

# The Oregon Statesman.

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## The Oregon Statesman.

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**Who does not love to laugh at times?** Where is the man or woman that doesn't find it a relief to smile and be happy? And who is so dull but can occasionally enjoy a hearty laugh, a well timed pun or a well timed jest? Perhaps we have been blessed with an extraordinary amount of health and vigor, and are now enjoying the fruits of our good fortune.

**The race is not forever lost.** By him who fastest runs. 'Tis he who fastest runs, who shall be the victor in the race of life. The race is not forever lost, but he who fastest runs, who shall be the victor in the race of life. The race is not forever lost, but he who fastest runs, who shall be the victor in the race of life.

**How is that poetical?** At least, there is a strong tincture of poetry in them, and they may be commended to our fast young men. The following lines, addressed to the sun, are well worth the perusal, although of modern origin.

**All hail thee glorious Sun,** Bright as a new planet. These verses, written by a poet, are well worth the perusal, although of modern origin.

**Then we have a touching allusion to the poet, or Macassar,** which Aaron swabbed his whiskers with, on a certain occasion, and the following:

**The next complete is a shilling and matter,** addressed to a shilling, and is well worth the perusal, although of modern origin.

**Ye monsters of the bubbling deep,** Your Maker's praise sing. These verses, written by a poet, are well worth the perusal, although of modern origin.

**The questions made above are very well known,** and have a decided score of times.

**A moment is a mighty thing,** Beyond the soul's imagining. These verses, written by a poet, are well worth the perusal, although of modern origin.

**Time speeds away—away—away—** Like a river in a flood. These verses, written by a poet, are well worth the perusal, although of modern origin.

### Early Trade of California.

We copy the following interesting reminiscence of the early trade of California from the Pacific Sentinel. It is from the pen of Mr. Taylor, of Monterey:

From 1820 to 1835, or dating from the beginning of the century, a curious trade was carried on from Monterey in the shells of the Aulone. The traders in Monterey, or those who resorted there in whole ships, used to buy these shells and take them down to the Sandwich Islands for sale to the natives.

Prior to 1830, these costs and the neighboring islands teemed with the sea otter, the skins of which since 1791, had borne an immense price in China. In old times prior to 1800, a single cargo of California and Oregon furs has been known to purchase a valuable cargo of tea, worth three hundred thousand or more dollars.

**It is a fact,** well known to those who have been in the fur trade, that the sea otter was once very abundant in the neighborhood of the coast of California and Oregon.

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### RATHER OBLIVIOUS.

At a revival elderly in Connecticut, a respectable old lady was struck with conviction, became a convert, and was proposed for membership of the church.

There was a meeting held for examining the candidates, of whom there were several in attendance. Well, my dear sister Rogers, said the Rev. examiner, addressing our venerable friend, please relate your experience.

The old lady, on being thus addressed, lifted up her voice, and said, "Well, I don't know what to say, as I told my husband, Mr. Rogers, before I came here, but I believe I have experienced a change, as I told Mr. Rogers, my husband, after I came home from meeting, when I became convinced that I was the most sinful creature in the world, as I told my husband, Mr. Rogers, and says he, 'I think so.' Then I told Mr. Rogers, my husband, that I was going to lead a different life."

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### YAMHILL COUNTY, March 7, 1857.

**Ma. Error**—I am not ambitious to engage in a wrangle with any person in a newspaper, and only because silence might be interpreted, that I feel myself in a perfect state of usefulness. I refer to all Anti-Nigger-phobias.

Whereas a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, in the city of Bern, on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty; which convention, as subsequently amended by competent authorities of the respective governments, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, equally animated by the desire to preserve and to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals.

For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The President of the United States, A. Dudley Mann, special agent of the United States on a mission to the Swiss Confederation; and the Swiss Federal Council, Henry Dreyer, President of the Swiss Confederation, Director of the Political Department, and Frederick Frey-Herosee, member of the Federal Council, Director of the Department of Commerce and of Tolls; who, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

**ARTICLE I.** The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions, as well federal as State and cantonal, of the contracting parties.

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland, as well as the members of their families, subject to the constitutional and legal provisions aforesaid, and yielding obedience to the laws, regulations, and usages of the country wherein they reside, shall be at liberty to come, go, sojourn temporarily, domicile or establish themselves permanently, the former in the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, the latter in the States of the American Union, to acquire, possess and alienate real property, (as is explained in V.) to manage their affairs; to exercise their profession, their industry and their commerce; to have establishments of warehouses; to consign their products and their merchandise, and to sell them by wholesale or retail, either by themselves or by such brokers or other agents as they may think proper to select.

No penalty or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon their residence or establishment, or upon the enjoyment of the above-mentioned rights, than that which shall be imposed upon citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

The foregoing privileges, however, shall not extend to the exercise of political rights, nor to a participation in the property of communities, corporations, or States.

The citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, shall be free from personal military service; but they shall be liable to the pecuniary or material contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside; who are exempt from the said service.

No higher impost, under whatever name, shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries, residing or established in the other, than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatsoever to which the latter shall not be liable.

## TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

### A PROCLAMATION.

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acting for them; they may dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein the said property is situated shall be liable to pay in a similar case. In the absence of such heir, heirs, or other successors, the same care shall be taken by the authorities for the preservation of the property that would be taken for the preservation of the property of a native of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate.

But in case real estate situated within the territory of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the State or in the canton in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir, or other successor, such term as the law of the State or canton will permit to sell such property, as each, he shall at all times to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof, without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which, in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

**ARTICLE XVI.** Any controversy that may arise among the claimants to the same succession, as to whom the property shall belong, shall be decided according to the laws and usages of the country in which the property is situated.

The contracting parties give to each other the privilege of having, each, in the large cities and important commercial places of their respective States, consuls and vice-consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, in the discharge of their duties as those of the most favored nations. But before any consul or vice-consul shall be appointed, he shall be in the ordinary form approved by the government to which he is commissioned.

In their private and business transactions consuls and vice-consuls shall be submitted to the same laws and usages as private individuals, citizens of the place in which they reside.

It is hereby understood, that in case of office against the laws by a consul or vice-consul, the government to which he is commissioned may, according to circumstances, withdraw his exequatur, send him away from the country, or have him punished in conformity with the laws, assigning to the other government its reasons for so doing.

The archives and papers belonging to the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, or other functionary, visit, seize, or in any way interfere with them.

In all that relates to the importation, exportation, or transit of their respective products, the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation shall treat each other reciprocally, as the most favored nation, union of nations, State, or society, as is explained in the following articles:

Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation, or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the produce of any other country, not embraced within its present limits.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to-wit: Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning) attempts to commit murder; rape; forgery; or the commission of forged papers; arson, robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; piracy; embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried to the detriment of their employers, when the crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

On the part of the United States the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof; and on the part of the Swiss Confederation by that of the Federal Council.

The expenses of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

The provisions of the foregoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offenses committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

The present convention is concluded for the period of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if, one year before the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of the said term, which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

This convention shall be submitted, on both sides, to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as circumstances shall admit.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, under reserve of the above-mentioned ratifications, both in the English and French languages, and they have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done, at quadrants, at the city of Bern, the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

**A. DUDLEY MANN,** [U.S.]  
**H. DREYER,** [S.]  
**F. FREY-HEROSEE,** [S.]  
And whereas the convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 8th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and John Hitz, Consul General of the Swiss Confederation, on the part of their respective governments: Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.