14,400

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I. EUGENE CITY, OREGON, JANUARY 1, 1862. NO. 1.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

Published every Saturday by

H. SHAW & CO.

Terms of Subscription.

The REPUBLICAN will be published at $2 50 a year in advance; $3 00 if paid at the end of six months; or $4 00 at the close of the year. One dollar additional will be charged for each year payment is neglected.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—Business men throughout Oregon and California will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the STATE REPUBLICAN.

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though heaven alone records the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder—
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the plain of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to Congress December 3, 1861.

WASHINGTON, December 3.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and a most abundant harvest. You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the time, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our domestic affairs. The disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factions and domestic divisions is expected to lose respect abroad, and one party, or both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always sure to resist the counsels of seeming expediency. Measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate or injurious to those adopting them. The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have effected the ruin of our country, in reward for aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, disregarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including, especially, the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction that through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they could reach their aim more readily and easily, by aiding to crush this rebellion, than by giving encouragement to the principal lever relied on by the exciting of foreign nations to hostility against the United States, as already intimated in the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably saw, from the first, that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely fail to perceive that the effect of disunion produces the present difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable and reliable commerce than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

It is not my purpose to review or discuss with foreign States, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our Government mainly depends not upon them, but upon the loyalty, patriotism, virtue and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservation, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, avoiding causes of irritation, and with firmness maintained our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign danger necessarily attends domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

While under this general recommendation provision for defending our coast line readily occurs to the mind. I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of much importance that the loyal residents of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad, and therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky will, no doubt, co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of the line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or some still different route, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a short time, and when done it will not only be of vast present usefulness but also an invaluable permanent improvement in all the future.

TREATIES.

Some treaties designed chiefly for the interest of commerce, and having no grave political importance have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration, although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable meliioration for the rigor of maritime war. We have thus far removed all the obstacles from the way except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

REPARATION TO THE BRITISH SHIP PERTHSHIRE.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's Ministers, accredited to this Government with the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Perthshire*, in June last; by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded on strict right, as guaranteed by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy all reasonable demands of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

THE CLAIM AGAINST CHINA.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the dispositions of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of 31 of March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry the recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the surplus referred to, in good securities with a view to the satisfaction of such other claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

RECAPTURE OF VESSELS FROM THE PIRATES.

By act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. The authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the eastern seas, it especially seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may take of United States vessels and their cargo, and Consular Courts be established by law in eastern countries, to adjudicate the case, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discover it; though unwilling to inaugurate a new policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining Charge d'Affaires near each of these States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

THE FINANCES.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, has been conducted with signal success; the patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by the industrial classes, whose confidence and zeal for their country's deliverance from its present peril have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursements and energy in action.

The revenue, from all sources, including the loan, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860, was $86,835,900 27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payment on account of the public debt, were $84,578,034 38, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of July, of $2,257,865 93. For the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance from July 1st, were $102,532,509 27. The expenditures, were $93,239,733 09, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of $492,776 18. The estimate for the remaining three-quarters of the year, and for the fiscal year 1862, together with his views of ways and means for getting the demand contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is gratifying to know that the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and Union shall again bless the land.

THE ARMY.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people is equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceeds the force which Congress authorized me to call into the field.

I refer with pleasure to those portions of this report which make allusions to the creditable degree of dicipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army.

The recommendation by the Secretary for an organization of the Militia upon a uniform basis, is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious attention of Congress.

A large addition to the Regular Army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the Military Academy, by more admissions.

CHAPLAINS.

I presume Congress has failed to provide Chaplains for the Hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice, and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, a copy of which properly addressed to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand entered upon the duties designated at the time respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein. I therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army. I further suggest, that a general provision be made for Chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents, in detail, the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced; besides blockading, our extensive coast squadron, larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have performed duties which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for a more perfect organization, now so defective and unsatisfactory; and suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate any difficulties, and tend to promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the navy.

REVISION OF THE NAVY RECOMMENDED.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws, with the hope that that body will be able to find an early remedy for many inconveniencies and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in their practical administration. Since the organization of the Government Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than two thousand closely printed pages, and which are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been drawn in haste, and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other—at least, so doubtful as to render it difficult for even the best informed persons to ascertain especially what statute law is really in force. It seems to me very important that statute law should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may be consistent with the fullness and precision of the will of the Legislature and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people—by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form, the laws which so deeply concern their interests and their duties.

I am informed by some, whose opinions I respect, that all acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent character, will have to be revised and re-written, so as to be embraced in one volume, or at least two volumes of ordinary and convenient size. I respectfully recommended to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestions be appropriate, to devise such a plan as to their minds shall seem most proper for the settlement of the end proposed.

VACANCIES ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

There are three vacancies on the Bench of the Supreme Court; two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLane, and one by the resignation of Judge Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I will now state. Two of the out going Judges reside within the States now overthrown by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same locality, they could not serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench.

I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments Northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South, on return of peace; although I may remark, that to transfer to the North one who has heretofore been in the South, would not, with reference to the territory and population, be unjust.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLane, his circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for one Judge to give the Courts more than nominal attention, rising in population from 1,470,000 in 1831, to 6,151,405 in 1861.

Besides this, the country has generally outgrown our present judicial system of uniformity, as originally intended. The system required that all the States shall be accommodated with Circuit Courts attended by Supreme Judges, while in fact, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, have never had any such Courts, nor can this be well remedied without a change of the system, because the adding of Justices to the Supreme Court, enough for the accomodation of all parts of the country with Circuit Courts would create a Court altogether too cumbersome for a judicial body of any sort, and the evil of it will increase as new States come into the Union.

Circuit Courts are useful or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them; if not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all, or abolished as to all.

Modifications occur to me here which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient numbers in every event; then let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, Supreme Judges to serve in a number corresponding to their number, and let the independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest; or, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the circuits; or, thirdly, dispense with Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the judicial function wholly to the District Courts and an independent Supreme Court.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN REBELLIOUS COMMUNITIES.

The unfavorable consequences of the present insurrection is the suppression in many places of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers, and in the forms of executing law. This is the case in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States; and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of these States, the practical evil becomes more apparent, and there are no courts or officers to whom citizens of other States may appeal for the enforcement of their lawful claims against the citizens of the insurgent States. There is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims, some have estimated it as high as $200,000,000, due in large part from citizens even now making large sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

Under the circumstances, I have been urgently entreated to establish, by military power, Courts, and administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt the end proposed—the collection of debts—was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the presence of necessity in the casual exercise of power; but the powers of Congress, it is supposed, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all parts of the insurgent States and Territories. It is, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary Courts can be established in peace.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the great casualties, in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of the Government to render prompt justice against itself, in favor of citizens, as it is to administer the same between private individuals—the investigation and adjudication of all claims, in their nature, belong to the Judicial department. Besides it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with the great national questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress; bnt, while the Court has proved to be an efficient and valuable means of investigation, it, in a general degree, fails to effect the object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy (not to say the danger) of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the Court, reserving the right of appeal, on questions of law, to the Supreme Court, with such other provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General. The following is a summary statement of the condition of the Department:

[We give the figures as we find them, without attempting any correction, though it is evident they have been jumbled in the telegraphing.—*Eds. Alta.*]

The revenue from all sources, during the fiscal year ending the 4th of June, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of $700,000 for the transportation of the free mail matter, was $949,296 40—being about two per cent. less than the revenue of 1860. The expenditures were $13,606,709, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent. as compared with those of the previous year—leaving an excess of expenditures of the revenue from the last fiscal year of over $557,402 71 of gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1861; estimated at an increase of eight per cent. on that of 1861, leaving $86,830 00 which should be added to the earnings of the department for carrying free matter, viz., $700,000, making $9,382,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at $1,252,800, leaving an estimated deficiency of $3,345,000, to be supplied from the Treasury, in addition to the permanent appropriation.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac River, at the time of establishing the Capital here, was eminently wise, consequently the relinquishment of the portion which lies in the State of Virginea was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of re-establishing the original boundaries, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to that department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the patent and general land offices. The nash receipts from the sale of the public lands during the last quarter, have exceeded the expenses of our land system about $2,000,000. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while interruption to the business of the country and drawing of large numbers of men from labor to military service has obstructed settlement in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Potent Office have declined in nine months about $100,000, including a large reduction of the force employed necessarily to make itself sustained.

The demands tpon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualities of the existing war, have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are upon the pension roll, pnd in receipt of the bounty of Government, are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed the suspension of payment of such persods, upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to canse the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension roll.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been lately disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the northern Superintendency and that of New Mexico. The Indian country, south of Kansas, is in possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. The agents of the United States, appointed since the 4th of March, for the Superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office befors that time, have espoused the insurrection cause, and have assumed to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public prass, that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents, but I have nothing official upon the subject. Letters have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing their wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that on the reoccupation of the country by the Fedeasl forces, the Indians will immediately cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the Government.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU SUGGESTED.

Agriculture, confessedly the larger interest of the nation, has not a department or a bureau, but a clerkship only assigned it in the Government. While it is fortunate the great interest is so independent in its nature as not to have demanded or extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily, with general advantage. Annual reports exhibiting the condition of agriculture, comerce and manufactures, would present a fund of information of practical value to the country. While I make no suggestions as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The execution of laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confined to the Department of the Interior. It is the subject of congratulation that the efforts that have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have recently been attended with much success. Vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two masters engaged in the trade, and one person who equipped a vessel as a slaver, have been convicted and subjected to the penalties of fine and imprisonment; and one captain, taking up a cargo of Africans on board of his vessel, has been convicted of the higest grade of offense in our laws the puntshment of which is death.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territories of Colorado, Dacotah and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugnrated there, nnder auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant resources of these Territories, with the security and protection offered by the organized Government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I received the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evinced the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in future. I commend their interest and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to the inhabitants, and as they have no representative in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claims upon

(*Concluded on fourth Page.*)