The Oregon Statesman.

VOLUME VI. SALEM, OREGON TERRITORY, JANUARY 13, 1857. NUMBER XLIV.

The Oregon Statesman.

ASAHEL BUSH, Proprietor and Editor.

TERMS.—Published weekly, at five dollars per annum. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.—One square, (twelve lines or less) three insertions, $5 00; for every additional insertion, $1 00. A liberal deduction will be made to yearly, half and quarter yearly advertisers.

☞ Transient advertisements must be pre-paid to insure insertion.

☞ Notices to parties litigant, heirs, divorce, attachment, and all legal notices, if not pre-paid, will be charged to the attorney ordering the same published.

☞ In this paper are published the Laws, Resolutions and Treaties of the United States, and the Laws and Resolutions of the Territory of Oregon, by authority.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Missing Ship.

BY W. H. HOEMES.

No news from the missing ship,
With her precious freight of lives.
Though on the watch for tidings
Are husbands, lovers, wives!
The nation's mind is troubled
To learn the vessel's fate;
Safe haven may she find, at last,
With her thrice-precious freight!

This is a mighty mistress
In this dread world of ours;
Roaring in the Polar Regions,
Or building coral bowers.
Within her grand, old chambers,
What treasures lie concealed—
The conquering fleets of Carthage,
And hosts with spear and shield.

No news from the missing ship!
Has she struck on frozen shores?
Or, by an iceberg shattered,
Sought port in the far Azores?
Or anchorage, forever,
In ocean has she found—
Vast tomb, where Hope lies buried,
And Royalty discrown'd!

The winds we have questioned, often,
That landward wildly blow;
They only moan and whistle,
But say not yes, nor so!
When will the missing steamer
Approach our coast again?
Give answer, blast of midnight—
Give answer, roaring main!

Prayers for her safety, nightly,
Rise from a million lips;
A glimmering of hope remains
That should not know eclipse.
May the signal-gun give token
That she is under way,
With her precious freight of human lives,
And moving up the Bay!

The Water-Cure of Crime.

FROM PUNCH.

You spouting pumps, in solemn league combined
To throw cold water upon all mankind,
You, by the Yankee Maine Law who propose,
Each tap to shut and every bar to close,
There is a point which I must have you clear,
Ere you'll pursuade me to relinquish beer.

'Tis held by you, who go to the total swine,
A wickedness to taste a drop of wine;
You say, of Crimes unfathomable sink,
The source and fountain is fermented drink;
And grapes and grain, engendering alcohol,
Are fruit whose poison works another fall.

Cease, Pumps, awhile to spout, and look around,
Behold what rogues on every side abound!
Here base Trustees infringe a sacred bond;
There, scoundrel clerks embezzle and abscond:
Clients, to ruin Banking Firms betray,
And Shareholders become Director's prey.

Declare, Hydraulic Engines, is it true
That liquor leads such knaves as these askew?
Say, do villains mostly first go wrong
Through predilection for potations strong?
And is the tribe of swindlers, as a class,
Created by a passion for the glass?

Was pious Paul seduced by cordial gin?
Did Strahan partake the spirit and the sin?
Was Bates by baleful brandy overcome?
Did Sadlier fall by whisky or by rum?
And have the victims of the British Bank,
The bottle for their robbery to thank?

O Pumps! if truth sucked from your wells might be,
And Honesty imbibed in drinking tea,
Could Honor be in ginger beer conveyed,
Integrity infused in lemonade;
Let Parliament of swipes the sale restrain,
And Punch will bellow for the law of Maine.

The Homeward Bound.

BY MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT.

Of all the ships that sail the sea,
Circling the earth around,
There are none that sail so merrily
As those that are homeward bound.
Then pour the wine, and pour it free
As the tide on the thirsty ground.
And by wave and wine the toast shall be
A home to the homeward bound!

Fill high the wine, while the seas flow fast,
With a welcome to those who come,
Though the stars be guiding some at last
To shipwreck instead of home.
But fill, for we'll hail them cheerily,
Be life or death around,
And o'er wave and wine the spell shall be
A home for the homeward bound!

Letters.

Tear, scatter, burn destroy—but keep them not!
I hate. I dread those living witnesses
Of varying self, of good or ill forgot,
Of altered hopes and withered kindnesses.
Oh, call not up those shadows of the dead,
Those visions of the past, that idly blest
The present with regret for blessings fled;
This hand that wrote, this ever teeming head,
This flickering heart is full of chance and change;
I would not have you watch my weaknesses,
Nor how my foolish likings roam and range,
Nor how the mushroom friendships of a day
Hastened in hot-bed ripeness to decay,
Nor how to mine own self I grow so strange.

Harvest Home.

Proud ships hold both silver and gold,
The wealth of a distant strand;
But ships would rot and be valued not,
Were there none to till the land.

The wildest heath and the wildest brake,
Are rich as the richest fleet,
For they gladden the wild birds when they wake,
And give them food to eat.

And with willing hands, and spade and plough,
The glad'ning hour shall come,
When that which is called the waste land now
Shall ring with the harvest home.

AN ELOPEMENT CASE.—A New York gentleman married a young Baltimore lady about a year ago, and last Fall they took up their abode in Lowell. A Baltimore merchant, an old acquaintance of the bride, soon afterward made his appearance, and was very attentive to the lady and her husband. One evening when the party were at a fashionable saloon, the husband was called out for a short time, and during his absence an elopement was planned between the lady and her friend. A person in an adjoining alcove overheard the arrangement, and sent the husband an anonymous letter of warning. The husband kept a sharp lookout, and last Wednesday discovered that his wife had telegraphed to the merchant, agreeing to meet him in Boston at 3 o'clock that day. The husband immediately informed his wife that he was going "down east," and coming to this city, awaited anxiously the arrival of the train from Lowell. On its arrival the lady was met by the merchant, and the twain got into a carriage and drove to the American House, the husband following in another carriage. The husband then went to a lawyer, and at midnight, in company with his his lawyer and a deputy sheriff, proceeded to the American House, and surprised the couple in their room, they having retired for the night. A stormy time ensued, but the matter was finally settled, the husband taking $5,000 from the merchant, and agreeing to take his wife again.

☞ An Irish coachdriver, in his list of journey expenses, entered in the item of "refreshment for horses," three-pence worth of *whip-cord*.

"Make the Best of Everything."

We once knew a man whom neither care nor sorrow seemed to affect; who at sixty had the digestion and flow of spirits of a man at twenty-one, and who had acquired a large fortune apparently without an effort; who, in short, was the happiest of men, and the envy of all who knew him. "How is it," we said to him, "that you are so fortunate? What talisman secures to you all these advantages?" He smiled as he answered, "I have no talisman, unless it is to make the best of everything."

To make the best of everything! Like a key to a problem, the answer unlocked for us, at once, the whole of the great mystery. Life is too short and happiness to precious to consume the one and throw away the other in idle, unavailing regrets. Even if ill-fortune swells into a flood, threatening to undermine the very ground on which we stand, is it not wiser to strive to bridge the torrent than to wait, bewailing out fate till the waters swallow us? The weak and unstable succumb to destiny, and are washed into oblivion. The wise and brave, accepting circumstances as they present themselves, plunge boldly, like Horatius of old, into the stream, win the further shore in safety, and earn immortal guerdon and renown.

Few men, if any, ever succeeded in life who have not learned to make the best of everything, and generally, their success is in exact proportion to their adherence to the rule. Does a debtor fail? Every merchant knows that it is the best course, if the debtor is honest, to accept his first offer of compromision, and not squander money in useless litigation. Have you become insolvent yourself? The worst thing you can do is to give up to despair, and say that it is folly trying to redeem yourselves. Has a friend misjudged you, or an enemy done you secret harm? Don't lose precious moments in sentimental grief over ingratitude, or passionate threats at your wrong-doer, but go to work on the instant to shame your friend or disarm your foe. Had Astor, when he was a poor German emigrant, made up his mind that the attempt to be a millionaire was absurd, he might have died a beggar in the alms-house. Had Washington, when Cornwallis pursued him across New Jersey, with thirty thousand troops, said that it was hopeless to save America with his fragment of an army, his three thousand tattered continentals, we might all, this day, have been in slavery to Great Britain; but he said, "If the British cross the Delaware I will cross the Alleghanies, and if they are victorious there I will fly to the wilderness beyond;" and this resolution never to give up, but always to make the best of every thing led to the victory of Trenton and the freedom of the Republic.

We are familiar with people who whine continually at fate. To believe them never was lot so hard as theirs; yet those who know their history will generally tell you that their life has been but one long tale of opportunities disregarded, or misfortunes otherwise deserved. Perhaps they were born poor. In this case they hate the rich, and have always hated them, but without ever having emulated their prudence or energy. Perhaps they have seen their rivals more favored by accident. In this event they forgot how many have been less lucky than themselves; so they squandered their little, because, as they say, they cannot save as much as others. Irritated at life, they grow old prematurely. Dissatisfied with everything, they never permit themselves to be happy. Because they are not born at the top of the wheel of fortune, they refuse to take hold of the spoke as the latter comes around, but lie stubborn in the dirt, crying like spoiled children, neither doing anything themselves, nor permitting others to do it for them.

Make the best of everything. At home if wife or husband is cross, if servants are careless, if children are irritating, don't fly into a passion, for that will do no good, but make the best of the circumstances, fulfil your duty, and wait for happier times. Abroad things look unpromising, preserve a stout heart, keep cool and play your hand to the best of your ability. Even if fate has the first move, which is not always the case, you have the second; and the game may still be yours, if you play skillfully and hopefully.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FORETOLD IN THE BIBLE.—This was the subject of a lecture, delivered by Mr. Pitts, in the Tabernacle, New York, recently. The lecture demonstrated that the rise of a great nationality was promised in an age of intelligence, energy and locomotion, and argued that this was not literally the restoration of the Jews, but the prophecy was realized in the political and religions organization of the United States. That this country arose when and where it was promised, at the end of 1,290 prophet days from the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, which period terminated on the 4th of July, 1776. He said that the land pictured in the prophecy of Daniel, was to be inhabited by a people out of all nations; that it was to be located between two seas—the Eastern and Western—that its cities and villages should have neither walls, nor gates, nor bars, and that it was to be first visited by ships of Spain; that emigration should come for the freedom of worshipping God, and that it was to be a Republic, and that this Republic should be an epoch in the history of humanity, to learning, agriculture, commerce, and trade; that the United States was the stone kingdom promised by Daniel—the man child born of the Virgin Woman of the Wilderness—the land shadowing with wings. In fact, that this great country and Government was a child of Providence, and was nurtured and raised up as the model Government of the world, to which the empires of the earth would finally conform. But before Republicans became world-wide, the the great battle of civil and religious liberty on one side, and ecclesiastical despotism on the other, would come off on the field of Armageddon. True or false, the speaker evidently placed his arguments clearly and logically before an appreciating audience.—*New York paper.*

☞ The Boston Post has credit for the last liquid remedy for baldness, as follows: "Use brandy externally until the hair grows, and then take it internally to *clinch the roots.*"

☞ A woman has been fined $25 in Raleigh for going to a soiree in a state of seminudity.

Rules for Putting up Fruit in Tin Cans.

1st. Get your cans of a tinner that you know from experience makes tight work, and if he charges a fair price, you will have a better chance of getting good cans.

2d. Get the same tinner to solder them up, and he cannot then charge any defect upon any other person. *If you delay him* so that it takes him two or three hours to solder one dozen cans, pay him for the time instead of graduating the price by the number of cans.

3. If you cook the fruit, as tomatoes are generally done, there is very little trouble. They should be soldered as soon as filled, and should not be left five or ten minutes cooling off, as some do; for success depends on having the small vacancy at the top of the can filled with vapor from the cooked fruit, and not with atmospheric air. If an experienced person does the soldering, a pin-hole should be made in the cover, and left open until the cover is soldered on tight, and then it can be easily closed. An experienced person will not need it. Shortly after they are filled, the cooling will condense the vapor, and if they are soldered tight, the pressure of the atmosphere will sink the ends in, and if tapped with the finger on the end, they will sound solid. If they leak, they will rattle, and must be made tight as soon as possible, for if atmospheric air gets in, it will cause the fruit to ferment and be spoiled.

4th. If fruit is put in raw and cold, (peaches for instance,) the spaces between should be filled with water or weak syrup, to within one half inch of top of can, and the top soldered on, with a pin-hole left in the center. The cans should then be set in a suitable vessel on a stove, and surrounded with water to such a height that when boiling hot it will not quite cover the cans.—They should be left there until the fruit is thoroughly heated to the boiling point, which time will be a matter of calculation, but they had much better remain too long than not long enough, for success with this method depends upon the heat evaporating the juice of the fruit, and driving out the air from the small pores of the fruit, and putting water, or a vacuum, in its place.—Experience has shown that this cannot be done by any air-pump, or by any means other than through heating to the boiling point. When the fruit is thoroughly heated as directed, take out the cans one by one, and immediately close the pin-hole with solder.

A surer plan is as follows: Put the fruit peeled and cut up, in a vessel with enough water or weak syrup to just fill up the spaces between the pieces, and heat them to the boiling point; stir them as little as possible, to avoid breaking, and when sufficiently hot proceed as in rule 3d.

5th, and very important rule. Pay your bill upon presentation, for if you should want this summer's work done before you pay for the last, you may happen to have some fruit spoiled, for tinners are human as well as other people, and although they may not flatly refuse to work for you, they may do your work so badly as to lead you to go somewhere else next time. They won't want your custom when it don't pay.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—*Congregation for Political Preaching Decided not to be a Religious Meeting.*—At a recent Methodist meeting in one of the towns in Erie county, in this State, the preacher undertook to instruct his hearers in their duty at the recent election. He denounced the present National Administration of the general government, as well as the Democratic and American parties, in the most violent manner, and called upon all the voters in the congregation to vote for free speech, free Kansas, and Fremont. One of his hearers, an American, being somewhat excited, exclaimed:—"Old fellow! I will bet you ten to five dollars there are more Fillmore men present than there are of the Negro worshippers!" The offer was declined by the preacher, and the person making the offer was complained of, under the statute, for disturbing a religious meeting. The facts being submitted to a jury, they decided that the meeting was not a religious, but a political meeting, and the Fillmore man was discharged.—*Albany Atlas.*

AID FOR KANSAS FROM THE WIDOW OF LORD BYRON.—Lady Byron (the widow of the poet) transmits a subscription of £65 towards the relief of the suffering in Kansas, through Mrs. Stowe. In a note to that lady, the giver desires that the money shall not be applied to the purpose of *providing arms.*

We cut the above from an Atlantic exchange, but it seems to us that the "Widow of Lord Byron" would have found a plenty of needy subjects at home on whom she might much more creditably have expended her generosity. Her Lord made himself famous by superior mental qualities, but the lady being in the vocative in this respect, tries to become notorious through the agency of Mrs. Uncle Tom Beecher Stowe, by her ostentatious display of uncalled for charity. Were Lord Byron alive at this time, what a satire he would write on this act of his *beloved* wife! He would probably have called her attention to the wants of his own progeny in different parts of Southern Europe, and advised her of the old proverb, "that charity begins at home." Strange it is, that a lady possessing so much of the milk of human kindness, had not bestowed a little of it on the thousands of wounded and maimed of her own countrymen returned from the Crimea. In any way she is but the mimic follower in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor, the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, to whose lead she now fawningly toadies. The British aristocracy can find an abundance of room for the display of their utmost charity within the borders of Great Britain; Americans can take care of themselves.—*San Francisco Sun.*

☞ "Sal," cried a girl, looking out of the upper story of a small grocery, and addressing another girl who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been converted; so when you want milk on Sundays, you will have to come in the *back way.*"

☞ The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per annum. The daily paper of that date was not so large as a common sheet of foolscap; and a dozen of them contained about as much reading matter as one finds in a two-cent daily of our day.

MORE "SOUTHERN AGGRESSION."—The South having voluntarily given up the whole Northwestern territory to become free States, is accused of "aggression," "slavery propaganda," and what not. If the following statement be correct there will be more "aggression" of the same sort, by making a free State out of a portion of Texas.

A FREE STATE IN TEXAS?—Some may look upon such a thing as a free State of Western Texas as improbable, particularly at a time when such strenuous efforts are being made in Kansas, where slavery does not exist by positive law. Yet there is a strong probability that such an event will occur within the next ten years. Our opinion is based upon the fact that foreign immigration is greater than domestic by at least ten to one; and upon the well known fact that foreign immigration is opposed to slavery, from principle, prejudice and education. And there are many of the immigrants from the older States opposed to slavery, who quietly tolerate it so long as it is an institution of the State but who will vote no slavery when the question comes up whether Western Texas shall be a free or slave State. This fact is not generally known if so, it is not duly considered.

The vote of the adopted citizens of Texas now numbers at least twelve thousand. In less than ten years it will be increased to three times that number, unless the naturalization laws are changed. The increase will be in a much greater ratio than that of the native born vote.—*San Antonio Texan.*

☞ Some one acquainted with horse flesh says: It is a good sign for a horse to carry one ear forward and the other backward on a journey, because the stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is taking place around him, and while he is so doing he cannot be much fatigued, or likely soon to become so. Few horses sleep without pointing their ears as above, that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in every direction. "When horses or mules," says Dr. Arnott, "march in company at night, those in front direct their ears forward in every direction, those in the rear direct them backward, and those in the centre turn them laterally or across; the whole troop seeming thus actuated by one feeling, which watches the general safety."

☞ A Dutchman had made a handsome fortune in Philidelphia by selling milk. He started for Holland, his home, with two bags of gold pieces. When on shipboard he counted one bag of the dear treasure. A mischievous monkey chanced to watch his operations. As soon as the bag had been replaced and tied up, Jaco seized it, and soon found his way to the mast-head. He opened the bag, and after eyeing the brilliant gold, he proceeded to drop one piece on the deck and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his arms, exclaiming,—

"Py jingos, he mus' be der tuivel, for vat gome from der vater he dosh gib to der vater, and vat gomes from der milk him dosh gib to me."

☞ A witty druggist, on a cold night last winter, was woke up by a terrible rapping at his door. Going down he found a poor fellow who wanted to purchase a dose of salts. The shop was entered, the dose prepared, and a half dime put in the drawer. "How much did you make in that operation?" asked his wife, as he got into bed. "Four cents," was the reply. "A shame it is," returned the irritated dame, "for a man to disturb your rest just for a dose of "salts." "Recollect my love," said the druggist, "that one dose of salts will disturb the man's rest more than it has mine, and reflect that these little inconveniences always work well in time."

☞ "I see," said a young lady, "that some bookseller advertises blank declarations for sale, I wish I could get one."

LAWS OF OREGON TERRITORY.

"SEC. 9.—Every law so published (in the paper published by the Territorial printer) may be read in evidence from the paper in which it shall be contained, in all courts of justice in this Territory, and in proceedings before any office, body or board, until six months after the close of the session at which it became a law."—*The Statutes of Oregon.*

AN ACT to amend "an act to regulate the Treasury Department."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, that the Territorial treasurer shall pay all Territorial warrants of the Territorial auditor, when presented, if there be money in the treasury for that purpose, and write on the face of such warrant, the date of redemption, and his signature. If there be no funds to pay such warrant when presented, he shall endorse thereon, "Not paid, for want of funds;" and the date of such presentment over his signature, and such warrant shall thenceforth draw legal interest;—provided that such interest shall cease from the date of notice, by publication in the Territorial newspaper, to be given by the Territorial treasurer, that there are funds to redeem such outstanding warrants; which notice such treasurer shall give in such case.

SEC. 2. When the Territorial treasurer shall redeem any warrant on which interest was due, he shall note on such warrant the amount of interest by him paid thereon, and shall enter on his account the amount of such interest, distinct from the principal.

SEC. 3. All Territorial warrants shall be redeemed by the treasurer according to their priority of the time of presentment.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall immediately after his appointment, execute and deliver to the Governor a bond to the Territory in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with not less than seven sureties to be approved of by the Governor, conditioned to the faithful performance of all the duties required, or which may be required of him by law.

SEC. 5. The Territorial auditor shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars, to be audited by the Territorial treasurer, and paid by him out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Passed, Dec. 11, 1856.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

AN ACT to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any citizen or citizens of the United States may have discovered, or shall hereafter discover, a deposit of guano on any island, rock or key not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other government, and shall take peaceable possession thereof, and occupy the same, said island, rock or key may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be considered as appertaining to the United States; Provided, however, That notice be given by such discoverer or discoverers, as soon as practicable, to the State Department of the United States of such discovery, occupation and possession, verified by affidavit, describing said island, rock or key, and the latitude and longitude thereof, as near as may be, and showing that such possession was taken in the name of the United States, and that satisfactory evidence be furnished to the State Department that such island, rock or key was not at the time of the discovery thereof, or of the taking possession and occupation thereof by the claimants, in the possession or occupation of any other government, or of the citizens of any other government.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns being citizens of the United States, may be allowed, at the pleasure of Congress, the exclusive right of occupying said island, rocks or keys, for the purpose of obtaining said guano, and of selling and delivering the same to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and may be allowed to charge and receive for every ton thereof delivered alongside a vessel, in proper tubs, within reach of ship's tackle, a sum not exceeding eight dollars per ton for the best quality, or four dollars in its native place of deposit, Provided, however, That no guano shall be taken from said island, rock or key, except for the use of the citizens of the United States, or of persons resident therein, as aforesaid. And provided also, That said discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns shall first enter into bonds with such penalties and securities as may be required by the President to deliver the said guano to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and to none others, and at the price aforesaid, and to provide all necessary facilities for that purpose within a time to be fixed in said bond. And any breach of the provisions thereof shall be taken and deemed a forfeiture of all rights accruing under and by virtue of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the introduction of guano from such islands rocks or keys, shall be regulated as in the coasting trade between different parts of the United States, and the same laws shall govern the vessels concerned therein.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed obligatory on the United States to retain possession of the islands, rocks or keys as aforesaid, after the guano shall have been removed from the same.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the rights of the said discoverer, or discoverers, or his, or their assigns, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, all acts done, and offences or crimes committed, on every such island, rock, or keys, by persons who may land thereon, or in the waters adjacent thereto, shall be held and deemed to have been done or committed on the high seas, on board a merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United States, and be punished according to the laws of the United States relating to such ships or vessels and offences on the high seas; which laws, for the purposes aforesaid, are hereby extended to and over such islands, rocks or keys.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the acceptance of certain Medals from Foreign Governments.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Surgeon Thomas Williamson and Passed Assistant Surgeon James F. Harrison, of the United States Navy, be and they are hereby authorized to accept the gold medals recently awarded to them by the Emperor of France.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That Lieut M. F. Maury, of the United States Navy, be, and he is hereby authorized to accept the gold medals recently presented to him by the governments of Prussia and Holland, and the Republic of Bremen.

Approved August 30, 1856.

A RESOLUTION allowing Doctor E. K. Kane, and the Officers associated with him in their late Expedition to the Arctic Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept such Token of Acknowledgment from the Government of Great Britain as it may please to present.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has communicated to Congress a request from the Government of Great Britain that permission should be given by this Government allowing Doctor Elisha K. Kane, a Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, and the officers who were with him in his late expedition to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin, to accept from the Government of Great Britain some "token of thankfulness," and as a memorial of the sense entertained by that Government of "their arduous and generous services" in that behalf—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress hereby consents that Dr. Elisha K. Kane, of the Navy of the United States, and such of the officers who were with him in the expedition aforesaid, as may yet remain in the service of the United States, may accept from the Government of Great Britain such token of the character aforesaid as may be the pleasure of that government to present to them.

Approved August 30, 1856.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any two of the Judges of the court of claims, authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, approved the twenty-fourth of February, eighteen hundred fifty-five, shall constitute a quorum, and may hold a court for the transaction of business, and the said court may appoint commissioners to take testimony in the manner prescribed in the said act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That an assistant solicitor shall be appointed by the President, whose duty its hall be to aid the solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in said act, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge faithfully the duties of his office, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President. The solicitor mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment, shall have power, and is hereby authorized to employ a deputy, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be to aid the solicitor in the performance of the duties mentioned in said act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of said court is hereby authorized to disburse, under the direction of said court the contingent fund which may be appropriated for the use of said court, Provided, he shall first give a bond, with such security as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; And provided further, That his account shall be settled by the proper accounting officers of the treasury as other accounts of public disbursing agents are settled. And from and after the first of April, eighteen hundred fifty-six, the said clerks' salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and his assistant, two thousand dollars.

Approved August, 6, 1856

AN ACT to constitute the Cities of Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, ports of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Hannibal, in the State of Missouri, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be and are hereby extended to said port. A surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, and shall receive in full compensation for his services a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That Peoria, in the State of Illinois, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs for such port, who shall be resident thereat. Said surveyor shall perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved April 5, 1856.

AN ACT to continue temporarily the Land Offices at Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, and at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the offices of register and receiver of the Land Office at Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, and the office itself shall be continued until such time as, in the opinion of the President, the same can be discontinued without prejudice to the public interests.—And that until that time, the act of Congress approved June twelfth, eighteen hundred forty, shall not apply to the said office or officers.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the said register and receiver shall be allowed them agreeably to law, during the time of discontinuance under the existing order.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of sections one and two of this act are hereby made applicable to the Land Office at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, and the register and receiver thereof.

Approved April 5, 1856.

AN ACT making appropriations for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast.

A RESOLUTION authorizing Alexander D. Bache to accept a Medal presented to him by the King of Sweden.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alexander D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the gold medal recently presented to him by the King of Sweden.

Approved August 30, 1856.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

SALEM, MONDAY, *January 5.*

COUNCIL.—No quorum present.

AFTERNOON.—Five members appeared in their seats this afternoon, but no business was transacted beyond the usual routine.

January 5.

HOUSE.—On the reassembling of the House after the recess of the holidays, this morning, sixteen members answered to their names.

Mr. Dryer presented a petition for the resurvey of the "meridian road" from Portland to Salem, and for charter of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Portland. Referred to appropriate committees. Also memorial of Mr. King in relation to the Penitentiary.—Referred to select committee on Penitentiary affairs.

Mr. Smith of Linn, presented a petition for charter of a Literary Institute at Albany. Referred to committee of one. Chair named Mr. Smith, of Linn.

Mr. Brown, of Multnomah, presented a petition for the submission of the question of a prohibitory liquor law to the people.—Referred to select committee—Brown, of Multnomah, Bennett and Underwood.—Also, petition of commissioners of Multnomah county for an act empowering county commissioners to fix tolls of ferries. Referred to committee on roads and ferries.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, introduced a bill to establish the Montville Institute, Linn Co.

Mr. Dryer introduced a bill to incorporate the Lyceum at Portland.

Bill to change the road from Salem to Corrallis referred to committee on roads and highways.

Bill to incorporate the city of Salem referred to committee on corporations.

Bills to provide for building bridges, and to amend an act organizing Curry county, were referred to appropriate committees.

Ordered to engrossment—bill to establish a pilotage at Coos bar—bill to incorporate the Jefferson Institute—bill to incorporate Corvallis Lodge.

Bill relating to sale of school lands laid on the table.

Bill allowing the court to admit certain half-breeds, of good standing, intelligence, and holding property, to the rights of citizenship, referred to select committee—Moffitt, Collard and Rose.

Bill to amend an act relating to assessors referred to committee of the whole.

House went into committee of the whole on the foreign miners tax—Avery in the chair. Reported bill back to the House.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, moved the miners' taxation bill be laid on the table. Motion prevailed. *Ayes*—Messrs. Berry, Cochran, Gates, Mathews, Miller, Rogers, Rose, Smith, of Linn, Underwood and Speaker—10. *Nays*—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barr, Bennett, Brown, of Multnomah, Collard, Moffitt and Smith, of Jackson—8. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Rogers presented the remonstrance of the county commissioners of Curry county against the proposed act requiring Curry county to pay a portion of the debt of the original county of Coos.—Referred to committee on counties.

Dryer gave notice of a bill making it a penal offence to entice sailors from vessels while in the ports of the Territory, or to harbor or conceal them. Adjourned.

January 6.

COUNCIL.—The special order of the day—the case of the contested seat of member from Polk County—was taken up. It will be recollected that the committee reported a tie, and recommended reference to the people. More testimony has been elicited in the interim, which disposes the committee of the whole to consider Mr. Ford legally elected. Col. Kelly discussed the evidence in detail this morning, taking the above view of the matter. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Case of contested seat resumed in committee of the whole. Committee listened to the arguments of the counsel for Mr. Holmes—Mr. Hayden and Mr. Barnum for the sitting member.

Messrs. Kelley, Peebles and Bayley supported the claims of Mr. Ford.

Committee finally arose, recommending that the seat be retained by the sitting member. Council adopted the resolution of the committee of the whole, declaring that Nath. Ford, the sitting member was legally entitled to the seat from the counties of Polk and Tillamook, without a division.

House memorial on re-garrisoning Forts Boise and Hall, and asking further protection from the Indians on the Plains, ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

January 6.

HOUSE.—Most of the members present this morning.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, presented a petition from citizens of Linn county for a law to restrain cattle from running at large, and limiting the number a party may have on range. Referred to the select committee on a swine law.

Mr. Avery presented a petition relating to a road near Corvallis; also, a petition of the commissioners of Benton county asking amendment of the act establishing the road from Boonville to Eugene City. Referred to committee on roads and highways.

Mr. Lovejoy presented a petition for a Territorial road from Oregon City to Corvallis by way of Dayton.

Mr Lovejoy presented a petition for the amendment of the law of evidence, so that attorneys and solicitors shall not testify in behalf of their clients; also a petition for a road from Oregon City to Hillsborough.—Referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Brown, of Linn, presented a petition for a law to restrain swine. Referred to select committee on swine law.

Select committee on the Auditor's report submitted their report, with bills to give effect to his recommendations. On motion of Mr. Shuck the committee's report was laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, presented a memorial to Congress praying for the re-establishment of the garrisons at at Forts Hall and Boise, and for further protection of emigrants crossing the plains. Adopted.

Series of resolutions respecting the late Indian wars, offered by Smith, of Linn, ordered to be printed and made the special order on Monday next.

Passed—bill to amend an act relating to the pilotage at Coos bar—exempting vessels being towed by steam from paying pilotage—bill to incorporate Masonic Lodge at Corvallis, and bill to incorporte the Jefferson Institute.