a position, we'll have none of it.—S. F. Spirit.

The weather continues very fine, and the grass and vegetation generally, give evidence that spring has come.

Mr. A. S. McCLEARY returned from Portland on Thursday's stage. He will have a fine stock of goods in a few days, then you can get anything you want—cheap.

The Portland papers say that large numbers of pack animals are constantly arriving there, from the upper Willamette, bound for the mines.

PASSENGERS are now taken on the steamers from Celilo to Wallula for \$1, and through to Lewistown for \$7 50.