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DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

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THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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The Confiscation Act.

AN ACT to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real or personal, excluding slaves, of which said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be conviated thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act, shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credit, of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States; that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State, or municipal in its name or character: *provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of, the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such persons shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any Territorial court, or in the United States district court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if moveable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to proceedings in admiralty and revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and chasges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on, or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming the fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on penalty of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 54.]

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or judge of any State court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be construed so as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

Road to John Days's River.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: I consider the subject of this road one of the most important that can occupy the attention of our community at this time. * * * * * * *

With a good road to John Day and Powder rivers, the farmer who for the last ten years has had his hands loaded down by the exhorbitant prices of labor, and by the still more exhorbitant prices of freights to Portland, San Francisco, and other markets, would immediately find a good market in these mines. In this case, the one half of his hard earnings, which in past years has been wrung from him to build splendid steamboats and enable their owners to live luxuriously, in San Francisco and Portland, he might then devote, as God intended he should, to the comfort and improvement of his own home and family. Suppose that in eight day's travel, the farmer with his two or four horse wagon could make a trip over our road to John Day river mines, and that there he could find a good market for his flour, bacon, onions, potatoes, eggs, butter, cheese, etc., one half of which he now has to sacrifice for freight; how soon would the clowds of depression which now lower over his spirit vanish, and his home "blossom as the rose?"

* * * * * * *

This question (in regard to the extent of the mines) I know is at the very foundation of all our hopes of the realization of advantages from our road over the mountains, and hence this question is generally the first proposed in regard to it. What answer then can we give to this question? Can we not say that if these mines are not proving, and do not prove good, we can no longer place any confidence in men's word? As will be seen by late numbers of your paper, we have the statements of some of the most respectable of our citizens, assuring us of their extent and richness. They all agree in asserting, not only that these mines pay well, but that they are extensive enough to justify a large emigration thither, and, moreover, some of them are most urgent in their entreaties to us to build the road, and furnish them with something to eat at once. They cry for bread, and shall we not give it to them, especially as our doing so would be fraught with so much benefit to ourselves, and so like that heaven-born charity which is doubly blessed, "In blessing him that gives not less than him who takes?" * * * *

But here another question arises, is our road practicable? Can we have a good road from Eugene City over the Cascade Mountains to John Day's river and Powder river mines? What authority have we for answering this question in the affirmative? In reply to this question we would say we have all the authority we could wish. We have the authority of Mr. Felix Scott, to whose indomitable energy and perseverance we are indebted for the opening of this road more than to any other man, and who has just returned to our midst after taking ten wagons with about thirty thousand pounds of freight over this road as far as the Des Chutes river. We have the authority of Mr. Ogle, and Mr. Moses, men well known and respected in this community, and others, who have gone out and inspected a good part of this road with the express purpose of giving a report of it. All these I believe unite in affirming that in their opinion, all the obstacles which now lie in the way to a two horse wagon, with fifteen or twenty hundred, making the trip on this road, in eight or ten days, are such as could be removed at once, with but very little expense and comparatively little labor.

Farmers, townsmen, and fellow-citizens of whatever name—all who take any interest in your own welfare, and in the welfare and prosperity of the community in which you live, here then is the all important question which comes up before you for solution at the present time. How shall these obstacles be removed? so that you can at once make this road a fit competitor for that which I understand our eagle-eyed friends of the Dalles have already in the process of contemplation thither.

I understand that Mr. Felix Scott is about to present to our Legislature, at its present session, a petition to grant him a charter for our road. This is well, and as a noble pioneer, who will not gladly lend him his signature, and wish him a hearty success in his endeavor? But let us recollect that there is work to be done on the road in the meantime, and that deeds, not words alone, will avail for its accomplishment.

At the present time the farmers are all buisily engaged harvesting, but soon this hurry will be over. In the meantime, cannot a meeting of our citizens be held and a Committee, say five of our townsmen, be appointed to give the matter full publicity, to get up a subscription list and get the names of all who may be disposed to help, together with the amount, attached to each name? Or to take whatever other measures shall then seem fit for the removal of all obstacles, and the rendering of this road at once passable to all modes of conveyances. SPECTATOR.

Eugene City, Sept. 8, 1862.

The Four Apple Seedlings.

SEAPPOOSE, Sept. 1st, 1862.

DAILY TIMES: Sometime since a farmer near here had four apple seedling trees which he had raised from the seed. Thinking he would give them (while yet unbearing) names, he christened No. one Republican, No. two Anti Slavery, No. three Slavery, and No. four Democrat. After a lapse of time all the trees bore fruit; now comes the test. No. 4 bore a very beautiful and temting apple; No. 3 bid fair to look at, and rather large; No. 2 was somewhat less, but yet passable to the view, while No. 1 was handsome, and all seemed worthy of cultivation.

He let the trees stand to see how long the fruit would be in ripening, and at what season. No. 4 proved a fall fruit, handsome, and a short distance from the skin flavorable, but seven-eighths water cored, and worthless—this was his *Democrat*. No. 3 looked very promising, and being large, tempting, but lo! and behold! when he bit it, it had neither taste nor flavor, and the longer he chewed it the tougher it got, like India rubber—this was Slavery. No 2 was passable to the sight, palatable to the taste, with a freedom for mastication and digestion—this was the one named Anti-Slavery; while No. 1, named Republican, was beautiful and temptiug outside, mellow, juicy, aromatic, and melting in the mouth, and desirable every way; a long keeper good in March and April.

Such, Mr. *Times*, has the apples proved, and me thinks a very apt representation of the principle of the name they accidentally bear. For Democracy has a charm for the casual observer, yet, as in the present rebellion, proves rotten at the core. Slavery promises much to the owner, but is as tough as India rubber to bear, and like rubber oft recoils on those who overstretch it. Anti Slavery or freedom is both bearable and pleasant, like the apple that was easy of digestion and palatable to the taste; and finally of Republican, was a lasting good keeping apple, pleasant to the taste, and withal good every way. So are the principles of Republicanism—preservative, lasting and worthy to be admired. A moral may be taken from the above, and citizens true, Union loving will endeavor to sustain the Constitution, the Union and their Republican principles, which will prove to them as the apple did to the eater, aromatic, pleasant and mellow, gratefully rewarding its possessor.

G. M. EVANS.

P. S. The above is no fiction or allegory, but actual truth. G. M. E.

A Change in Public Opinion.

We have before us, says the Boston *Journal*, a letter from an army officer of experience, a native of Massachusetts and well known among his present friends for his conservative views on the subject of slavery. He has been for several months past in the heart of Secessia and has seen the spirit which animates the rebels acted out to perfection, and as the result of his experience he writes these words: "Slavery goes under with this war. The war only ends when slavery ceases throughout these United States." He says that he has seen sights since he held his present position which have opened his eyes as to the cause of this monster rebellion. After giving an account of some cases of rebel outrages he says: "We have given the rebels time enough to reflect. If they do not come instantly into the traces I am ready to give the Government the benefit of my services and experience to make this war an end of slavery. 'Tis time. We have delayed, postponed and tarnished all our victories by the spiritless sympathy for the Southerner. If we cannot stop this system of guerrilla warfare by the usual means, I say arm and equip the slaves, and in sixty days I will clear the State of Mississippi of the rebels."—He goes on to say that he expects his friends at home will be surprised at these sentiments, they are so different from those he had formerly entertained. We quote these extracts as a sample of others which we have seen from men who, like the writer of this, entered upon this contest with views directly opposed to those which they now entertain, and whose minds have been changed by the inevitable logic of events through which they have passed, and which have revealed to them the true animus of the rebellion. This change in public sentiment is not confined by any means to officers and soldiers in the army, who have been brought into direct contact with rebellion, but it has made wonderful progress among those who have remained at home.—Among the most earnest men in favor of using every means in our power to crush the rebellion, even to freeing the slaves if need be, are those who heretofore have been the most conservative on the slavery question. This change in public sentiment is a striking feature of the times, and is destined to make itself felt in the future progress of the war.—*Sac. Union.*

WHEN are soldiers like good flannel? When they don't shrink.

CONSCIENCE in some men is but the dread of public opinion.

A Company for the Salvation of Souls.

As we were passing the other day through one of the great, pious and charitable establishments in Paris, several papers were pressed into our hands by zealous tract distributors, and among them a prospectus, in four pages, of a Company which has been formed "for the deliverance of souls from purgatory." The origin of the Company is told in a few words. A poor servant, who had saved a little money from her wages resolved to give it, with her services for the rest of her life, to the Catholic Church, for the relief and deliverance of souls in purgatory. Her example excited emulation—so, at least, we are told in the prospectus—and suggested the idea of this Company, which was formed in 1847, and if any of our readers are desirous of obtaining shares, we can recommend them to the central bureau, 95 Rue de Sevres, Paris. We are assured in the prospectus that the shareholders incur no liabilities beyond their subscriptions—and we do not very clearly see what liability they are likely to incur, unless it be to the poor, unfortunate souls. The subscription itself is moderate enough, being only three francs—half a crown—per annum. Any individual who wishes may become a life shareholder, by paying a composition of one hundred francs; and a dead man may become a shareholder forever, by paying fifty francs. Shareholders belonging to this latter class are called foundationists.

The funds of the company are to be employed for the following purposes. In the first place, on the first day of every month, a mass is to be said for all the souls in purgatory. Secondly, on every Monday throughout the year a mass is to be celebrated for the most neglected souls in purgatory; by which we presume we are to understand that the Romish Church has not an equal care for the souls of all who die within its bosom, but that some receive more attention than others (of course heretics never get into purgatory at all, but go directly into perdition, without any intermediate). Thirdly, three masses are to be said for each shareholder immediately after his decease, if he die being a shareholder; if he should not have kept up his subscription, of course he loses these three posthumous masses, with all other benefits of the company. Fourthly, all other masses as well as the alms (for one third of the money, it should be stated, is to be expended in alms) are to be applied equally and forever—First, to the most neglected souls in purgatory; second, to the defunct relatives of shareholders; third, to the shareholders who have died while they were shareholders.

Let nobody suppose that this is a bad investment for the money, for the company guarantees to the shareholders a minimum dividend of nine masses a day! When we read a document like this we can hardly believe that we are living in the nineteenth century; but we suspect that the whole affair admits of some explanation, from the circumstance that the central bureau of the company for the deliverance of souls from purgatory is one of the establishments of the Jesuits in Paris, and the ingenuity of the Jesuits in practices for raising money, even from the poorest of the people, is notorious. But in this transaction the Church of Christ is not only made a common market, but it is literally turned into a stock exchange. Yet the brethren of the Society of Jesus might have gone a step further. Why not start a spiritual lottery, each prize being so many souls saved out of purgatory, the names to be filled up at the will of the subscribers who gain the prizes? It would no doubt be a profitable speculation. The prospectus of this limited liability company is tricked out with all the attractions which are employed by traders to captivate the attention of the public. A nicely executed engraving in front represents a multitude on their knees before the altar, while the priest (in this case, a director) is performing mass; in the clouds above are angels approving and in a vault under the church are a vast number of souls in the fire of purgatory, who are gradually rising out of the flames in consequence of the "nine masses a day," and one of whom one of the said angels is dragging out in consequence of the prayers as above.—*London Review.*

GENERAL HALLECK'S POLICY.—Gen. Halleck is General-in-Chief. He recently said that he was not only willing to use the black population of the South against the rebellion, but that he had issued orders to his Generals requiring them to use all negroes they could get hold of, and that no questions must be asked whether the negroes be slave or free, or whether their masters be loyal or disloyal, except as a matter of record for after use. Black men are to be seized and impressed into the service if they do not come willingly, or if their masters make any objection. The General also said: "Slavery is upheld by local laws alone and where rebellion is there is no local law—nothing but the law of the land. My Generals and officers must not know that there is or is not slavery in any given place or territory. They make use of the black men, not inquiring into their condition, and leaving the civil laws to determine their condition."

What is the difference between a permission to speak in a low tone, and a prohibition not to speak at all? In the one case you are not to talk aloud; in the other you are not allowed to talk.

A chap being awakened with the announcement that he must not occupy his berth with his boots on, very considerately replied, "the bugs won't hurt 'em I guess; they are an old pair. Let 'em rip."

IT is not enough that men and women are of the true metal, unless they are also well tempered.

IT seems to be an established fact, that good soldiers can be raised on pork and beans, cod fish and potatoes, and pumpkin pie.