The Oregon Statesman.

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The Oregon Statesman.

ASAHEL BUSH, Proprietor and Editor.

TERMS—Published weekly, at five dollars per annum, if not paid within six months; four dollars per annum, if paid within six months; three dollars per annum, if paid in advance. One dollar additional will be charged for each year payment is neglected.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING—One square, (twelve lines or less) three insertions, $3 00; for every additional insertion, $1 00.

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All advertising not paid within one year from the time when contracted, will be charged twenty-five per cent. additional, each year payment is neglected thereafter. All jobbing must be paid for when taken from the office.

Announcements of marriages and deaths will be published free; but all obituary or biographical notices, resolutions of societies, orders, &c., and poetry appended to marriage announcements, must be paid for before publication, at the rate of 10 cents per line. All communications of only personal interest, must be paid for, in advance, at the same rate.

In this paper are published the laws, resolutions and treaties of the United States, and the laws and resolutions of the State of Oregon, by authority.

Happiness.

One morning in the month of May,
I wandered o'r the hill;
Though nature all around was gay,
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought, the just, the great,
Those meaner creatures bless,
And yet deny to man's estate
The boon of happiness?

Tell me, ye woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blessed birds around,
In which of Nature's wide domains
Can bliss for man be found.

The wild birds carolled over head,
The breezes around me blew,
And Nature's awful chorus said,
No bliss for man she knew.

I questioned Love, early whose ray
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid genius say,
His light was dimmed by tears.

I questioned Friendship: Friendship sighed,
and thus her answer gave;
The few whom fortune never tried
Were withered in the grave.

I asked if Vice could bliss bestow?
Vice boasted loud and well,
But fading from her withered brow,
The borrowed roses fell.

I sought of Feeling, if her skill
Could soothe the wounded breast,
And found her murmuring, faint and still,
For others' woes distressed.

I questioned Virtue; Virtue sighed,
No boon could she dispense:
Not Virtue was her name, she cried,
But humble Penitence.

I questioned Death; the grisly shade
Relaxed his brow severe;
And "I am Happiness," he said,
"If Virtue guides thee here."—*Bishop Heber.*

A word to the Wise.

Love hailed a little maid,
Romping through the meadow,
Heedless in the sun she played,
Scornful of the shadow.
"Come with me," whispered he;
"Listen, sweet, to love and reason."
"By and by," she mocked reply:
"Love's not in season."

Years went, years come,
Light mixed with shadow,
Love met the maid again,
Dreaming through the meadow
"Not so coy," urged the boy;
"List in time to love and reason,"
"By and by," she mused reply;
"Love's still in season."

Years went, years came;
Light changed to shadow,
Love saw the maid again,
Waiting in the meadow.
"Pass no more; my dream is o'er
I can listen now to reason."
"Keep thee coy," mocked the boy;
"Love's out of season"

The World's Age.

Who will say the world is dying?
Who will say our prime is past?
Sparks from Heaven, within us lying;
Flash, and will flash to the last.
Fools! who fancy Christ mistaken;
Man a tool to buy and sell;
Earth a failure, God forsaken,
Ante-room of Hell.

Still the race of Hero-spirits
Pass the lamp from hand to hand;
Age from age the Words inherit—
"Wife, and Child, and Fatherland."
Still the youthful hunter gathers
Fiery joy from wold and wood;
He will dare as dared his fathers,
Give him cause as good.

While a slave bewails his fetters;
While an orphan pleads in vain;
While an infant lisps his letters,
Heir of all the ages' gain;
While a lip grows ripe for kissing;
While a moan from man is wrung;
Know, by every want and blessing,
That the world is young.

THE HOUSE IS DESOLATE.—Last Friday, a miner's cabin, on East Weaver Creek, was burned down. It was not a very palatial house, but it was his home, and he had planted trees and vines about his door, under whose grateful shadows to rest when the penalty of labor hung heavy weights on the extremities of pick and shovel. Now the charred logs are scattered about, the trees are dead, the young vines torn and tangled, the flowers trampled to death, and we know that man's heart is heavy when he comes home at night to cook his supper by the tumbled down chimney. If it had been Gov. Weller's residence that had been burned, the sad intelligence would have blazed along five hundred miles by telegraph, and the newspapers would have been filled with lamentation; but as it was only a "miner's cabin," nobody makes a fuss about, and none visit the ruins but the owner's dog and fowls which peer dubiously about, not comprehending clearly the true state of things.—But never mind! Other trees and vines can be built; a nice house will soon be built; our brown sparrow is hatching in a bush, close by, and before long she and her brood will hop about his camp, houseless too, but rejoicing in the glad sunshine that gilds the grand walls of Nature's temple.—*Trinity Journal.*

☞A poor and sick old man was recently brought to Evansville, Ind., and left in a negro hut, where he died in a few days.—An examination of his effects shows that he was no less a man than Dr. John Pocock Holmes, a distinguished member of the college of surgeons, London, and a friend of Sir Astley Cooper and of Capt. Parry, the Arctic explorer. Among his effects were two medals awarded to him for the invention of valuable surgical instruments. His habits were correct, and by what strange fortune he was left to die poor in a strange land is a mystery.

Forty Years in a Printing Office.

It is seldom in so modern a country as our own, an individual connected with a newspaper can say that he has controled its columns for nearly half a century, or been uninterruptedly engaged in the mechanical duties pertaining thereto. The editor of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, however, can say this, and we take pleasure in giving, from his paper of Feb. 27th, the following in reference to his experience as a printer and editor:

In comparison of the common term of human life, this is a long period to be in the constant and regular exercise of one employment. The recurrence of the 16th of of February, last week, reminds us that on that day terminated forty years since we made our entrance into this office to learn the art and mystery of printing. And from the morning of the 16th of Feb. 1818, to the present time, we have been a stationary fixture—never for a day during all that time being disconnected from the office; but as apprentice for six years, journeyman for one year, and for thirty-three years proprietor, we have gone on hand and hand with the establishment. Once in the time we were absent a month from sickness; but on no other occasion have we ever been absent more than ten days at a time. It will be seen that the regular yearly volume in the head of our paper is LXIX. When we entered the office it stood thus: Vol XXIX. From 1821 (when the Portsmouth Oracle took the name of the Portsmouth Journal,) to the present time, have we personally made up the paper, and with our own fingers have made the annual changes in these Roman characters. Long acquaintance with types has not, by daily familiarity, taken from us that admiration of their beautiful mechanism, so square, so equal in hight, standing so regularly in lines, which was excited in us the first day we handled them.

But however thick personal in-door recollections may cluster around, there are others which arise from the out-door progress of our country and the world, while we have been made a printing office medium, between the people and the events.

Forty-nine years ago, the States of our Union numbered twenty—of which Indiana and Mississippi had been but a year in the sisterhood. We have set the record of the successive admission of Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California. The population of our country was then about nine millions—it is now about three times as great. The town of Boston only then contained 40,000 inhabitants—the city now contains 150,000. Philadelphia has increased from 150,000 to 450,000 and New York from 120,000 to 600,000. New Orleans from 25,000 to 125,000. Portland, in the District of Maine, had one-third of its present population—and many cities of 20,000 now, were then scarcely known as villages.

This progress of population, however is small, when compared with the progress of the press of the country. In the forty years since we entered the printing office, more improvement has been made in the mechanical progress of printing, than from the day of its discovery up to 1818. Until within three or four years of the latter date, no power press had been invented, and the London papers of large editions had two sets of type to make a seasonable issue. No other than common hand presses were in use in the United States for printing newspapers until after 1818, and newspapers were consequently small—none in the country being so large as the Portsmouth Journal now is. The Boston Daily Advertiser was then a small sheet and an experiment of recent date. The three semi-weekly Boston papers, the Palladium, Centinel and Chronicle, together, made an issue each day for many years. The Daily Advertiser and evening Gazette are the only Boston papers now published which date back of 1818.—While fatality has marked so many of the Boston papers, the Salem Register and the Salem Gazette, papers which have ever kept on the even tenor of their ways, have continued to thrive, a blessing to the community where they circulate. The same may be said of that valuable paper, the Newburyport Herald.

Since 1818, the speed of printing has so increased, that in the hour which then produced 240 impressions, 24,000 can now be made; or 100 to 1! The real issue of the newspaper press has increased to about the same proportion.

The Keene Sentinel, the Amherst Cabinet, the Concord Patriot, the New Hampshire Gazette, and the Portsmouth Journal, are all of the thirty five living papers in this State published previous to 1818. Twelve other papers had expired in Portsmouth previous to that time, and a much larger number in the other towns in the State.

JUDICIAL DIGNITY IN LOUISIANA.—A correspondent of the Brandon (Miss.) Republican gives the following specimen of how justice is administered and judicial dignity sustained in one of the Parish Courts of Louisiana. He says:

"Speaking of Grand Juries reminds me that the Parish Court is now in session here, his Honor Kiah Rodgers presiding—old Kye—or 'Ky' they usually call him. Old Ky was passing sentence on a criminal, and delivered himself as follow:

"Prisoner stand up! Mr. Kettles, this Court is under the painful necessity of passing sentence of the law upon you, sir. This Court has no doubt, Mr. Kettles, but what you were brought into this scrape by the use of intoxicating liquor. The friends of this Court all *know* that of thar is any vice this Court abhors, it is intemperance. When this Court was a young man, Mr. Kettles, it was considerably inclined to drink; and the friends of this Court *know*, that this Court has *literally* a very high temper, and if this Court had not stopped the use of intoxicating liquors, I have no doubt, sir, But what this Court, sir, would have been in the Penitentiary, *or in its grave!*"

☞The list of members of Congress published in Niles's Register in 1825, contains the names of every member in full, with one exception. There was a new member from Tennessee, whose Christian name could not be found out by the compiler, and so he put him down thus:—Polk, Twenty years afterward, this obscure gentleman, of whose identity there was so much question in 1825 was elected president of the United States.

Some Uniform.

The Norfolk folks are poking deliberate fun at the new army uniform, *vide* the following which we clip from the Norfolk *Argus*:

EDITOR SOUTHERN ARGUS:

Having received from Washington, through the kindness of my friend Mr. Psalmsinger, a copy of the recent order establishing a new uniform for the U. S. Army, I beg leave to present you a copy for the wonder and edification of your numerous military readers. The good taste displayed in its selection is eminently characteristic of the inventor, and it is to be hoped the new companies forming in this section of Virginia, will show their appreciation of the uniform by adopting it *nem con.*, and with the utmost promptitude:

1. *Hat.*—To be made of soft felt, butternut colored, 3 feet 9 inches high, and tapering to a point. The front to be ornamented with a gilt wooden spread eagle, 10 inches in diameter, holding in his beak a scroll containing the name of the soldier, his age, and a small and concise history of his parentage and relations. The rim to extend in front in a horizontal position 4 feet 6 inches, supported by two pieces of 2x3 scantling firmly braced against the shoulders. The rim in the rear forms a sack hanging against the back, which is to contain a gridiron, bottle, frying-pan, pipes, tobacco, and other necessaries.

2. *Pompons.*—It being well to unite utility with ornament, the pompons will be as follows: For cavalry and dragoons, *ripe oranges*; for artillery, *apples*; and for infantry, *fish balls*. The Generals and staff will wear *pickled mangoes*. The weary soldier will thus be able to find a little grateful refreshment on the march by sucking or nibbing at his pompon. Pompons will be supplied every morning in a fresh condition by the Commissioner of Subsistence.

3. *Shoulder Straps.*—To be hair and clothes brushes as per pattern. When not on duty the soldier can employ his ornaments to great advantage on his own person or the clothing of his officers.

4. *Jackets.*—To be made of three-ply carpeting, of a light and pleasing pattern, the bodies to be red for artillery, blue for infantry, and deep green for recruits and brevet 2d lieutenants. To be fastened up the back with hooks and eyes, which arrangement is calculated to exercise the soldier's patience and make him a better and worthier man.

5. *Buttons.*—To be tin plates and cups, four of each, ornamented with a bust of General Washington holding a handkerchief to his eyes. These buttons are to be attached to a hook, so as readily to be removed for the soldier's repast.

6. *Pantaloons.*—Of duck or drilling, with a flannel stripe down the side, going clear around the leg. The stripe to be red for artillery, bird gray for the infantry, and sky blue pink for the dragoons.

On the seat is to be firmly affixed a brazen star, with a strong brass hook protruding from its centre, on which may be hung the camp kettle and lighter articles of the soldier's baggage.

The advantage that this hook possesses, in doing away with the objectionable practice, of "bucking," must be evident to all. By hitching it to a strong staple in a wall the soldier is effectually secured without doing that violence to his feelings that the passage of a stick between his legs is calculated to occasion. The dragoons can have their hooks attached to a staple in the cantle of the saddle which will give them a secure seat, and make them the most fearless horsemen in the world.

Three ostrich plumes, red, white and blue, will surmount the star, thus securing to the soldier a brilliant end, under any and every circumstance.

7. *Shoes.*—Of the ankle or Jefferson kind, with a likeness of Jefferson worked in worsted on each foot, and red heels.

This includes the main portions of the uniform, which I believe to be entirely correct; but should there be found some difference between this and the original order, I doubt not this will prove the more sensible and acceptable of the two.

With great respect your ob't serv't,
DENNIS O. PODLEDOC.
Late Surgeon Old Point Light MuleBattery.

BAPTISM IN HOOPS.—At Chicago, last week, a rather amusing scene took place during the baptism of a young lady by the pastor of the Tabernacle. The Union says: "The minister requested her to assume the dress peculiar to such an occasion, but she declined to take off her hooped skirt; the minister told her of the inconvenience that must result from her obstinacy, but she persisted. When she came to descend into the bath, the inflated skirt touched the water and rose up around her like a balloon. Her head was lost to the congregation, she was swallowed up in the swelling skirt, the minister tried to force her down into the bath, but she was kept above the surface by the floating properties of the crinoline, and was buoyed up so successfully that it was not until after much difficulty and many forcible attempts to submerge the lady, the minister succeeded in baptizing the fair one. Finally it was effected, to the relief of the minister and the seriously inclined audience, who could not keep from laughing in their pocket-kerchiefs."

TO DIE.—The Albany Argus has the following:

The papers remark, with astonishment, that Orsini's hair turned gray during his confinement; and attribute the phenomenon to his mental agony. A better reason is to be found in the loss of his cosmetics. An Italian conspirator, without black hair and whiskers, would be out of rule, and when nature plays false in this respect, art supplies the deficiency.

When lovely Women stoops to folly:
Or, when an Italian adventurer finds his locks losing their ebon hue, their only solace is "to *die*"

It is an error to suppose that any mental emotion or even sickness, can affect the color of the hair already grown; though either might have that effect upon "the growing crop." The case of Maria Antoniette, and probably of others frequently cited, was one of neglected toilet.

☞"When does mortification cease?"—When you pop the question and are answered no.

"I HAVE NO PARENTS."—A case of uncommon interest, and one that created the deepest sympathy in every individual who possessed a heart to feel for another's misfortunes came before Judge Russel, of the Police Court, this forenoon. A young and exceedingly fair girl, of some seventeen years of age, was arraigned before judicial authority as a common night-walker, and with many sobs and burning blushes of shame she pleaded guilty to the charge.—The officer who made the complaint said that she was new to the streets, and that a desire to save her from a life of prostitution led him to arrest her. The Judge was about to record the sentence, when a fresh flood of tears from the prisoner restrained him. He looked at her fair form, clinging to the bar, overwhelmed with terror and remorse, and his pen dropped from his hand. He recollected that he was the father of two girls, and that recollection caused him to forget the dignity of a judge and assume the feelings of a man—of a father.

"Have you a home to go to?" the Court inquired, as tenderly as though he was addressing a member of his own family.

The girl shook her head, after attempting to gather courage to speak.

"Are your parents living?" the Judge asked.

"I have no parents—both are dead, and oh! would to heaven that I were too."

Constable Leighton was observed to polish his eyes with a handkerchief, and then retire to a distant part of the court room.

"Is there any place you can go to in case you are discharged?" the Court asked.

"I dare not return to my native town," Ellen replied, "for all living there are acquainted with my shame. I am a stranger in Boston, and when I first arrived here did try to obtain work, but I had no references or money to leave as security for sewing.—I struggled hard and would have worked hard, but I was denied the privilege. A week's board was due, and a demand was made for payment. I was destitute of money and promises were not listened to. I was tempted, and like hundreds of my sex I fell. Had my parents lived, my life would have been different, yet I can blame no one but myself, and while I know that I deserve punishment, yet I hope that a speedy death will relieve me of my shame and my sorrows."

She covered her face with her white hands and the tears could be seen trickling through them and falling upon the floor. A gentleman who was in court whispered with the Judge for a few minutes, and then Ellen was consulted. Her tears were suppressed—she listened eagerly and gave her assent to some proposition, and Judge Russel never looked half so well as he did when he exclaimed—

"Let the defendant be discharged Mr. Power."

And the white haired clerk, whose heart is as soft as a woman's, joyfully complied with the order, and Ellen left the court with the good wishes of every person present.

Our reporter understood that the stranger is to marry Ellen immediately and remove her to his home in the far West, where her misfortunes will be unknown, and where by a life of devotion to her husband she can make atonement for the past by living uprightly for the future. May happiness attend her.—*Boston Herald.*

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.—This venerable and distinguished man is now in our city on business connected with the college at Bethany, so recently visited, as our readers know, with a disastrous calamity. We are gratified to perceive that neither years nor trials—and his Atlantean shoulders support a mountainous weight of both—have seriously impaired his bodily strength, or dimmed, much less quenched, the marvellous fire of his spirit. In all the characteristics of manhood, he is still in the manhood of maturity. And long may he retain this rare possession of his great powers.

Alexander Campbell is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary men of our time. Putting wholly out of view his tenets, with which we of course have nothing to do, he claims, by virtue of his intrinsic qualities, as manifested in his achievements, a place among the very foremost spirits of the age. His energy, self-reliance, *self-fidelity*, if we may use the expression, are the stamp that belongs only to the world's first leaders in thought or action. His personal excellence is certainly without a stain or a shadow. His intellect, it is scarcely too much to say, is among the clearest, richest, profoundest ever vouchsafed to man. Indeed, it seems to us that in the faculty of abstract thinking, in, so to say, the sphere of pure thought, he has few, if any, living rivals. Every cultivated person of the slightest metaphysical turn who has heard Alexander Campbell in the pulpit or in the social circle must have been especially impressed by the wonderful facility with which his faculties move in the highest plans of thought. Ultimate facts stand forth as boldly in his consciousness as sensations do in that of most other men. He grasps and handles the highest, noblest, most comprehensive principles as if they were the liveliest impressions of the senses. No poet's soul is more crowded with imagery than his is with the ripest forms of thought. Surely the life of a man thus excellent and gifted is part of the common treasure of society. In his essential character, he belongs to no sect or party, but to the world.

We trust that the mission on which Mr. Campbell is now among us may be entirely successful, as it most richly deserves to be, and that, with the speedy physical restoration of his institution at Bethany, he may resume his labors, and prosecute them with undiminished vigor for long and peaceful years to came.—*Louisville Journal.*

ORSINI AND NAPOLEON.—The following remarkable and truthful language was used by the able defender of Count Orsini, at his late trial for an abortive attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon:

"When a nation is so unhappy as to be subject to a tyrant, she is never delivered by pistols and poignards; God, who counts the hours of tyrants, keeps for them worse catastrophes than assassination."

The effect, says a spectator, was unspeakable, and the looks of men, mutually strangers, sought each other in deep and instantaneous approval of the sentiment.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and propose to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the said constitution and ordinances have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and whereas said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed: Therefore—*Be it enacted*, &c., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: that the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: that the following proposition be, and the same is here by, offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit: First. That section number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent 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 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 ligislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third. That ten entire sections of land to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivision, 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 said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State; and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature may direct: *Provided* That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth. That five per centum of the nett proceeds of sales of all the public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admisiion of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*—The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States; or with any regulation which Congress may find 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. Sixth. and That said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "Proposition accepted" or "Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafterf and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the federal government. But should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the federal constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall 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 such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union, as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the governor, United States district attorney, and secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its legislature, namely, the president of the council and speaker of the house of representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. And three of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of election, at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, and two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as the may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and the said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act.—The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of said election, and to direct the time which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and the said governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized all white, male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory, for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the territorial legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said election. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such persons shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of the competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective office; and, on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the territorial laws.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted* That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is for like services under the territorial laws.

May 4. 1858 approved.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiences in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary, in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Six messengers, by resolution of the House of Representatives twenty-third December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine and paste, twenty thousand dollars.

For furniture for Speaker's room, and committee rooms, Clerk's offices, Sergeant-at-arms' office, Door-keeper's room, and carpenter's work, thirty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For laborers, by resolution of the House of Representatives twenty-third December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For stationery, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For horses, carriages and saddle horses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable John C. Rivers to pay to the reporters of the House for reporting the debates of the present session of Congress the usual additional compensation of eight hundred each, four thousand dollars.

ARMY.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses and offices; forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermasters' department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldier's bedding, and of stationery, including company blank books for the army, certificate for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the two regiments of infantry, the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters, expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermasters department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horss and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and, for repairing, altering and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire or quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, eighty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from a depot at at Philadelphia to the several posts and armand army depots; horse equipments and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, of ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriage; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters, transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, five million four hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million, two hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnoissances for military purposes, five thousand two hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For contingent expenses of the northeast executive building, viz: for fuel, light, and repairs, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of stables and conservatory at the President's House, to replace those about to be taken down to make room for the extension of the Treasury building, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, being the amount of surveying liabilities incurred by the surveyor general during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, over and above that authorized under the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for that period, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For payment to clerks temporarily employed in the Post Office Department, on account of the extraordinary labors connected with the lettings of new contracts for the term commencing on the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and the increase of business in the inspection and depredation office, five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.

For lighting the Preisdent's House and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices, and Pennsylvania avenue, and Bridge and Highsts., in Georgetown, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand five hundred and eight dollars.

For the purchase of the "Masonic Temple," in the city of Boston, for the accommodation of the United States courts, upon the terms agreed on by the Secretary of the Interior and the proprietors thereof, in addition to the sum of one hundred thousand appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a building for said purpose, five thousand dollars.

SECTION 1. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million four hundred