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The Oregon Statesman.

ASABEL BUSH, Proprietor and Editor.
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The paper is published for the Laws, Resolutions and Treaties of the United States, and the Laws and Resolutions of the Territory of Oregon, by authority.

The Fire-Drake.
When the snow-flakes softly rattle
On the darkened window-pane,
And the night winds moan and murmur
In a wild and fitful strain—
O, how welcome is the cheer,
Brightly burning, ruddy light
Glowing from the evening fire-side,
Glowing, sparkling, warm and bright!

How the mellow beams are dancing,
On the ceiling, in the hall,
E'en within the dark corners,
With a gentle gleam that fall,
And in the clear and radiant radiance,
As in waves of gold it plays,
Melts the soul that's filled with sadness,
Lights the eye with radiant rays.

Loved ones meet around the fire-side,
Through the dreary winter eve,
While the storm without is wilder,
Tales of other days are told,
Songs that to the heart are dearest,
Breathe upon the hallowed air,
Voices gay in mirth are mingled,
"Homeside words" are best there.

How the aged and the weary,
Look back on life's happy path,
By whose merry light they started,
Ere they tasted night so mild,
O, how the heart is gladly fed,
Brighter than of yore it burns,
When the spirit, worn with wandering,
To that cherished vision turns.

Then, when falling snow-flakes rattle
On the darkened window-pane,
Let us gather round the hearth,
Headless of the night-wind's roar,
And when life's cold winter cometh,
Mid the darkness and the storm,
We'll again in merriment's chamber,
Meet around the fireside warm.

Tom Marshall's Last.
A very amusing and characteristic speech was lately made by the brilliant and eccentric Tom Marshall, in a trial before the Supreme Court of Kentucky, which is quite too good to be lost. The case was an action of damages brought against a gentleman who had a fine fish pond, upon which some of his neighbors' boys were in the habit of deprecating, and who was provoked to the point of flogging one of the marauders, whose parents sued for damages, employed Tom Marshall as his advocate. He recovered \$2,000; and the case being appealed, John C. Breckinridge, Vice President elect, and Garret Davis, the great American leader, were retained for the defence. These gentlemen, in the argument of the case, warned the Court against the seduction of the eloquence and sophistry of the distinguished counsel on the other side. Mr. Breckinridge contended that the correction was a wholesome and proper one, such as he had been subjected to in his juvenile days, when caught in any mischief.
Tom Marshall, in reply, said that both gentlemen had endeavored to magnify him into a very great man—Kentucky's greatest lawyer and orator; and both, as his political speaker, were in the habit of expressing great confidence in the sagacity and intelligence of the people. Now, he wished them to inform the Court how it was that, with such great superiority of natural genius and acquirements, and with the additional advantage of years over at least one of his adversaries, he remained plain Tom Marshall, hammering a miserable existence out of a few law suits at the bar, "while you," pointing to his opponent, John C. Breckinridge, "who were but a tow-headed shaver, robbing birds' nests and playing marbles, when the whole broad Commonwealth of Kentucky was ringing from one end to the other with praises of the great and burning eloquence, vast learning and prodigious ability of Tom Marshall, are now Vice President of the United States! and you, Garret Davis, wanted to be, and almost persuaded some very weak-minded people, to make you, President of the United States!"
"Now," proceeded Tom, "our Vice President says he used to be flogged in his boyish days for just such tricks as my client's son was flogged for, and he leaves us to infer that, so far from suffering any damage thereby, it was one of the causes of his progress and advancement to his present high position. If my client had only known this before, and if he could be satisfied that his son was spanked on the same spot that my distinguished friend was, so far from bringing this suit, he would have acknowledged his profound gratitude to the defendant for thus placing his action in the line of safe precedents, and giving him so strong a claim on the Vice Presidency. Doubtless the political misfortunes and disasters of my other distinguished friend are attributable to the fact that, as his spanking was neglected in boyhood, he has to make up for it, by receiving nothing but political spanks ever since he reached manhood."
These palpable hits excited much laughter among the lawyers and judges, in which the two distinguished objects of Tom Marshall's raillery participated.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Albany Transcript tells us that the key of a store-room was lately lost in that city, and it became necessary to break in the door, when several sleek and wide looking rats fled from the ruins of a close on which they had been feasting, and close by the cheese was the lost key. The inference is not only that the rats stole the key and carried it in, but that they did it with the intention of having a good time all to themselves.

The Illinois and Michigan canal is one hundred miles long. It connects Chicago with the Illinois river, intersecting the latter at Peoria. It is now proposed to enlarge this canal, so that boats of the largest class may pass from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river.

A restlessness in men's minds to do something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all immorality.

The Oregon State Bill in Congress.
IS SENATE, Saturday, February 21, 1857.
Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask the Senate now to take up the bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Oregon to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. I will state that the provisions of this bill are the same as the Minnesota bill. The Committee on Territories have reported an amendment to the boundaries. This bill contains the same provision in regard to the right of suffrage which the Senate to-day inserted in the Minnesota bill, restricting the right of voting to citizens of the United States. I ask that the amendments of the committee be read.

The Secretary read the first amendment which was to strike out—

Beginning at the mouth of the Columbia river; thence up the center of the main channel of the same to the point where the line of latitude twenty parallel of longitude crosses the same; thence along said parallel of longitude south, to the southern boundary of said Territory; thence along said southern boundary west to the Pacific ocean; thence along said ocean to the place of beginning.

And insert the following:

Beginning at the mouth of the Columbia river; thence up the center of the main channel of the forty-sixth parallel of latitude east of Cascade mountains; thence east on said parallel to the mouth of the Snake river; or Lewis's Fork; thence up the main channel of the Snake river to the mouth of Owyhee river; thence south on the forty-second parallel of north latitude; thence north, west on said parallel to the Pacific ocean; thence northward, sufficient distance from the coast to include the adjacent islands, to the place of beginning.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This change extends the boundary eastward about two degrees of longitude, and makes the proposed State much larger than the House bill provided for. This change is made by the unanimous consent of the Committee on Territories of this body, and the Delegate from Oregon in the other House.

Mr. TOMMINS. I should like to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Territories what evidence he has of the population of the Territory of Oregon?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let the vote be taken on the question of boundary, and I will answer.

Mr. TOMMINS. Very well.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I wish to inquire what area this amendment will give to the proposed State?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the area will be ninety-four thousand square miles, including a considerable mountainous district. It is a very large area.

Mr. FOOT. How does it compare with California?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is less than California. It is larger than any State of the Union except Texas or California. Illinois contains sixty-five thousand square miles, and Missouri about sixty-seven thousand square miles. In consequence of including so large an extent of mountainous region, we propose to put Oregon at about ninety-five thousand square miles. Probably it contains as much good soil as the State of Ohio, or the ordinary sized western States.

Mr. FOOT. How much larger than Minnesota is it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Some twenty thousand square miles larger.

Mr. BIGGS. A consideration for this amendment is that it increases the size of the proposed State, and renders totally unnecessary, probably for the next fifty years, the creation of another territorial government. As the bill came from the House of Representatives, the square miles contained within the boundary which they proposed were not quite sixty thousand, according to the estimate made by the commissioner of the General Land Office, but this amendment makes the area about ninety thousand square miles. It also renders totally unnecessary another territorial government, because it includes within the proposed State all the Territory within that region that will probably be settled by white persons for fifty years to come. Another amendment of the committee is to put the remainder of the Territory of Oregon under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLAY. I think not.

The question being taken on the motion to adjourn, there were, on a division, ayes 10, noes 19—no quorum voting.

Mr. CLAY. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Perhaps we can get a vote on the bill.

Mr. CLAY. I think not.

The question being taken on the motion to adjourn, there were, on a division, ayes 10, noes 19—no quorum voting.

Mr. CLAY. I submit the question, whether we shall continue to legislate here without a quorum?

Mr. BENJAMIN. We may as well adjourn; if we do, this bill will go over to Monday as the unfinished business.

Mr. GREEN. With the indulgence of the Senate I desire to submit an amendment which I shall present for consideration. I submit it now, and move that it be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the Senator offers a printed amendment.

Mr. GREEN. I propose that it be printed because I do not know that there are enough copies of it now to supply the Senate.

Mr. BENJAMIN. Let it be read.

Mr. TOMMINS. What is it?

Mr. GREEN. It is to place Kansas on the same basis, to authorize her to form a State constitution. It is precisely the bill which was passed at the last session at the instance of the Senator from Georgia.

The amendment was ordered to be printed and the Senate adjourned.

As the bill subsequently passed the Senate, as amended.

They have a man in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at all. A rattlesnake struck at his leg six times in rain, and retired in disgust. He makes all hungry who look at him, and when children meet him in the street they run home crying for bread.

A woman advertising for a husband, wants him not only to be strictly religious, but of "good character."

Indian Appropriation Bill in Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1857.
Mr. WHITNEY. I now call the attention of the House to one of the causes of this increased expenditure. I will send to the Clerk's desk, and desire to be read, some extracts from a report of Mr. F. M. Smith to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated Fort, Oregon, Oregon Territory, February 5, 1854, in relation to a "fight" which took place between whites and Indians on the Coquille river, in that year.

"At the dawn of day on the morning of the 28th of January, the party at the ferry, joined by about twenty men from the upper mines, organized under command of George H. Abbot, with H. H. Soap as first lieutenant, and in three detachments marched upon the Indian ranches, and consummated a most inhuman slaughter. The Indians were aroused from their sleep to meet their death, with but feeble show of resistance; they were shot down as they were attempting to escape from their homes; fifteen men and one squaw were killed; two squaws were badly wounded. On the part of the white men, not even the slightest wound was received. The houses of the Indians, with but one exception, were fired and entirely destroyed. Thus was committed a massacre too inhuman to be readily believed."

"On reading of the proceedings of the meeting at the 'upper mines,' you will observe that it had been reported there that a large quantity of fire-arms and powder was destroyed in the burning of the Indian ranches. This report, of course, was sent up by the party engaged in the massacre. I do not hesitate to pronounce the statement false—false in every particular. Bold, brave, courageous men! to attack a friendly and defenseless tribe of Indians: to burn, roast, and shoot sixteen of their number; and all on suspicion that they were about to rise and drive from their country three hundred white men!"

Now, sir, we have the report of the gallant officer in command of that expedition—Abbott. His report is very graphic. I will not detain the House by reading the whole of it. He closed by saying:

"A company of forty volunteers was raised, of which I was chosen captain, and interested with the command of the party—A. F. Soap first lieutenant, and William H. Packwood second lieutenant—for the purpose of chastising the Indians. The Indian village is in three different parts, situated on both sides of the river, about one and a half mile from the mouth. I divided the company into three detachments, and attacked them at all three points simultaneously, this morning at daylight. We were perfectly successful in surprising them, (the Indians.) From the accounts, and from my personal observation, fifteen Indians were killed, their houses destroyed, &c. We took all the women and children and old men prisoners, as far as possible. I have sent out three squaws for the purpose of offering terms of friendship, if they wish it. The greatest regularity was observed during the whole of the proceedings; the authority of the officers was fully observed, and I can say, to the credit of both officers and men, they behaved themselves like soldiers, and averted innocent bloodshed as much as possible."

"I had almost forgot to say that our loss was none, in either killed, wounded, or prisoners. The Indians are in sight, hovering around the ashes of their homes."

Here, sir, we are informed of an attack made by "civilized" white men upon three defenseless villages of friendly Indians. The assault was made on dawn of day, when the inmates of the wigwags were asleep. They were shot down in their efforts to escape, and their buildings, their homes, were put to the torch, and reduced to ashes! Sir, in my opinion, this "Indian war" occurred one morning on the Coquille river, ought, at an average estimate, to be worth at least a quarter of a million of dollars to that Territory.

The "points" of my argument, I will inform the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Seward,) is, that as the whites are the sole instigators of these Indian disturbances, they have no claim for redress upon the government; and therefore these appropriations ought not to be made.

I have no doubt these exposures will prove distasteful to many gentlemen. I mean to say that the appropriations called for are on this precise ground of Indian hostilities—hostilities provoked by white men. Here is a whole Indian village broken up, and sixteen of their people murdered in cold blood, and we are called upon to pay the expenses of the massacre! Yes, sir, this is one of the class of claims that this Government is called upon to pay.

Mr. LANE. I wish to state to the gentleman that I have steadily refused to introduce a bill for any such purpose, even in respect to the Indians in the Rogue River valley.

Mr. WHITNEY. Sir, occurrences like this are what produce retaliation on the part of the Indians, and lead to what you call "wars." Driven to desperation by repeated outrages, the red man turns upon his oppressor, and strikes the blow of revenge.—Thus it is that your "Indian wars" in Oregon and Washington, have been brought about. What drove the Yakimas of Washington Territory to the revolt in 1856? What but the enforcement of an unrighteous treaty under a threat of extermination in case of refusal? What drove the friendly Walla Walla and Cayuses to join the standard of the Yakimas, and make common cause against the whites? I answer that unprovoked cruelties of the Oregon volunteers.

The case just cited is but one of numerous similar cases which I have before me, from the files of the Indian bureau. I will call to mind that which occurred in 1852, at the Big Bar, on Rogue River. A difficulty had occurred which threatened to break out into open hostilities. Mr. Skinner, the agent, hearing of the difficulty, hastened to the scene to prevent a collision. I quote from his report:

"At this time two of my friends came across the river, and informed me that the whites were about to attack the Indians, and advised me to recross the river as soon as possible, as I should be entirely in the power of the Indians in case of an attack. I informed Sam that the whites were getting very impatient at the delay of the Indians,

and that it was advisable for me to go over and talk to them. To this he appeared entirely willing. On recrossing the river, I found most of the men mounted, and the greatest excitement prevailing. I informed them of what Sam had told me, but they refused to delay any longer, and proposed to shoot down the few Indians—some twenty or twenty-five—who had crossed over to us. Mr. Martin Angel, formerly of Oregon City, but now of this valley, for the purpose of saving the lives of the Indians, proposed to take them prisoners. Most of the Indians being acquainted with him, readily consented to go with him to a log house, some two hundred yards from where they were; but, before they arrived at the house, the Indians became alarmed at the conduct of the whites, when one of them attempted to make his escape. Sam alleged that the Indian attempted to draw his bow; others that he attempted to draw his knife; and others who were present say that he attempted neither, but only endeavored to make his escape; a man by the name of John Galvin, one of the whites, fired upon him. The firing now became pretty general on both sides; many who were opposed to commencing the attack thinking it now necessary to fight in self-defense. Four of the prisoners were immediately killed; the balance made their escape. No white men were injured, so far as I have been able to learn."

Governor John P. Gaines, writing to Dr. Dart, superintendent of Indian affairs, under date, Rogue River, July 8, says:

"It is highly important that an experienced agent be sent to this place immediately, to reside here, not only to restrain and conciliate the Indians, but to watch their movements and properly dispose of infamous white men."

"All the difficulties here are justly attributed to the latter class of persons, if my information can be relied upon."

Here is an extract from Superintendent Dart's letter to the Department, dated Oregon City, July 23, 1854. Speaking of the difficulties of getting an agent in the Rogue River district, he says:

"I have, therefore, been without any one to send there during Mr. Spalding's many months of illness. After writing me that he was well enough to enter upon his duties, I addressed him a letter but from causes unknown to me he did not go to his post—the Rogue River—until within the last month."

"I do not suppose, however, that it would have been in the power of one man to entirely prevent the difficulty amongst men who look upon Indians as intruders, and as having no more rights in this country than wild beasts."

Gen. Wool, in his letter to the Asst. Adjutant General under date, the same late, 15, 1856, writes as follows. I make an extract only:

"Thus ended the winter campaign of Governor Curry. If there had been any Oregonian, or other white inhabitants, to protect or defend east of the Cascade range of mountains, there might have been, perhaps, some excuse for his usurpation of power and raising troops, and making war beyond his own Territory and jurisdiction."

The following letter from Lieutenant Sheridan to Colonel Wright aids in illustration of my position:

CAMP, LOWER CASCADES, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, April 18, 1856.

Sir: The bodies of the parties of Indians supposed to have been murdered, on or about the 4th of this month, were yesterday discovered a short distance from the road leading from the camp to the block-house, by a party sent from this camp under charge of Lieutenant Harvie. To-day, in obedience to your instructions, I buried the bodies, and made an examination of the manner in which they came to their death, and of the ground in the vicinity. The Indian chief Spencer, identifies the bodies of his father, wife, child, and niece, and two young men. Vancouver Indians—six in all. The men had their hands tightly lashed behind their backs, and were strangled to death by short cords tied around their necks with slip knots, and then drawn tight by pulling both ends. The hands of the women were not tied, but they were strangled to death in the same manner; a silk handkerchief was used to strangle the child, a boy three years old. The person of the young woman, from the position of her body, and the marks on her face, I did not see her until she had been moved, but when first seen by the interpreter, Mr. Haie, her body was in such a position as to leave no doubt that the above was the case. I feel satisfied that the parties were murdered by white men.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN.

I would like to read now from another letter of Gen. Wool on this subject, dated San Francisco, May 4, 1856.

Mr. LANE. I object to General Wool being introduced here as testimony at all.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is of the opinion that this course of debate is not in order.

Mr. LANE. Very well, I will sit down.

Mr. WHITNEY. I am not surprised that the gentleman from Oregon should object to this testimony, but he has introduced matter in reference to Oregon and Washington, and I do not see why I should not be allowed to treat of the same subject. These extraordinary Indian appropriations are, as a general thing, all of the same character, and all of them are in violation of the Territories of Oregon and Washington Territory; but we may employ our present experience in guarding against future error. The extract which I desired to read from General Wool's letter is in the following words:

"The only obstacle in the way of entire success is the determination of the citizens and Governor Curry's troops to exterminate the Indians, as may be discovered in reports of Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, and Lieutenant Sheridan; and to prolong the war, and for no other object than to promote the ends, and designs of political and pecuniary speculators. The latter are already in the market, buying Oregon scrip at twenty, thirty, and thirty-five cents on the dollar. If the exterminating principle is not abandoned, I repeat that not a farmer will be left to till the ground in Oregon. All will be either killed

or driven from their farms into cities or places of defense."

"Political and pecuniary!" Sir, in the name of the country I thank General Wool—I thank the public officers, civil and military, in those Territories, for the manly and frank manner in which they present the active motive upon which these Indian forays are fomented and kept up. Sir, I believe them. I believe these Indian wars are fomented for no other purpose than to create imaginary demands upon the Government Treasury. I think, from information in my possession, that I am safe in saying that the war scrip issued by Governor Curry in Oregon, and by Governor Stevens in Washington Territory, and for the adjustment of which a board of United States commissioners has been appointed, will amount in the former to \$7,000,000, and in the latter \$1,000,000—not one farthing of which has any legal value, and very little of which ought, in my opinion, to be indorsed by this Government.

Have endeavored, sir, so far as my feeble condition would allow, to present to the House a correct view of this subject. I know it is imperfect. I have been beset with a storm of interruptions, and have not the physical strength to battle single-handed against the whole Democratic party in this House, in exposing these wholesale frauds upon the country. For these reasons, and under the ruling of the Chair, I leave the subject to the House, and to the judgment of the people.

SAMUEL R. THURSTON.

The bill (H. R. No. 254) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel R. Thurston, late Delegate from Oregon, was considered. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the legal representatives of Samuel R. Thurston, late Delegate from Oregon, for the benefit of his heirs, the difference between the pay he has already received for mileage, and that now allowed to and received by the present Delegate.

By the act organizing that Territory, which was passed in 1848, the mileage of the Delegate was limited to \$2,500. Under this act Mr. Thurston was elected Delegate; and during his term in 1850, Congress, in legislating upon the same question, allowed mileage to the members from California and the Delegate from Oregon "by the most usually traveled route within the limits of the United States." And by the act of 1852, there is a direct repeal of the limitation of the act of 1848. Mr. Thurston allowed mileage at both sessions of the Thirty-First Congress by the overland route to the Pacific; all other members have been allowed by the route which they actually traveled, and which all were obliged to travel; and thus Mr. Thurston received but one-half the sum which each of the other members under the same law received, and traveled the same route, were allowed and received.

The committee submit to the House that there is no "usually traveled route" within the limits of the United States from Oregon and California, by which it is impossible for persons to be transported in large bodies, and such routes cannot justly or legally be held to be within the law of 1850, and, therefore, the restrictive words must be interpreted, leaving the act to take effect as removing the limitation in the act of 1848, and placing the Delegate from Oregon and the members from California under the operation of the general law, by the most usually travelled route; which certainly is the route by which the present Delegate is allowed his mileage. And this view is more directly manifested by the act of 1852, which simply repeals the act of 1848—the whole effect of this act of 1848, which it is herein held was implicitly done by the act of 1850.

WESTERN MESS.—A Western chap went to New York to purchase goods, &c., and was invited to one of those fashionable parties so common in large cities. He was clearly a Western original, but said very little until he was introduced to a young man without an attempt to corner him. At length a bevy of laughing girls, by the merest accident in the world, found themselves grouped about the Western green one in a most animated discourse upon music and city playing. When all this had progressed just far enough, one of the "nods" with her head more adorned than within, and in that peculiar parlour draw, which, fortunately, no type can reproduce, accosted the observed with:

"Do the ladies play music at the West, sir?"

Original saw the game and resolved to win. "O, very universally, Miss," was the cool reply.

"Indeed, I was not aware of that; pray, do you use the piano mostly?"

"Never, Miss; the instrument that we have out our way is the *Sennette*, and the girls all play it."

"O, dear! I am sure, positively, that I never saw that before; do tell me what it is as they play it?"

"Well, the instrument is a small pig, and each takes one of these under her arm and draws the end of its long tail, and that brings the music!"

The preconceived "come" made no further progress; and, for the balance of the evening Western "green" was the lion of the show.

FROM BAYARD TAYLOR'S "HOUR WITH HUMBOLDT," BERLIN, NOV. 25, 1856.—Among the objects in history was a living chamberlain, in a box with glass sides, was lazily dozing on a bed of sand, with a big blue fly (the unconscious provision for his dinner) perched upon his back. "He has just been sent to me from Smyrna," said Humboldt; "he is very listless and unaccountable opened up his long, tubular eye, and looked up at us. 'A peculiarity of this animal, he continued, 'is its power of looking in different directions at the same time. He can turn one eye toward heaven, while the other inspects the earth. There are many clergy men who have the same power.'"

A quaint old gentleman, of an active, stirring disposition, had a man at work in his garden who was quite the reverse. "Jones," said he, "did you ever see a snail?"

"Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the old man, "you must have met him, for you could not overtake him!"

Plow deep for your gardens.

BY AUTHORITY.
TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas pursuant to the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, the true limits between the territory of the contracting parties were declared to be as follows:

"Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows:

"Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg. 41 min. north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. to the 11th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River, twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila Colorado river; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico; and whereas the said dividing line has been surveyed, marked out and established by the respective commissioners of the contracting parties, pursuant to the same article of the said treaty:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America do hereby declare to all whom it may concern, that the line aforesaid shall be held and considered as the boundary between the United States and the Mexican Republic, and shall be respected as such 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.

Done in the city of Washington, this second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas the act of Congress of the 25th of September, 1850, entitled "An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing district therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States, content to merchandise, warehoused under bonds, for the purpose of being exported to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, in the manner prescribed in the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, which designates certain frontier ports through which merchandise may be exported, and further provides 'that such other ports situated on the frontiers of the United States adjoining the British North American Provinces as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like privileges on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid privileges are to be extended:'

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury do hereby declare and proclaim that the ports of Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent, Susquehanna, Brantford, Dunkirk, Oswego, New York; Swanton, Albany and Island Pond, in the State of Vermont; Toledo, in the State of Ohio; Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin; Michilimackinac, in the State of Michigan; Eastport, in the State of Maine, and other ports situated on the frontiers of the United States, adjoining the British North American Provinces, are and shall be entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces, adjoining the United States, which are extended to the ports enumerated in the 7th section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, aforesaid, from and after the date of this proclamation.

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

Done in the city of Washington, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 79th.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, by the second section of an act of Congress, approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," it is provided that whenever the island of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that province, and the legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds; undried fruits, dried food of all kinds; products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, hogs, manures, ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber, lumber of all kinds; undred, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part, fire wood, plants, shrubs, trees, pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, broom-corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground, hewn or wrought or

unwrought burr or grindstones, dye-stuffs, wax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured, unmanufactured tobacco, and rags—shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained:

And whereas I have satisfactory evidence that the province of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, so far as they are applicable to that province:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that from this date, the articles enumerated in the preamble of this proclamation, being the growth and produce of the British North American Colonies, shall be admitted from the aforesaid province of Newfoundland into the United States free of duty, so long as the aforesaid treaty shall remain in force.

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

Done at the city of Washington, the 12th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas, are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force:

And appearing that combinations have been formed to resist the execution of the Territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority:

It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose:

And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into execution, would, in the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the United States, and to prevent the same, and to war all persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If in any part of the Union the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty, which, under the Constitution are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discontinue and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws, and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

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

Done in the city of Washington, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

CURE FOR THIRST.—When at sea on short allowance of water, and you feel thirsty, eat a piece of hard biscuit with a lump of white sugar. In third, the salivary glands of the mouth are paralyzed, but restore their action by chewing, and immediately there will be relief. A friend who has been on short allowance of water in warm latitudes, confirms the truth of the above statement.

Sincerity does not consist of speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing so when silence would be censurable and falsehood inexcusable.

The whole cost of the government of Cincinnati for one year is \$3,000,15.