

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

J. M. GALE, Editor.

EUGENE CITY, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

Valedictory.

With this issue our editorial charge of the STATE REPUBLICAN ceases. Circumstances over which we have not the control, impel us to seek a livelihood in some other field of labor.

It has been alleged that we write under the inspiration and by the dictation of disembodied spirits, and that our object is to drive the paper furiously into the promulgation of rabid reform sentiments.

As some are curious to know the manner in which we write, we will gratify their curiosity by explanation. We have written all the editorial matter of the paper from the first numbers, excepting a very few contributions from our friends who are on this side of Jordan yet, unaided by any inspiration other than that which comes by earnest aspiration and laborious research.

During the brief space of time in which we have been engaged in the political arena, we have made some discoveries and learned many lessons, prominent among which is the following: when men's active benevolence prove to be incommensurate with their boasted philanthropy, and when by such we are held up to the more unenviable portion of community as a subject of derision, and to the quasi-philanthropist as a subject of unjust criticism; we shall not scorn the frowns of those who possess pecuniary powers, neither will we make war upon close-fisted society.

In conclusion, we tender our kindest regards to the publishers and printers of the paper, and wish it a long and useful career in the right track; and to that portion of the public who may have been entertained by our quill, we can but promise that whenever again circumstances shall favor it, we will be most happy to engage in so good a cause as this in which we have labored for the past six months and upward.

DR. RAMSAY.—We notice in the Oregonian a poetic production from the pen of Dr. Ramsay, which does not give much indication of a crazy man. How is this? Have the people of Lane County to pay \$14 per week to Drs. Loryea & Hawthorne for keeping in charge a man of a good deal better sanity than the former of those gentlemen? We also hear that they are making no small additional profit out of Dr. Ramsay, by keeping him busily at work in his professional line—mixing medicines. We thought at the time he was sent to Portland, contrary to his expressed wish, that it was not done so much out of kind feeling toward Ramsay by our county officials, as toward Dr. Loryea, who created some sympathy by incurring the shame of being hissed down while attempting to make a little speech in the court house when he came up to get Ramsay.

THE PRESIDENT SENT A MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE 26th of May, in which he says that Mr. Cameron is no more to blame for the proceedings for which he was censured by the House, than all the other heads of the Departments, or even the President himself.

THE STEAMER OREGON, on her last trip to San Francisco, carried \$500,000 treasure, says the Times.

SCHOOL.—Miss Boise will open her Select school next Monday, the 14th inst.

McKENZIE ROAD.—It has been decided to enter vigorously upon this road, and we learn that already a good many contributions have been tendered for the furtherance of the object. Our citizens cannot be too much alive to this enterprise, as it will more than anything else tend to the development of this part of the country in wealth and distinction, besides it will open up for settlement a large scope of country which will furnish rich homes to many families.

The meeting at the Court House last Saturday adjourned to meet again on Saturday July 19th, a general attendance is urgently solicited. Let no one whose interests are identified with this locality fail to contribute to this enterprise unless he wishes to have it known that he is "penny wise and pound foolish."

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—It is a noteworthy fact that troops which have marched into the South have not suffered from diseases peculiar to that climate, as rebel papers predicted they would. The Marysville Appeal remarks:

At last accounts there was no more disease in the Union camps in the Gulf States than is common to campaigning experience. In this connection it is remarked that Northern men are not so liable to be attacked by diseases of Southern localities during the first as during the second year of their sojourn therein. Those who understand the matter fully say that, with judicious sanitary regulations, the Union troops will be more healthy than the rebel troops in the Southern climate. This is proved by the fact that the amount of sickness in the rebel army at Corinth was much greater than in Halleck's army. It is true that in Mexico, much nearer the tropics than any of our possessions, the Northern soldiers suffered far less from climate diseases than did the troops from the Southern States.

APologetic.—Our readers will bear with us for the non-appearance of the STATE REPUBLICAN last week, and we hope that its regular visits each week hereafter will be uninterrupted. We wanted to have a little time for social enjoyment on the occasion of our National Anniversary of Independence, and so we did. A more lively and pleasurable entertainment we do not remember to have ever participated in, than the ball at Nelson Luckey's, that evening. The memorable day was appropriately ushered in by the loud booming of the cannon, and went out at the trip of the light fantastic toe.

How THEY TAKE IT.—The Secession Democratic papers in Oregon "grin horribly, a ghastly smile," over the great Union victory in their State, and shout with one acclaim, louder than ever—"Abolition!" That is the whole argument of the "Democracy" everywhere. Brethren, please arise and sing—"I wish I was in Dixie," etc.—Marysville Appeal.

That ghastly smile was to most of them the premonitory symptoms of speedily approaching dissolution as they "kicked the bucket" with the grin on their swarthy features.

We hear it stated by secessionists that Hon. J. R. McBride, Congressman elect from this State, voted for Slavery in Oregon—thus seeking to damage his reputation for honest consistency. It is hardly necessary to say that there is just as much truth in this as there was in the statement of some pretended Union men, but traitors at heart, that Mr. McBride was an Abolitionist, in order to have an excuse for not voting for him. He is about equally removed from secessionism and Abolitionism.—Argus

FINDING HIS LEVEL.—David R. Atchison, the Missouri Senator, who gained an unhappy notoriety during the Kansas troubles, is said to be acting as a private soldier in Price's army.

The Times of the 10th, says: "The Julia arrived last evening with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express through from Florence City, and with dates to June 30th. There was 175 pounds of gold dust in the Express and 500 pounds in the hands of the passengers—one miner alone has over 300 pounds of dust which he has taken out in the last six months."

NOTE OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—From the official paper of this State we take the following vote on the Seat of government.

Salem, 3,213; Eugene City, 1,921; Portland 1,798; Corvallis, 1,926; Oregon City, 189;—Albany, 159.

Twenty-five other points were run, receiving from 1 to 25 votes each.

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THANKS TO HON. J. W. NESMITH for valuable public documents—the President's annual message, and reports of heads of Departments, etc.

THE STEAMER OREGON, on her last trip to San Francisco, carried \$500,000 treasure, says the Times.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Washington, June 26.—Judge Humphrey was declared guilty and removed from office.

Chicago, June 27.—The Charleston Mercury has removed its office to Columbia, from the danger of bombardment.

It is estimated that the rebel loss at Fair Oaks was 5,897.

Washington, June 27.—The British Government has withdrawn its proposition to reduce international postage from 13 cents to 5 cents.

Ben Wood will probably be expelled.

The bill to carry into effect the African Slave Trade treaty with Great Britain has passed the Senate. Four votes in the negative.

Operations at Charleston are delayed until reinforcements can come up. Dupont says he can take it with five gunboats. Our loss there is estimated at 670.

The United States troops under Gen. Benham made an attack on the morning of the 16th, and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with the loss of 668 killed, wounded and missing. The Eighth Michigan had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York Seventy-ninth also suffered severely. Our troops were obliged to retire under cover of the gunboats.

Bragg and Pillow, are at Memphis with the remnant of Beauregard's army, about 30,000.

The Senate passed a stringent bill punishing misdemeanor in members of Congress or U. S. officers.

Quincy, June 27.—A Guerrilla band numbering 700 are doing mischief in northern Missouri.

Memphis, June 26.—The first train for Corinth, via the Memphis and Charleston road, left yesterday with a number of teams and wagons, and one company Fifty-sixth Ohio and several officers. It was taken by a large force of rebel cavalry fourteen miles from here. The locomotive and cars were destroyed. They killed three of our men and captured several officers, including General Kinney, and Majors Pride and Sharpe, and Captain McCall of Grant's staff.

City Point, Va., June 27.—Refugees report Jackson, Price and Beauregard in Richmond—all to be assigned to important commands.

New York, June 30.—The Tribune extra has a dispatch dated on the Battle field before Richmond, which says:

"There was a most determined battle on our right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the enemy had unwittingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army. An attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our Men a single rod—though the enemy were ten to one. The only force engaged on our side that day was McCall's Pennsylvania division. The battle lasted from two till nine, when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field and expressed himself satisfied with the result."

NEW YORK, June 30.

The Tribune has the following:

"On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack on General Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, probably for the purpose of making an outflanking movement on the right and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterward, they commenced a vigorous cannonading from an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half miles distant, from two batteries—one above and the other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries, one on picket duty on the Mechanicsville road, the other behind earthworks, some distance to the right. About two thousand of the enemy's infantry and a squadron of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy a short distance above the Virginia Central road, making a rapid advance toward McCall's division who were entrenched on a hilly woodland, across a swampy ravine, half a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville. The First Pennsylvania Rifles and Campbell's Battery were on picket duty, with the exception of one company, which was surrounded and taken prisoners, fell back behind the breastworks, when a line of battle was formed. The enemy advanced down in the rear of Mechanicsville, on low, marshy ground, while our forces were in line on the northern side of the ravine. The conflict became terrible. The rebels, with most determined courage, attempted to press forward over the miry ground, but bullets and grape shot fell among them like hail, mowing them down by hundreds. This continued till dark, when they withdrew. The cannonading was kept up till nine o'clock, when the battle ceased. Our forces, covered by earth works, suffered but slightly. Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry. About one hundred of them attempted to cross the ravine. Their horses became mired, and a squadron of our cavalry, seeing their position, made a charge down the hill, when the cavalry men abandoned their horses and fled. The infantry fight was then renewed. According to the statement of my informant, it continued till seven p. m., when the retreat was ordered. The outer forces then began to fall back. During the day of the battle the correspondent says the cannonading and musketry were terrific. The enemy made an attempt to break through our right, which was repulsed. Shortly afterwards another attempt was made on the left, with the same result. The battle had then been raging for several hours, without any apparent change or advantage on either side. Reinforcements of artillery came steadily along the bridge to the field of battle. The enemy then seemed to make a last desperate effort, and came near forcing our men back into the low ground between the hill and the bridge, where they could have been slaughtered by thousands before they could have crossed the bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances and men were hurrying toward the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed on the bridge. At the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital, half a mile from the river, Meagher's Irishmen came over the hill, stripped to bare arms and were ordered to go in. They gave one yell and went to work. The result was that the enemy fell back to the wood. Thus matters stood up to eleven o'clock. On Friday morning an attack was made along the entire line of Hooker's, Kearney's and Sumner's divisions, but without material result."

Another correspondent, speaking of Friday's battle, says: "Twice along the front, did the rebels attack our lines over rifle pits and redoubts. Porter, with 50 cannon and a number of Hooker and Ayres' guns, mowed them down with a death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded is horrible." Under date of Friday, the same correspondent says: "Ten guns were taken from us by a sudden flank movement, covered by the thick smoke that hung around. A rebel Major belonging to Jackson's army, who was captured, says that a part of Jackson's men arrived yesterday and the balance this morning. He said that in the attack on our right the rebels had sixty-eight thousand men. This will explain the enormous fire under which our troops were borne down, especially as some of our regiments were swept away. At Fair Oaks, yesterday, the Pennsylvania Reserve drove the attacking regiments of Jackson's command. To day they were overpowered by the same troops, reinforced by the remainder of Jackson's army. A regiment of regulars called up, proved unequal to the task of stopping them. Slough's command had to be added. The conduct of all the regiments sustaining this unequal action was good; they gave way, indeed, but not one of them ran. Their loss was enormous. The Eleventh Regular Infantry was about annihilated. Nearly every officer was killed or wounded. The Fourteenth also suffered severely. Our loss in officers is very marked—indeed, disproportionate in numbers. So extraordinary was the obstinacy of our troops, and so unyielding were they, that our loss is inevitably large. The artillery in Porter's and Smith's divisions piled the rebels in heaps with terrible effect. Major Russell, of the regulars, and Colonel Pratt, of New York, were killed.

Fortress Monroe, June 30. It is said here that McClellan has taken Richmond, but there is no good authority for the report, as the telegraph is not working. No boats have arrived from James river. York river is being completely cleared of everything movable. Steamers and tugs are constantly arriving at this place, having in tow barges, schooners, etc. Many arrived last night.

The steamer Spaulding this morning reports that a hundred and fifty barges, schooners and towboats were at Yorktown when she left, all making preparations to come down to-day. There was nothing above West Point.

Chicago, July 1st. The situation of affairs before Richmond is not yet clearly defined. As understood now, it may be explained as follows: McClellan determined to change the base line of operations from the Chickahominy to James river, in order to bring the troops nearer together and delude the rebels into a trap. The rebels improved the occasion to attack our right wing, while it was changing the front position. Their force was strong and their onslaught was made with terrible desperation, but didn't succeed. The change of position of our line was successfully accomplished, and the rebels gained no advantage. It was a strategic movement on the part of McClellan. The final assault will be made in due time.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American says: An order for the final evacuation of White House was given at four o'clock on Saturday evening. When the last of our transports moved off, the evacuation was completely successful. Of the many millions of dollars worth of property at that point a few days ago, the value of that destroyed will not exceed \$5,000. Our cavalry was at the White House during the day and guarded the departure of the wagons and horses, which moved off at the final evacuation and joined General Stoneman, who had been hovering in the vicinity all day. After securing the safety of the trains, General Stoneman moved off with his entire force, in a direction we are not at liberty to state. General Casey states that he lost not one man, nor did he leave a soul behind—not even a contraband. The enemy in considerable force reached White House at seven o'clock on Saturday evening. At ten o'clock on Saturday morning Colonel Ingalls and Captain Sautelle were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of sailing vessels and steamers on their way to the new base of operations on James river. Then would doubtless go down to fortress Monroe, and await General McClellan's instructions.

New York, July 2. The Tribune's correspondent at Fortress Monroe, writing under date of June 30th, states that the gunboats on James river had established communication with McClellan's left. Dispatches to Flag Officer Goldsboro, on Monday, are said to state that the rebel attack on our right was a desperate affair, in which the rebel loss was 5,000, and our loss heavy. General Stoneman, being cut off from our right, had to retreat to Yorktown, and has arrived at Fortress Monroe. It is further stated that on the left, McClellan, with considerable fighting, had passed through White Oak Swamp, with forty thousand men and one hundred pieces of artillery, to secure an advantage of position, and had subsequently cut through the line of communication to James river. It is reported that during the two days fighting McClellan lost ten thousand. Colonel Alexander had come to James river to select a new base, and the Key bend had been determined on. This is thirty miles from Richmond and ten above City Point. No telegraph communications, except army dispatches, are allowed to pass over the wire. [Key Bend is thirty miles from Richmond by water, and only twelve or fifteen by land. The White House, McClellan's old base of operations, was thirty miles by land from Richmond. So his base of operations is now nearer Richmond than it was before.]

It is stated that, on the recommendation of the Governors of the loyal States, the President will call for 200,000 volunteers to hold the points that have been acquired until the close of the war.

The N. Y. papers of July 1st contain dispatches from the War Department, saying that as soon as the War Department can obtain exact information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond, it will be reported to the public, good or bad.

Albany, July 2.—Governor Morgan issued to day a stirring appeal to the citizens, calling upon them to come forward at the call of the country and furnish their quota toward the new force of volunteers demanded by the Government.

Washington, July 2.—The President has approved and signed the Pacific Railroad Bill and the National Tax Bill.

New York, July 2.—The steamer Honduras,

from port Royal on the 30th, reports that the steamer Vanderbilt, with two schooners in tow, left that place for James Island to convey troops back to Hilton Head.

Chicago, July 2.—The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal of the 27th of June, has a dispatch from Vicksburg of late date, which says:

Porter's mortar fleet opened on the lower batteries at 4 p. m. yesterday, ceased at 7 and recommenced at 5 this morning. The batteries are provided with but few shot. Our loss was two killed and five wounded. It is reported that the enemy are landing troops at Warrenton this morning. At noon to-day twelve transports came above the gunboats and landed troops at Brown & Johnson's place, on the Louisiana shore.

Politics in California.

The "Union Democratic" Central Committee of California have been, and gone and done it! The Herald and Mirror treats their action rather gingerly—seems to think they are thoroughly Union. This may probably be accounted for, however, by the fact that this paper has recently changed hands, and from its notice of the political gathering we would think that the present proprietors have a considerable leaning towards "Union Democracy," so much so that they are almost ready to pat the lion of secession on the back, when we remember that this party movement is evidently intended to assist in forming a fusion between so-called Union Democrats and outright secession sympathizers.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Union Democratic State Committee were the following:

Resolved, That the Union Democratic party of the State of California adheres immovably to its distinctive organization, and recognizes no necessity in the existing condition of the country and of the State, calling upon us as Democrats or as patriots to abandon or qualify that organization.

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend to the Union Democratic County Committees in the various counties of the State, prompt and decisive action in keeping up and maintaining their county organizations, and that we call upon the Democracy to meet in Convention in the various counties and districts throughout the State, and nominate and elect a Democratic ticket at the ensuing election.

Thus we see no disposition to drop party in support of the Union as we in Oregon have done, and as all loyal Union men in California are doing. Concerning the action of this august body the Sacramento Union remarks as follows:

The Union Democratic Central Committee has held its session. It transacted its business with closed doors, and nominated Col. J. D. Stevenson of San Francisco, an old New York politician, with a record none too clean, for Superintendent of public instruction. A more inappropriate and unfit nomination could hardly have been made. He came to California as Colonel of the noted New York Regiment, during the Mexican war. Possibly his nomination may prove acceptable to the secessionists and it may have been made with that object in view.

The Committee—or rather a majority of the politicians present—adopted resolutions somewhat similar to those of last year, and then added to them, substantially the Rhode Island resolutions. The latter, we believe, have been endorsed by every secession Dixie Democratic paper in the State, and are understood to be the basis on which a fraction of the Union Democracy and the Dixie Secession wing are to unite. The Union Democratic Committee has, therefore, taken the first step towards fusion with the secession element. All those belonging to the Union Democratic organization who are more afraid of Abolition than Secession and rebellion are expected to follow the lead of this fraction of the Committee and set their faces towards the Dixie Secession fold. The Committee concluded that it was not advisable to hold a State Convention. This is equivalent, under the circumstances, to surrendering the Democratic organization and name to the Dixie Secession wing, as the leaders of the latter have determined to hold a Convention. The true policy of the Committee was to have made no nomination, called no Convention, and by resolution left the members of the party to support the present Union ticket in State and county. By such a course they would have maintained their organization intact, and been ready for action hereafter, without running the risk of having their nominee beat out of sight, even when voted for by the secessionists. Had they kept out of the field, the issue would have been squarely made between the rebel sympathizers in the State and the Union ticket. The Dixie leaders would have been forced to nominate and to support their nominee. Now they will probably nominate, and on the day of the election vote for the nominee of the Union Democratic Committee.

The attendance must have been slim, as the real Union members of the Committee generally remained at home. We do not see where the Committee obtained the power to expel a member because he was a Union man and in favor of voting a Union ticket. It was done, however, and carried with it a very unfavorable look for the Union Democratic Central Committee.

HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.—It is reported that although the President had no authentic information of Gen. Hunter's order, printed slips of it were sent from Port Royal to New York. This would seem to confirm the opinion entertained by some, that Hunter's motive was one of private political ambition. If so, times have changed since the way to gain popular favor in New York was to kiss the big toe of the ebullient instead of striking a blow for its destruction.—Appeal.

DIED.

At the residence of Jesse Applegate, Esq. in Umpqua county, on the 3d inst. HARVEY GOSNOD, State Printer elect of Oregon.

In this city July 5th, of pueril sore throat, EVA WILSON, daughter of E. T. and T. A. Wilson, aged five years ten months and eighteen days.

DROWNED.—Mr. Charles McFeren, of Curry county was drowned in the Willamette river two miles above this place on the Fourth of July while attempting to swim some cattle. Mr. McFeren was about 45 years old, he leaves three children and a large circle of friends to mourn his sudden and untimely death.