

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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

EUGENE CITY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

McCLELLAN AND HIS ADMIRERS.

At last the long indulged "Commander of the Army of the Potomac" has been removed, and Gen. Burnside placed in command. For more than a year Gen. McClellan has been in chief command of one of the most powerful armies which it has ever been the fortune of man to command. During the first six months he remained idle on the Potomac, drilling and disciplining his vast army, which we were told would be slow to move, because McClellan was such a great and skilful Commander that he would hazard nothing, but would first secure such perfect discipline and equipage as would render success certain, and then move with measured tread and resistless fury on the rebel capital, and deal the crushing and final blow to the rebellion.

In the meantime, Pope, Grant, Sigel, and other Generals, with new recruits, marched hundreds of miles into the rebel States, met and defeated their principal armies, commanded by their most famous Generals, Price, Van Dorn, Johnson and Beauregard, drove the rebels out of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, and actually conquered nearly half of the rebel dominions. Still McClellan remained in camp, practising "strategy," while those commanders, with armies inferior in discipline and equipage, were engaging and defeating the rebel armies in the West, which left Richmond almost defenseless. But after the golden opportunity had passed—when the rebel armies that had been defeated in the West, had been allowed sufficient time to concentrate at Richmond, then McClellan moved up in front of that city, and this movement was declared to be a masterpiece of "strategy"—a plan to draw all the rebel forces together and defeat them in a single battle. Even after he had blundered into the swamps of the Chickahomony and utterly failed to "break the backbone of the rebellion" in a single battle, as his admirers had prophesied he would, still they could see nothing in his failure but "strategy," or mismanagement on the part of the President or somebody else. And when he evacuated Harrison's Landing, they were quite sure that that was a part of the original plan; that he had intended to fight a battle at Fair Oaks, then fall back, draw the rebels after him and finally entrap their whole army; so they pronounced his retreat another "strategy." McClellan was the only General who knew how to command the Army of the Potomac, and whether he won or lost, advanced or retreated, it was all the same—it was "strategy," and they cared for nothing more. They seemed to be a set of know-nothings, incapable of comprehending the difference between losing and gaining ground. McClellan was their man regardless of military failures. If he could save the Union, they were ready to see it done, but when he failed, they were determined that no other man should be tried. It was McClellan or nobody. Fremont and other Generals, who failed to accomplish the work allotted to them, were very properly removed long ago, without the slightest regard to the clamoring of their partisan admirers. The rebels have acted on that policy from the first, and have never hesitated a moment to remove their most popular Generals on the first indication of incompetency, and try new men. Floyd, Pillow, and the "Napoleonic Beauregard" each had his day, until the rebels have found their ablest men by actual experience. But during all this time McClellan remained an exception to this general rule, and his partisan admirers, following the pernicious example of the Fremonters in the North, and copying after the Beauregardians in the South, sent up a deafening howl whenever his removal was hinted at, and it seemed as they had resolved to uphold their favorite at any cost. After matters had thus continued for months, and when Gen. McClellan had exhausted the patience of the military authorities, Gen. Halleck commanded him to move on the enemy, and he refused to obey orders. Then his removal became a military necessity.

But even now, when it is known to have been purely a military act—when it is known that Burnside, Hooker and Halleck are all Democrats, yet there are a few who will attempt to make political capital out of McClellan's removal, by charging or insinuating that it was prompted by political considerations, when they know such is not the case.

That Gen. McClellan is brave and patriotic, a thorough disciplinarian, a splendid engineer, well calculated to fortify and hold strong positions, is not questioned by any, but that he is not so well calculated to make rapid marches and conduct offensive operations, is now a matter of history. If his admirers are not willing that he should stand aside, when, in the judgment of the military authorities, the safety of the country requires it, then we have sufficient proof that they hold the glory of their hero more sacred than the life of the nation, and prefer the advancement of their political schemes to the salvation of their country.

A MAN named Wm. Hirst hung himself on Coos river, Oct. 27th. Supposed to be caused by partial insanity.

A HAILSTORM at Strawberry Valley, Sierra county, Cal., October 17th, destroyed \$3,000 worth of cabbage belonging to one man.

THE ATTEMPT TO CREATE A NEW PARTY.—In a long editorial, put forth to arouse hostility to the Administration, the Statesman, speaking of the motives which led to the present Union combination in this State, says:

Among the masses of the people outside of the family of politicians, a willingness to merge everything of a merely partisan character was honestly proclaimed. Politicians and demagogues, such as such a course was distasteful to them, were constrained to bow before the popular will or go into obscurity, and they soon became the loudest in clamors for the merging of all creeds into one, and that, pledged only to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union. In the masses it was patriotism—in the politicians and demagogues, a mere trick.

It is very seldom that a politician makes such a confession as the above. "The family of politicians"—of which the editor of the Statesman happens to be a very important member—"were constrained to bow before the popular will"—not through choice, but to keep from "going into obscurity." "In the masses it was patriotism—in the politicians and demagogues"—with the editor of the Statesman at their head—"a mere trick." Many supposed at the time that with him it was a "mere trick," for they knew that he was up to such things, but they had no idea that he would acknowledge it so soon. Now if the editor of the Statesman is a politician, we have his authority for saying that he went into the Union party as a "mere trick," and furthermore that all other politicians did the same. As regards himself this must be true, for he ought to know, and so far as it applies to others, for whom he is not authorized to speak, it may not be true, but is probably nearer the truth than he usually gets. And why was that trick resorted to? To keep from "going into obscurity." "Going into obscurity," means going home, where many a disappointed office hunter has gone, and remaining there, instead of going to Washington. The stake was a seat in the U. S. Senate. The Statesman was "the loudest in clamors for merging all creeds into one." The game went on, and a Douglas Democrat was elected. His party received all they asked, and are satisfied. His aspirations were thwarted by his own clique, and yet from that very day everything has been wrong. The best reason given for turning square off, and flatly repudiating the past, is that it was only a trick at first, and having failed, is now played out. But the change is being made with such indecent haste—is so barefaced, that none but the blind can be misled.

STILL IT WIGGLES.—We are indebted to the "Southern Confederacy," or some other power besides Uncle Sam, for a copy of the *Pattersonian*, a dirty little strip of paper, printed, or blotted and daubed over with ink and dead flies, at Corvallis on the 15th inst. It contains a formal declaration of independence, issued by Patrick Malone, a poor crazy Irishman, informing the people that the decrees of that little abolition institution sometimes called the U. S. Government, do not affect his stock in trade. He thinks that the "old concern" is about played out, and accordingly announces that he will take the matter in charge, set up on his own hook, and run opposition to the "Yankee concern." His first "Confederate" mail is to leave Corvallis the 22d inst., on the backs of two glass-eyed Cayuses or two speckled jackasses, to be accompanied by "two riders." We are not informed as to the color of these riders, but suppose they will be genuine slivers from the "black marble slab," on which the "Confederacy" rests, for it would be a violation of all the laws and customs of the Confederacy to employ a white man as long as a nigger can be had. Pat repeats Artemus Ward's opinion that the "crisis has come," and adds that England and France will immediately interpose to destroy the Union, because they see that his kind of Democrats (Jeff Davis and his Northern allies) who have five or six hundred thousand men under arms, for the avowed purpose of destroying "this accursed Union," as they call it, are beginning to save the Union, in spite of the "Lincoln Disunion Government," which only has a little over a million men in the field fighting for the Union. If the poor devil believes such stuff he is evidently crazy, and ought to be sent to the asylum; but if he is only trying to mislead and ruin others by what he knows to be false, then he is an atrocious villain, and should be sent to jail or to the penitentiary, like any other scoundrel. If the creature lived in California, they would have him in Stockton, Alcatraz, or San Quentin in less than a week.

ROBBERIES NEAR LEWISTON.—On the 9th inst., three robbers were hung at Lewiston. They had robbed two brothers named Berry, between Florence and Lewiston, were pursued and captured near Walla Walla, carried back to Lewiston, and there taken out by a vigilance committee and hung. The names of these thieves were, Nelson Scott, who has a wife and family residing in Siskiyou county Cal.; David English, wife and family in Corvallis, Oregon; and Wm. Peoples. Another robber was found hanging to a tree on the road between Lewiston and Walla Walla.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* (opposition) is advertised to sail from San Francisco on the 1st of December, for San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, to connect with the Americas on the east side, for New York.

The Times says a daily mail will hereafter be carried between Portland, Vancouver and the Dalles.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Dates to November 10th.
St. Louis, 10th.—General Schofield's army has returned to Springfield and will probably go into winter quarters.

There are indications that the Emancipationists will have a majority in the next Legislature. McChery, Emancipationist, is probably elected to Congress from the Jefferson City district.

Philadelphia, 9th.—McClellan's removal has caused great excitement. Among the rumors as to the cause is one that some instructions of the General-in-Chief, Halleck, were not followed, and Lee escaped in consequence. Forney's Press says that the removal of McClellan was purely a military act, and the result of military consultation and discussion. Although recommended by the President and approved by him some time ago, it was only finally resolved upon after the change became inevitable.

Washington, 10th.—General Hunter returns in a few days to take command in the South.

The mortar schooners at the Navy Yard are having their mortars removed and replaced by a 100 pound Parrott gun amidships, two rifled guns on the sides and a pivot gun forward. Their destination is not made public.

Cincinnati, 10th.—An Indianapolis dispatch says that on Wednesday night a battalion of Simkeford's Kentucky Cavalry was attacked by a large force of guerrillas under Colonel Fowler, on Pond river, seven miles from Madisonville, Kentucky. The attack was gallantly resisted, and the rebels were compelled to retire, with the loss of six killed, including Colonel Fowler. A large number were taken prisoners.

New York, 10th.—The report of the Harper's Ferry Military Commission is published. Gen. White and Colonel Dutton and Trimble are acquitted of all blame for the surrender. The Commission find that Col. Ford was given, by Col. Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that in the exercise of this discretion he conducted the defense with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity disqualified him for command. Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position. The evidence in the report concerning his course with the rebels is such as to raise the strongest suspicion of treachery. Gen. Wood is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Colonel Ford in command.

Concerning McClellan, the evidence adduced in the report and the opinion expressed by the Commission are most direct and damaging. The General-in-Chief testifies that McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average of only six miles per day in pursuit, and that in his opinion he both could and should have relieved Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the Commission fully concur.

Louisville, 10th.—Information is received from Nashville to Friday night. No assault had been made on the city up to that time. On Wednesday night pickets on the Murfreesboro, McMinnville and Franklin Railroad commenced skirmishing. Eight hundred Federal cavalry charged on Sterne's rebel cavalry, driving them within five miles of Franklin. Meanwhile a rebel force, supposed to be Morgan's, made a dash on the new railroad bridge at North Nashville, but were repulsed. The Federal loss in various skirmishes was one killed and thirteen wounded.

McCook's advance reached Nashville on the afternoon of the 6th.

It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro and McMinnville and gone to Chattanooga, and that General Joe Johnston arrived at Chattanooga and assumed the command of the Department of Tennessee and North Alabama.

Breckinridge's command is at Chattanooga.

Dates to November 11th.

Washington, 11th.—Hooker has been assigned to command of the Army Corps formerly commanded by Fitz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to answer charges preferred by Pope, for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

On Sunday morning, Captain Dahlgren, with sixty of the First Indiana and a small detachment of Sixth Ohio Cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg, where they found eight companies of rebel cavalry. He immediately fell upon them and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, lasting three hours, when the rebels retreated. Our men returned with 39 prisoners, with their horses and accoutrements, and their wagons loaded with army cloth, having lost but one killed and three wounded.

The wagon bridge over the Rappahannock, at Waterloo, 300 feet long, was burned by the rebels. General Sumner's old corps reached Warrenton on Saturday.

The Richmond Whig of November 8th, speaking of the recent Northern elections, says they show plainly that the tide is against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party. If the electioneering assertions and appeals of this party could be credited, this success of the Democracy is about equal to a declaration of peace; but they are not to be credited, and we are not permitted to take that comfort to our bosom.

The Whig also says: "Sunday last the Abolitionists marched from Jamestown, N. C., to a point a short distance below Williamston, on the Roanoke river; to cut off two Confederate regiments stationed there. Four companies encountered the whole Yankee force, and kept them at bay the whole day. During the night the Confederate forces arrived, and offered battle to the enemy, who fell back to prevent a fight. The shelling was kept up from the gunboats until 10 o'clock at night."

Augusta, Ga., 6th.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says, the Abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida, on the 3d. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out. A cartridge factory at Jackson, Ga., exploded November 5th, killing all employed in the works, not less than thirty lives.

New York, 11th.—The Herald's Washington correspondent, says, we have news from Richmond to the 6th. The rebel General Lee had arrived there, and resumed his position as commander in chief. General Jos. Johnston succeeds Johnston in active command of the armies north of Richmond. He has now his headquarters at Culpepper. Stonewall Jackson's corps has been increased to 50,000. The situation of

the Federal army was well understood at Richmond. The new Merrimac is completed, and has been at Fort Darling for some days, with steam up and a full complement of men aboard. Richmond papers of 7th, state that the rebel army is shoeless, and appeal to the people to supply them.

Baltimore, 11th.—A Pensacola letter of Oct. 29th, says, the United States steamer Montgomery had arrived at that port with the steamer Carolina as a prize. She was captured fifty miles off Mobile after a seven hour chase. She was loaded with munitions of war.

San Francisco, 11th.—Sanitary Committee remitted \$30,000 to-day.

Dates to November 12th.

New York, 12th.—The Times' Washington special says: The Medical Directors report from Hilton Head that it would be extremely imprudent to subject the unacclimated troops to the dangers of yellow fever in the Department of the South, until after severe frosts. This will probably delay the sailing of Hunter's command.

The charges against Fitz John Porter for misconduct at Bull Run, are not to be investigated until the arrival of Pope.

General Pope telegraphs to the President that he had condemned three hundred Minnesota Indians to hang, and asked his approval of the Court Martial. The President replied: "Execute only the ringleaders."

Recent reconnaissance indicate that two divisions of rebel cavalry are between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and one in the vicinity of Cedar Mountain, under Gen. Hill.

Hampton Legion, a brigade of cavalry from Stuart's division, was between Little Washington and Sperryville on Monday. His artillery, yes, today, shelled the camp of the 8th Illinois cavalry. General Griffin occupied Jefferson, four miles from Rappahannock, on the road to Culpepper.

Warrenton correspondent of the 11th says: "The feeling throughout the army towards Gen. Burnside is very warm and cordial. The rebel army is believed to be massed in Culpepper vicinity."

Col. Thos. Ford and Major Baird, 126th New York Regiment, have been dismissed from the service—Ford for incapacity; Baird for bad conduct.

Gen. Bayard is at Rappahannock station with the enemy in force on the opposite bank of the river.

Gen. McClellan was escorted to the cars yesterday, by a large cavalcade of officers, including Burnside. No demonstration was made at his departure.

Contributors report Longstreet in command at Culpepper. Also, report Gen. Hill's forces with Jackson.

Trenton, Tenn., 10th.—Our forces passed La Grange yesterday evening. Our pickets are within six miles of Holly Springs. One hundred and thirty of the enemy's cavalry were taken prisoners during the day.

Cairo, 11th.—Dispatches indicate that the rebels have evacuated Holly Springs. Dispatch from General Ransom says: "My command arrived here to-day, having marched 150 miles, and had a fight with the rebel Woodward. We killed 6, wounded 16, captured 49, took 100 horses and mules, and a large quantity of stores. We drove the enemy beyond Cumberland."

Dates to November 13th.

Boston, 12th.—Correspondence from on board steamer South Carolina, off Charleston, says: "British frigate Racer, by permission of Flag Officer Green, entered Charleston Harbor and brought away the British Consul. He says the rebels have launched a powerful ram and two more ready for plating—the iron being expected daily from England. He also reports the rebel steamer Nashville is lying at the mouth of Stone Inlet, six miles from Charleston, waiting a chance to run out. There were 200 cases of yellow fever in the city when he left."

The same correspondent says: On the night of the 18th, a vessel ran the blockade. She was fired at 22 times by the Flammbeau. Several shot struck her, but without making the slightest impression; she must have been iron plated and very thick, or the rifled shot would have gone through her. It is thought that this was the vessel which the rebels expected with iron plates.

San Francisco, 13th.—There was a rumor on the streets last night that Captain John Cremony, of the 1st Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, has been killed by Indians in Arizona. Correspondence from Los Angeles says that two companies have recently arrived at Camp Drum to quarter this winter. On the 8th of July last, a party of nine men started from Pinal Alto mines, Arizona, for California. When they had reached within two miles of Apache Pass, 120 miles from the mines, they were attacked by Apache Indians, and all murdered—not one left.

The same correspondent says: Kewen returned in great glory, and will make a secession speech at Monte to-day.

Kewen says he made General Wright modify the oath twice before he would take it.

The Los Angeles News demands the recall of General Wright, and the appointment of some one who has not so much sympathy with the secessionists, and also says the Union men in San Bernardino know that secessionists are organized, or are ready to rise and kill them when the signal is given.

New York, 13th.—The Herald's correspondence from North Carolina reports occupation of Hamilton, on left bank of Roanoke. A letter says we have just taken this place with a grand cavalry charge, combined with a gunboat movement. The enemy was in strong force, but retreated precipitately. The people of the country are greatly alarmed at our approach. They flee from home, leaving all their property. Gen. Foster's command had a severe engagement on Sunday night with three thousand rebel infantry behind breastworks, supported by six pieces of artillery. We killed and wounded sixty of the enemy—our loss, ten. We moved to-day to take Tarboro.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 10th has an account of the taking of Hamilton, and says the Yankees destroyed nearly the entire place.

The Federal force there is represented to be ten thousand strong, with forty pieces of artillery and considerable force of cavalry. They are also reported to have landed a large force at Palmyra, 25 miles from Weldon.

Philadelphia, 13th.—The Washington Star says the army which is now in the vicinity of Warrenton has been at a stand still since receiving the order of transfer to Burnside. On the night preceding the receipt of his orders, McClellan announced to many of his officers his belief that within three or four days at farthest, he would fight the greatest battle of the war, and gain a victory for the Union, which would probably end the rebellion.

Fortress Monroe, 12th.—It is rumored that Fort Darling has been strengthened by a heavy base wall of solid masonry, and a shroud of iron nail over the most exposed portion.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th says: Significant movements are progressing along the entire line of General Lee's army.

The same paper says: General Hill had a fight with the enemy on Monday last, in Stark county Shenandoah Valley. The General says the enemy were soundly thrashed, and driven back four miles. Our loss was considerable.

New York, 13th.—A Nashville dispatch to the Tribune says: The main rebel force under Polk and Buckner is falling back southward. Bragg has resumed command, Gen. Joe Johnston's health being too much impaired for field service.

Rosenbergs has ordered impressment of negroes belonging to rebels for fatigue duty, and is also organizing a pioneer negro corps.

Nashville, 12th.—Most of the rebel supplies have been forwarded to Chattanooga and Atlanta from Murfreesboro.

Lagrange, Tenn., 13th.—The cavalry advance of Hamilton's corps under Lee, entered Holly Springs this morning. They found no enemy.

Dates to November 14th.

Washington, 14th.—General Hooker took command of his corps yesterday.

New York, 14th.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: On Wednesday our front was 15 miles beyond the Rappahannock, south of Warrenton. The rebels under Jackson were in strong force near our advance.

The Times' special says, the French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted on French citizens by General Butler. The Spanish Minister has addressed a demand for an apology for running a vessel in Spanish waters by one of Farragut's fleet.

A Herald's Washington dispatch intimates that General Butler's removal is probable.

Fortress Monroe, 13th.—The Petersburg Express says much damage was done to buildings in Williamston and Hamilton, N. C., by enemy's shells. On Tuesday last, all our available force around Kingston received orders to go as near Newbern as they could.

Toronto, C. W., 14th.—The Rossin House, the largest hotel in Canada, was destroyed by fire this morning. A number of lives supposed to be lost.

New York, 14th.—An extensive defalcation in the Custom House has been discovered. Sixteen clerks in the liquidation department have been suspended. The amount is variously estimated, from \$150,000 to a quarter of a million. The fraud was effected by wrong entries, and subsequently the books of record were destroyed to prevent discovery.

Washington, 14th.—Files of Charleston papers to Nov. 4th, have been received. Howell Cobb, with his brigade, has been ordered to report to Beauregard, at Charleston.

Louisville, 14th.—A Dispatch from Burksville dated yesterday, says: 1,000 rebel cavalry arrived there; they say five thousand more are on their way to re-enforce them. It is reported at Nashville that a fight took place at Lebanon, Ky., on Tuesday, with John Morgan's men, and that seven guerrillas were killed and 125 captured, with a number of horses. The rest fled and our cavalry pursued.

The following letter was addressed to the Secretary of War by General Halleck: "On the 1st of October, finding McClellan purposed operating from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once, and give the enemy battle, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac, and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive them south. It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he removed his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received supplies almost as speedily as by remaining on the north side."

The Legislature of Nevada Territory met and organized on the 11th inst.

The Mountain Democrat, published at Placer ville, Cal., and one of the most virulent secession papers in that State, has been excluded from the mails by order of Gen. Wright.

The U. S. Mint, at San Francisco, will be closed on the 25th of this month, and remain closed several weeks for the purpose of making the annual settlement.

We learn from the *Argus* that the railroad between Oregon City and Canemah is now in successful operation.

The 27th inst. has been appointed for a day of Thanksgiving by the Governors of California, Oregon, and Washington. Look out for "yaller legged" chickens.

The *Mountaineer*, which comes to hand just as we go to press, seems to have the delirium tremens. Newell, head boss of the coecra, is the same old fellow who was a candidate for State Printer, in the secession Convention at Corvallis last Spring—got floored by Nolter and the "conservatives" (Newell was a radical)—went home mad, turned Union, and is now cutting up all sorts of shins to get back into the "party," and to prove his loyalty to the Dixieites, he rehashes their twaddle about "abolitionists," and coolly recommends that certain Union papers be suppressed!