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The Oregon Statesman.

ASAHEL BUSH, Proprietor and Editor.

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☞ 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.

☞ Many of the living will weep over the memory of a lost son or brother, perchance a husband or a father, on reading the following brilliant and touching lines.

For The New York Daily News.

Lines

ON THE RE-INTERMENT IN THE CEMETERY AT FRANKFORT, KY., OF THE BRAVE KENTUCKIANS WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

BY COL. THEODORE O'HARA OF FRANKFORT, KY.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet,
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms—
Nor braying horn, nor screaming fife,
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shiver'd swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed,
Their haughty banner trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud—
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The trumpet's stirring blast—
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past.
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight.
Those breasts that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the dread Northern hurricane,
That sweeps his broad plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe.
Who heard the thunder of the fray,
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was "Victory or Death."

'Twas in that hour our chief's command
Called to a martyr's grave,
The flower of his own lov'd land,
The nation's flag to save.
By rivers of their father's gore,
His first born laurels grew,
And well he deemed the sons would pour
Their lives for glory too.

Full many a norther's breath has swept,
O'er Augustura's plain;
And long the pitying sky hath wept,
Above its moulder'd slain,
The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone awakes each sullen hight,
That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the dark and bloody ground,
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound,
Along the heedless air.
Your own proud land's heroic soil,
Shall be your fitter grave:
She claims from War his richest spoil,
The ashes of her brave.

So 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast,
On many a bloody shield.
The sunshine of their native sky,
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred hearts and eyes watch by
The hero's sepulcher.

Rest on embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot,
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrels voiceful stone,
In deathless songs shall tell,
When many a vanished age hath flown
The story how ye fell.
Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light,
That gilds your glorious tomb.

WHAT WE DRINK.—It appears from the robort of Secretary Guthrie, of the Treasury Department, that during the year ending June 30, 1856, 8,843,370 gallons of wine, spirits, and malt liquor have been imported into this country. The total value of these drinkables is $6,176,939—a snug liquor bill for Uncle Sam to foot up. Brandy, we regret to say, forms the largest item in the bill; 1,715,717 gallons have been consumed, at a cost of nearly $3,000,000. The grain spirits imported fall a little below brandy in quantity, (1,582,132 gallons,) but much below in value, ($772,276.) Nearly a million of "other spirits" besides are consumed, at an expense of $928,000. On the other hand, we are glad to see that claret and other wines flow in a wholsome stream, thus indicating a growing inclination for continental beverages and continental temperance. Over a million and a half gallons of claret and nearly 700,000 gallons of other red wines were imported, at an average cost of about $850,000. We have drank also 1,100,000 gallons of English and Scotch ale, which is another encouraging symptom as showing appetite for malt liquors in preference to pernicious spirits.—The importations of Maderia, Port, and Sicily wines have fallen off; the supply of sherry, however, has increased from 44,685 gallons in 1843, to 400,000 gallons in 1856. The recent modifications in the tariff will undoubtedly increase Uncle Sam's consumption of imported drinkables. It is to be regretted, we think, that all duties on light wines ale, &c., had not been removed.—*New York Mirror.*

☞ TOM THUMB, whose miniature body made half of the monster fortune which Barnum flourished with for a while, was a passenger in the Persia, for Europe, on her last trip out. A correspondent, writing of the voyage says:

Everything has passed off harmoniously with our pleasant and numerous passengers, among whom General Tom Thumb has figured most conspicuously; free from the annoyance of *Mal de mer*, he has been on deck in all weathers, and with his India-rubber coat, cloth cap, and thick boots, has played the part of a miniature sea captain—often with a cigar nearly as long as himself in his mouth, which some of the full grown smokers have often knelt upon the deck to afford the important personage a light—not a meal has the General missed, and after dinner he sips his wine with as much gusto as any *bon vivant*. Nor are these the only accomplishments of which the tiny thing can boast; he plays an excellent hand at any game of cards, in which amusement he passes much of his time, and speaks of his losings and winnings with an air of a man of the world, and says he only drinks brandy occasionally. Hearing and seeing has brought us to the conclusion that Gen. Tom Thumb is a fast specimen of Young America, who has afforded the passengers a vast fund of amusement. It is a pity that his mind could not have better cultivation for it is not without considerable capacity.

What is Life, and How to Enjoy it.

"What is life? 'tis but a vapor,
Soon it vanishes away;
Life is like a dying taper,
O, my soul, why wish to stay?"

So saith the poet; but is it so? Many, indeed, viewing this life in comparison with another, do seem to think it is all vanity.—But such is not the case. I would not wish to be understood to say, that this life is all we have to live. It is rather a preparation for another. A pilgrimage it has been called. In going through this pilgrimage, we should always keep the end in view. We are to take a straight path. We know, when we wish to make a straight track through the snow, we will be more likely to do it by keeping some object in view which lies at the end of it. So it is with life. We must, to enjoy life, have a knowledge of its author, and let it be uppermost in our thoughts. Enjoying life does not consist in eating, drinking and being merry. This should not constitute the life of a human being. He was made for a higher end than to be a mere animal. He has faculties to be improved. He has two natures; the one physical, the other spiritual. The one is the support of the other. The exercise of all the faculties peculiar to one of these natures could not keep up life. If a man takes care of his body only, all his higher powers will wither. On the other hand, if he improves his mind, neglecting his body, his physical frame will soon perish.

Man's spiritual nature I conceive to be formed of the intellectual, the moral, and the emotional. To enjoy life these must be blended together. One does not need riches to enjoy life. Neither, indeed, does he need high intellectual endowments. One greatest thing we need is a disposition to make things appear in their most favorable light. In order to do this perfectly, we must have faith that to God's people everything must work for good. We can all be of his people, if we wish. He has revealed to us the way. A man with a cheerful disposition, one disposed to take everything as it comes, may enjoy life. This enjoyment, however, is not to be compared to that of one who has had many afflictions, which affected him deeply, but who is soothed by the thought that they came from God, for accomplishing some design for our future good. If you wish to enjoy life to the end, you must, indeed, keep the end in view.—*J. S., in Critic (Nantucket.)*

SKELETON OF A FASHIONABLE SERMON.—The following, from the Knickerbocker, is a well merited burlesque on the style of discourses too common in these days of dandy-jack graduates, anxious to show off their slight smattering of superficial learning, without knowing how to apply it:

Text—"And he killed the Fatted Calf."

Introduction—Not necessary to say much about the Prodigal Son, for nearly every wealthy family has a specimen of its own, and needs no enlightenment on the subject. Divide the subject into five heads.

1st—Speak of the calf, and inform your hearers how a calf should be fatted. Give him all the milk of two cows, except a tin cup full now and then for the baby. Here you can make some learned remarks about the milky-way, the belt of Jupiter, and Lord Ross' telescope.

2d—He killed the fatted calf, but not only the Scriptures, but Josephus and the Fathers are profoundly silent on the question how he killed it. As this was more than a thousand years before the invention of fire-arms or gunpowder, the presumption is that the old man didn't shoot the critter, but pitched into him with a club—for clubs are very ancient institutions.

3d—Explain why the old gentleman, instead of calf, did'nt kill a shoat—make a one-horse barbacue and have a real time of it.

4th—Inform your hearers what the word calf means when used in Greek, Latin, Choctaw or Lockjaw.

5th—Dwell pathetically upon the melancholy degeneracy of the present age, evinced by the fact that fathers now-a-days, instead of treating a runaway son to a "fatted calf," are pretty apt to treat him to a "hasty plate of soup," made from the hide of the calf's maternal progenitor.

Conclusion—Throw in a little geology; talk learnedly about "grapewade" and "transition conglomerate." Wind up the discourse with a most eloquent, affecting appeal to the consciences of your hearers on the Durham breed of cattle.

CARRYING HOME BUNDLES.—Many people have a contemptible fear of being seen to carry any bundle, however small, having the absurd idea that there is a social degradation in the act. The most trifling as well as the most weighty packages must be sent home to them, no matter how much to the inconvenience of others. There is a pride that is higher, that arises from a consciousness of there being something in the individual not to be affected by such accidents—worth and weight of character. This latter pride was exhibited by the son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. While he was in college he was one day carrying to his room a broom he had just purchased, when he met a friend, who noticing the broom, with surprise exclaimed, "Why do you not have it sent home?" "I am not ashamed to carry anything which belongs to me," was the sensible reply of young Bonaparte.—*Lord Stanley.*

RED HAIR.—It is a pity that girl has red hair, said a thoughtless, ignorant woman, as she looked upon a beautiful girl. Upon which the Portland Tribune says:

A pity, hey? Where's the pity? With her beautiful skin, bright eyes, and rosy cheeks, what is so becoming as the hair nature gave her? You seldom see a person with red hair who has not a fine complexion, and yet you condemn it. Did you know that many of our talented women had sandy hair? Who will not say that red hair is prevalent among men of genius and talents? Shakespeare and Milton had red hair, and so had Lafayette. Neal and Longfellow have sandy hair, and so have Greeley, Severance, and Greene; three of our distinguished editors—one of whom is in Congress. If we may believe the account of historians, the Savior of the World had red hair, which flowed over his shoulders.

Who then will despise red hair? If there is a person who lacks wisdom and discretion, it is the individual who will make such a remark as the one above.

In Debt and Out of Debt.

Of what a hideous progeny of ill is debt the father! What meanness, what invasions on self-respect, what cares, what double dealing! How, in due season, it will carve the frank, open face into wrinkles; how, like a knife, 'twill stab the honest heart. And then its transformations! How it has been known to change a goodly face into a mask of brass; how, with the damned custom of debt, has the true man become a callous trickster! A freedom from debt, and what nourishing sweetness may be found in cold water; what toothsomeness in a dry crust; what ambrosial nourishment in a hard egg! Be sure of it, he who dines out of debt, though his meal be a biscuit and an onion, dines in "The Angle" [illegible] what warmth in a threadbare coat, if the tailor's receipt be in your pocket; what Tyrian purple in the faded waistcoat, the vest not owed for; how glossy the well-worn hat if it cover not the aching head of a debtor! Next the home-sweets, the out-door recreation of the free man. The street door falls not a knell on *his* heart; the foot on the staircase, though he live on the third pair, sends no spasms through *his* anatomy; at the rap of his door he can crow forth "come in," and his pulse still beat healthfully, his heart sink not in his bowels. See him abroad. How he returns look for look with any passenger; how he saunters; how, meeting an acquaintance, he stands and gossips! But then, this man knows not debt; debt, that casts a drug into the richest wine; that makes the food of the gods unwholesome, indigestible; that sprinkles the banquets of a Lucullus with ashes, and drops soot in the soup of an emperor; debt that like the moth, makes valueless furs and velvets, enclosing the wearer in a festering prison, (the shirt of Nessus was a shirt not paid for;) debt, that writes upon frescoed halls the handwriting of the attorney; that puts a voice of terror in the knocker, that makes the heart quake at the haunted fireside; debt, the invisible demon that walks abroad with a man, now quickening his steps, now making him look on all sides like a hunted beast and now bringing to his face the ashy hue of death, as the unconscious passenger looks glancingly upon him? Poverty is a bitter draught, yet may, and sometimes may, with advantage, be gulped down. Though the drinker make wry faces, there may after all be a wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt however courteously it may be offered, is the cup of a Syren, and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, is poison. The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerken, a crack in his shoe-leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf out upon a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor? My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water at a last week's roll; think a threadbare coat the "only wear;" and acknowledge a whitewashed garret the fittest housing-place for a gentleman; do this, and flee debt. So shall thy heart be at peace and the sheriff be confounded.—*Douglass Jerrold.*

TABLE MANNERS.—The following extract from "The Widow Bedott Papers" satirizes the fashionable practice of guests flattering the entertainment of their hostess, while she on her part disparages it:

"What delightful biscuit," says Miss Grimes. "They are so," says Miss Skinner, "but Miss Gipson never has poor biscuit." "Oh shaw!" says Miss Gipson, "you aint in earnest; my biscuit is miserable—not nigh so good as common. I don't think the flour's first-rate." "Miss Gipson, how *dew* you make crackers?" says Miss Stillman; "I never tasted none so good." "I *can* make good crackers, but them's very poor; the oven wa'nt jest right when I put 'em in." "I must have a piece of this cheese, it's *so* good," says Miss Lippincott. "Where *did* you get it?" "Well, I got it of Old Daddy Sharpe; he ginnerally makes excellent cheese. I tell Mr. Gipson Old Sharpe's failed for once—that's what I call *poor* cheese." "Dew taste of this plum sass, Miss Peabody; they're *delicious*. It's a mystery to me how Miss Gipson always has such luck with her presarves. I never dew, and I always take pound for pound, tew." "This apple jel's the clearest I ever see," says old Mrs. Parker. "How *did* you make it, Miss Gipson? Didn't you do it in the sun? I'm sure it don't look as if it had been nigh the fire." "Now don't, Caroline, I was ashamed o' my jel after seeing Mrs. Parker's, and I was a'most sorry I'd made any presarves since I'd cat some of Miss Peabody's and Miss Skinners, their'n was *so* much nicer."

So they went on. The whipt cream and custard had to be gone over; Miss Gipson had to tell jest how 'twas made—what flavorin' she used, and all that—though she declared she was ashamed on't. The cake was praised up; they must know how much butter there was in this, how many eggs it took for that, &c. Miss Gipson run it down; she *could* make good cake, but somehow she failed that time. A person that didn't know how wimmen always go on at such a place, would a' thought that Miss Gipson had tried to have everything the miserablest she possibly could, and the rest of them had never had anything to hum but what was miserabler yet.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND HIS PATRONS.—The clerical dignitary who presides over the editorial columns of the Knoxville Whig, a Black Republican Knownothing paper, has about as hard a set of patrons as any poor editor in the country. In one of the late numbers of his paper, after a very affecting appeal to their pockets, he makes the following propositions to induce them to "call at the captain's office and settle." He says:

"Persons wishing to square up with us can now do so. If, however, they wish to get off at a cheaper rate, they can withhold even these bills, and we promise during the coming year to receipt them in full, through the paper forever, and file our claims against them in the High Chancery of Heaven, and let them settle with their God in the world to come. And to leave all without excuse, we further agree to take Shanghai chickens, hoop-skirts, boot-jacks, broom-corn, baby-jumpers, fishing-tackle, patent medicines, sucking pigs, frozen cabbage, old clothes, Colt's revolvers, second hand tooth brushes, ginger-cakes, parched corn, circus tickets, or any other article found in a country retail store."

Death in the Green Room.

On Saturday evening, while one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever seen in America was enjoying the splendid performance of *Linda di Chamouni* in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, there was a scene of startling contrast behind the curtain. A very worthy member of the female chorus, whose services, from her long experience, were very valuable, died suddenly in the green room, just as the opera was about to begin, of disease of the heart. It was a shocking and solemn incident, and created a great deal of agitation among the performers, especially among the choristers, who had so long been associated with her and accustomed to follow her [illegible]

It was some time before the singers could recover their composure sufficiently to enable them to go on. But the vast audience before the curtain knew nothing of the sad tragedy that had occurred, and it was not deemed advisable to inform them of it.—There was a delay of ten or fifteen minutes in the commencement of the performance; but then the curtain rose, and the Swiss villagers appeared, smiling and gay in their rustic costume, and no one thought that within a few yards of them lay the corpse of one of their number arrayed like them in the bright dress of the canton. The prima donna and all forced down the emotions that the tragedy excited, and went through with their parts with apparent composure. The audience were more than usually enthusiastic and gay. Cheers and bravos greeted the prima donna, and bright bouquets were showered at her feet. To the few who had heard of the grim intrusion of the King of Terrors into the Temple of mirth and festivity, the scene before the curtain had in it something of the awful. It is not often that a festal and a funeral scene are brought into such close contact.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

SCANDAL.—The devil has a wonderful penchant for rebuking sin. Eyes which are full of beams have an unaccountable clearness of vision in detecting motes in other's eyes. Some people are brought into the world to accomplish a marvelous mission, and that mission is to ferret out obliquities in others. Of course it is not expected that these apostles have any business with themselves; their mission is violent, and does not admit of time to scrutinize their own position.—What profit is it that they should stop to consider their own pecadilloes, when the enormities of their neighbors loom up like mountains.

So goes it the world over. Everybody minds everybody's business, but everybody neglects his own. What sort of a world would this be, if we were without each other to feed upon? Men have eyes and ears for some purpose, and what else could they find for them to do, if not to hear and see each other's failings, derelictions, errors, transgressions and enormities? They have tongues which must stand uselessly idle, if not employed in giving currency to such delinquencies. So it is with man. The obliquities of his offended brother furnish the chief staple of conversational interest. Human error is the current coin of intercourse, and too often the coin comes from the mint of the speaker's brain.—*Exchange.*

AMERICAN LIFE.—American life is but the agony of a fever. There is no repose for us. We push on in frenzied excitement through the crowds, the noise, the hot glare and dust of the highways, without turning for a moment to refresh ourselves in the quiet and shade of the by-paths of life. We have but one object in our rapid journey, and that is to get the start of our fellow-travelers.—Our political equality, offering to all a chance for the prize of life, and thus encouraging every one to try his speed in the race, is no doubt a spur to the characteristic hurry of Americans. Our institutions, however, are not responsible for the prize we choose to strive for. There is no reason that we know of why a republican should have no other aim in life but to get richer than his neighbor; but there are a thousand good reasons, if we value health and happiness, why we should pursue other and higher objects. When the pursuit of wealth is the great purpose of life in so rapidly a progressive state of material prosperity as exists in our commercial communities, it requires exclusive devotion and the highest strain of the faculties to succeed. A fair competence, however, is easily reached; and if we had to care for better things, we would not strive for more.

BITTER CREAM.—It is generally known that cream becomes bitter from standing too long on the milk. This is often the case, but not unfrequently becomes so when allowed to remain 24 hours. The best preventive is to place the milk on the stove in a pan as soon as it is strained, and let it almost boil. This will not prevent the cream rising.—Milk thus partially scalded will keep much longer than otherwise. When the whole milk is to be used without skimming, it is always preferable to scald it when first received from the milkman. The only exception to this plan is, when the milk will not bear heating without curdling, a circumstance not unfrequent, as those who buy city milk can abundantly testify.

SICK HEADACHE.—I have known the severest headache to be helped, and the nervous headache cured by some sympathizing person rubbing with the hands from the top of the head down, and off the shoulders, after the mesmeric manner. The most intense pain can be soothed in a few minutes by this simple remedy, remembering to carry the hands further away from the head when the downward pass is made. This will also help the toothache nine cases out of ten.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

☞ "Madam," said a doctor one day to the mother of a sweet, healthy babe, "the ladies have deputed me to inquire what you do to have such a lovely, happy, uniformly good child?" The mother mused for a moment over the strangeness of the question, and then replied, simply and beautifully: "Why, God has given me a healthy child, and I let it alone."

☞ "You are writing my bill on very *rough* paper," said a client to his attorney. "Never mind," said the lawyer, "it has to be *filed* before it comes into court."

☞ Ex-President Pierce has bought a sixty acre lot at Concord, N. H. and will build a splendid residence.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission in the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congres assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States ann the British possessions crosses the same thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Boix des Sioux river; thence the main channel of said river to Lake Travers; thence up the centre of said Lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, untill the same intersects the dividing between the United States and the British possessions; thence up Pigeon river, and following such dividing line, to the place of beginning, and following such dividing line, to the place of beginaing, be, and they ase hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing of the original States, according tu the federal constitution.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; dnd said river and waters, and the navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of ssid State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or interest toll thereof.

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district, then exisiting within the limits of the proposed State, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district may be entitled according to the apportionment for representatives to the Territorial legislature, which election for delegates shall be held and and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives; and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said Territory on the second Monday in July next, and first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of the United States marshal for the said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to w ich said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States and said State shall be entitled to one representative and such additional representatives as the population of the State shall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same is hereby, offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Minnesota, to wit:

First. That section numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or in any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of other lands, equivelant thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the adproval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be se ected by the governor of said State in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State, for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth. That all salt springs within the said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the governor thereof within one yeor after the admission of said State and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, and when so selected conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shal by this article, be granted to said State.

Fifth. That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the ndmission of said State into the Union, aftes deducting all the exyenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, fot the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature may direct: Provided, That the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition, that the said convention which shall form the constitution of said State shall provide, by a clause in said constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere without the primary disposal of the soil within the same by Congress, or shall necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents

Approved Feb. 26, 1857.

AN ACT to divide the State of Texas into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Texas be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the following manner, to wit: All the territory of the State of Texas embraced in the counties of Newton, Jasper, Jefferson, Orange, Tyler, Polk, Liberty, Galveston, Harris, Montgomery, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Lavacca, Jackson, Calhoun, San Patricio, Nueces, Cameron, Starr, Dewitt, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, Webb, and Hidalgo, as they existed in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall compose one district, to be called the eastern district of Texas; and all the remaining part of the territory of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the western district of Texas.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held in each year four terms of the district court of the eastern district of Texas, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Galveston on the first Mondays in December and May, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Brownsville on the first Mondays of March and October, respectively; and four terms of the district court of the western district of Texas shall be held in each year, two of which terms shall be begun and held at Austin on the first Mondays of January and June, respectively; and the other two shall be begun and held at Tyler on the first Mondays of March and November, respectively; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business of said courts shall, in the opinion of the judge or judges, may require it.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits and proceedings of whatever name, or nature pending in the district court of Texas, at any of the places at which terms of the said courts were enjoined to be held, ond which said places may be within the eastern district of Texas, shall be transferred to the district court of the eastern district of Texas, and such terms of the said district court were enjoined to be held, and which said places shall be transferred to the district court of the western district of Texas; and this act shall not produce a discontinuance of any such suit or proceeding, or of any order, issue, or process therein; and jurisdiction is here given to the said district courts respectively and perform all duties appertaining to the said suits and proceedings, and to proceed to try and dispose of the same as fully as the district court of Texas was authorized to do; and all process, mesne or final, which may have issued, and shall be of as full force and effect as if the said district had not been divided into two districts; and all process which may have issued from any of the courts of Texas, in any cause pending therein, or any penal or other process which may hereafter issue from any of the said courts to enforce any order, judgment, or decree, in any cause heretofore ended and determined therein shall be issued from and made returnable to the court in which the said cause or the record thereof may be, and may issue and be executed by the marshal of the district from which issued in any part of the State.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That either of the said district courts may, on application of the parties defendant, and for good cause shown, order any suit now pending, and transferred to such court by this act, to be removed to the proper court of the other district for further proceedings; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of all the proceeding and orders in relation thereto, to the clerk of the court to which the suit had been proceeding originally commenced therein.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the present judge of the district of Texas be, and he is hereby, assigned to hold said courts, in the eastern district of Texas, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the same duties within the said district as he now exercises and performs within his present district. There shall be appointed a district judge for the western district of Texas, who shall possess the same powers, and do and perm all such duties in his district as are now enjoyed, or in any manner ascertain to the present district judge, for the district of Texas. And the district judge of each district shall be entitled to the same compensation as by law is provided for the present judge of the district of Texas.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That there be appointed one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal, for said western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as wvll as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectfully appertaining to the said offices in the district of Texas; and said marshal shall give the same bond that other marshals are required to give, to be approved and recorded as now directed by law; Provided, That the present district attorney for the eastern district, but shall retain charge of all suits already commenced until the final termination, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct; and the present marshal of the eastern district during their respective and official terms.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may issue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of the other district; on which writ an endorsement shall be made, that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district; and said writs when executed and returnred into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Approved Feb. 21, 1857.

AN ACT more effectually to enforce the attendence of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress, to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter before either House, or any committee of either House of Congress, who shall wilfully make default, or who, appearing, shall refuse to answer any question pertinent to the matter of inquiry in consideration before the House or committee by which he shall be examined, shall, in addition to the pains and penalties now existing, be liable to indictment as and for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the common jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress or any committee of either House as to which he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act; and that no statement made or paper produced by any witness before either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any committee of either house, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact or the production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when a witness shall fail to testify, as provided in the previous sections of this act, and the facts shall be reported to the House it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate, to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the district attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shell be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action.

Approved March 3, 1857.

AN ACT relating to foreign coins and to the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Sente and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eigth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post offices and land offices, at the rates of valuation following, that is to asy, the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents, and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half of a real, at five cents.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out, or put in circulation, but shall be re-coined at the mint. And it shall be the duty of the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe such regulations as may be necessarry and proper, to secure the transmission to the mint for re-coinage, and the return or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and to prescribe such forms of account as may be appropriate and applicable to the circumstances: Provided, That the expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of re-coinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid, from time to time into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coin, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debt are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made, from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weigt gueness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall beseventy-two grains, or three-twentieths of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper and twelve per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approbation of the the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the mint, under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time time, purchase of the bullion fund of the mint the materials necessary for the coinage of such cent piece, and transfer the same to the proper operative officers of the mint to be manufactered and returnin coin. And the laws in force relating to the mint and the coinage of the precious metals, and in regard to the sale and distribution of the copper coins, shall, so far