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.

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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.

An Old Poem.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
  Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
  Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
  May beclothe the golden ore,
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings;
  Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
  Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds, and golden,
  Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
  Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones, the highest,
  But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
  Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
  That your meanest hinds are men;
Men by labor, men by feeling,
  Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
  In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
  There are little wood-clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
  There are cedars on the hills;
God who counts by souls not stations,
  Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
  Are as pedbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
  Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
  Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of other's forehead's,
  Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom,
  Vainly lifteth up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
  Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
  While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
  Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
  As the pebbles in the sea.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—Some church affairs made it necessary for Mr. Cartwright to visit New York city some years ago, and it was arranged for him that he should put up at the Astor House. It was here that his brethren expected to meet him; his social and denominational appointments had reference to the Astor House as his head quarters. When Mr. Cartwright, however, appeared at the Astor, there was nothing in his backwoods appearance that suggested to its proprietors his worthy position among the fathers of Methodism; when, therefore, he requested to be shown to his room, he was very cavalierly turned over to a servant to show him up stairs. Up stairs they went—up, up, up,—Mr. Cartwright in wondering amazement lost—the servant apparently untiring in his amusement of ascending. Finally, the servant opened the door of an apartment up in the attic story, and pointed it out to Mr. C. as his room. Father Peter detained the servant while he took a general survey of the premises—repeated the inquiry if this was the room he was to occupy—and at length appearing to be well satisfied, he disposed of his baggage, and very politely requested the servant to be good enough to show him down stairs again. The servant preceded Father Cartwright down, down, till they reached at length the street landing; but, before the servant could make his escape, Peter inquired if he wouldn't please to show him *up again!* So up they went again, heavenward, and at last Peter found his room, and permitted the servant to depart in peace. The servant, however, had little more than found himself down stairs, when Uncle Peter rang the bell vigorously. In due time, up came the servant, by this time panting with the unusual exertion.

"My good friend, I am sorry to trouble you, but I should be glad to see the clerk, if you will be kind enough to send him to my room."

"Oh; certainly."

And so down, down goes the servant, to say to the clerk that a singular old chap up in the upper story wanted him to come to his room. And then up, up goes Mr. Clerk.

"Are you the clerk?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, you will place me under great obligations to you, if will show me the way down stairs!"

And when once more down stairs, after Uncle Peter had taken another careful survey of the surroundings, the clerk very politely inquired if there was nothing further he could do for him.

"Yes," says Uncle Peter, "yes, my friend, I would be greatly obliged to you for a broad-axe!"

"A broad-axe!" says Mr. Clerk, in astonishment, "and what do you propose to do with a broad-axe?"

"I thought I should like to *'blaze' my way to my room.*"

It is needless to say that Peter Cartwright was the lion of that week at the Astor; and that it was not further required of him to climb up that endless series of stairways—but, when his friends called again to inquire for, or call upon him, they found him snugly ensconsed in one of the most eligible rooms in the house.

☞ Almost every one has an acquaintance who, as Sidney Smith said, thinks he is pious, when he is only billious; afflicted with an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach, that he fancies is religion, when it is nothing but indigestion.—*Exchange.*

A good Name.

In the action of many young men may often be detected a recklessness as to the opinions of others and the reputation they may form by their conduct. Practically, there are few harder lessons to acquire by the young than that their present conduct will build them up a reputation from which they may wish hereafter to escape but cannot. When a young man learns this lesson thoroughly, he has acquired a knowledge the value of which he shall know better by and by than he can now. This seems to be the line which divides wisdom from folly, and we think some popular authors have committed an indiscretion in the manner in which they speak of a young man's "sowing his wild oats," as if it were a necessity for him to indulge in vice to some extent before he settles down into the sobriety and virtue of a well bred christian gentleman. We protest against this pernicious error as one which has ruined thousands, who but for this would have escaped. It is indeed a very singular notion to graft into a young man's mind that in order to become a model of temperance, he must have been stung by the adder of drunkenness; that in order to be a model of virtue, he must enter "the house which is the way to hell." In respect of honesty, temperance, virtue, and every other grace which one desires to be reputed as having, we hold that the Scripture rule is the only safe one, as given in the character of Joseph, as announced in these words, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." We hold and teach that a blot on the moral charactar of even a young man is very hard to remove, and that therefore he should be warned not to touch that accursed thing.

Not long since we conversed a while with an old friend, and spoke of a natural acquaintance who had attained eminence in one of the great christian denominations in this country. His fame as a preacher and a man of piety was widely known, but our friend remarked:

"I knew him when he was a young man, and cannot rid myself of the notion that he is a hypocrite now, as he was confessedly then. I am not alone in this opinion; all who knew him when he was young feels as I do."

We could not sympathize with this feeling, for we believed then, and do now, that the person alluded to is an exemplary christian; but we perceive in the case an emphatic testimony to the truth we have announced, that it is a sad thing for a young man to act so as to acquire a bad reputation, because that reputation will haunt him like his shadow as long as he lives. We have known instances not a few in which young men have been led to commit what a young mawkish charity calls indiscretions, but which the truth must call abominable crimes. Some of these to all appearances have repented sincerely and have entered on a virtuous life. Of this number a few have entered some one of the learned professions, and yet we find that those who knew their early crimes stand in doubt of them to this day. It was not long since we met such a man; it was years since we had seen him, and it was a thousand miles from the place of his sin. He has of late years led a steady and sober life; but when those who knew him years ago see or hear of him now, they find it difficult to shut their eyes upon the sins of his youth. That stain is indelible, and its memory will hardly be buried in the grave. By this we do not mean to discourage the efforts of the fallen to rise, but simply to warn the innocent to beware how they cloud their names with the reputation of crime. A good name is better than great riches; it is better than ointment poured forth.

In looking over the list of our early companions, we are surprised to find so many of them suffering the retribution of early crime. Two of them were tempted to dishonesty, and fell. One of these two has since occupied high office in a western State but that early crime could not be left at home. Another became secretly addicted to card playing, and when on his way south on a Mississippi steamer in pursuit of a school, supposing himself unknown to all on board, he indulged in gambling. A gentleman on the boat was on the point of offering him a lucrative situation, when he saw him seat himself at the card table.—This young man has since become a vagabond. Another on a similar voyage on a western river, gambled all his money away, but has since led a better life; and yet the memory of his misdeeds has not perished. Many are afraid of him. Another fell into a sin we will not mention, and though for years he has sought to cover up that crime, he may live a hundred years a life of good works, and yet shall find it true that

"The evil that men do lives after them."

Our age is one particularly marked with temptations to the young. The thoroughfares of our cities, and even the quiet streets of our villages, abound in enticements to evil. This is an age of extravagance in apparel, in meats and drinks, in houses, and, in a word, all the appliances of luxury.—Journals are not blameless in this respect.—They have too often sounded the praises of wealth, and in some cases have sought to palliate crimes of men in high position.—As we see the youth growing up around us beset by so many and peculiar temptations, we feel called upon to warn them to beware lest they yield to these temptations to their life-long sorrow. We would counsel them, when tempted, to say as did Joseph, "How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?"—*Evangelist.*

☞ A noted French savan has recently declared that more than three-fifths of the suicides, which are now so frequent, are directly traceable to a morbid feeling, superinduced by a derangement of the digestive organs. Such being the case, we recommend, to any one seriously contemplating suicide, that he take a moderate dose of the Græfenberate Vegetable Pills, and if in twenty-four hours he does not feel as if he had taken a new lease of life, we will never again attempt to "minister to a mind diseased."

HAPPINESS.—One of the editors of the Boston Post, (Col. Greene, of course,) says: "We have enjoyed the world as much as others, but have never been happier than when a boy we found a partridge's nest with eleven eggs in it."

☞ What maintains one vice would bring up two children.—*Dr. Franklin.*

THE SPIDER IN HIS WORKSHOP.—Few persons can boast of having seen the garden spider in his operations, says the Insect Curiosities. They work either in the night or very early in the morning. I contrived, however, to see the architect ere he had entirely finished his outworks, and was indeed delighted at the wonderful sagacity of his educations. He planned and executed at the same time. There was no guess work; every thing was done on mathematical principles of exactness. His ropes, ladders and scaffolding being adjusted and fixed, and their strength thoroughly tested, the next step was to proceed with the internal arrangements. These consisted of a series of concentric circles in the formation of which the most consummate art was manifested. The house spider's net or web, is composed of one kind of silk only. The garden spider uses two kinds of silk in its operations. That which is employed in constructing the radia is not an adhesive nature; but the reverse in the case with the silk used for the concentric circles; consequently it is by these last that the prey is secured. On paying a second visit he is seen comfortably and bodily stretched out on the center of his mansion, head downwards. He had not breakfasted but was evidently expecting company. Having witnessed his gigantic labors, a thought suggested itself that I should assist in providing the company. Accordingly a wasp which found its way in at the window was struck down. Picking it up with the end of a pair of partially closed scissors, I took my position in front of the web. The eyes of the spider, it would appear, are so constructed as not to discern large subjects unless in motion. My presence, therefore, was quite unheeded. I had frequently noticed this curious fact on former occasions. Presenting the wasp at the end of his scissors his majesty first regarded it with fear; then with a feeling of hungry delight. His first impression was to run away from it, which he did. But as it was not quite dead, and was struggling he evidently feared it might break away, and escape altogether.

Returning, therefore, he surveyed his prey as if doubtful how to manage him, for he unmistakably dreaded his sting. Herein was seen the sagacity, instead of reason of our hero. Placing one toe on the head, and another on the lower part of the wasp's body—avoiding the sting in the most masterly manner—in this stretched out position he turned several somersets with him, and fairly doubled him up in his web, encasing him so firmly in his foils of new spun silk that his death was immediate. He then dragged him up to a little apartment over-arched by ivy, and there he sucked the juice of his body. In the course of sundry other experiments with this same spider, I coaxed him to come down over and over again, to secure other prey in form of flies, &c., which I presented with the naked finger and thumb. He seized them greedily spun rapidly round them to entomb them in his foils, on every occasion returned immediately to his apartment to continue his feast on the savory wasp.

A ROYAL WEDDING.—Having sometime since given our fair readers a short description of the wedding of the heir apparent of the Prusian throne and the Princess Royal of England, we now take from the Nebraska City News an account of another union between princes of the blood. The groom, Whitewater, is a Pawnee Chief, and the bride, Wah-mushpe-shinga, an Otoe princes.

The chieftain's daughter was elegantly dressed in a red flannel shirt with deep blue calico border, a check apron, a summer killed buffalo robe and a white felt hat.—Her jewels were magnificent. From either auricular depended ornaments of brass, tin and copper.

We must not omit to mention that Miss Wah-mush-pe-shinga also wore a "red petticoat," embroidered according to a design of her own, with porcupine quills, representing a desperate dog fight. Her entire wardrobe and jewelry could not have cost less than six thousand dollars in Foutenelle money. The bridegroom was attired in all the magnificence which his rank and wealth demanded. He wore a standing shirt collar, a medal of President Pierce, a blue straight-collared soldier coat, with brass buttons and an elegant pair of Spanish spurs, while his stalwart loins were admirably clothed in an ancient coffee sack. Altogether the appearance of both the bride and bridegroom was appropriate to their high sphere in life.

The most sumptuous feast awaited the guests at the residence of the bride's father. It was spread in a camp-kettle and suspended over the lodge. It consisted of young dog-meat, beaver tails and mule steak, fresh fish and sugar, making altogether, one of the most palatable and nourishing compounds that ever graced a royal camp-kettle. The horn-spoons of occidental luxury seldom convey to the educated palate viands more tempting and delicious. As for drinks, corn-whiskey, made of red pepper, tobacco plugs and rain-water, together with molasses-sweetened coffee made up the list.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Away among the Alleghanies there is a spring, so small that a single ox, in a summer's day, could drink it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a thousand villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roar and roll till the angel, with one foot on the land and the other on the sea, shall lift up his hand to heaven, and swear time shall be no more. So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity.

☞ There is a man in one of the Western States who has moved so often that whenever a covered wagon comes near his house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs, and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping place.

☞ Emmitt says: "Most people don't think; they only think they think."

WHERE ETHAN ALLEN WAS BURIED.—There is some doubt as to the exact locality of the grave of the old Vermont patriot, Ethan Allen. His remains cannot be found. The Burlington Times contains the following letter, which is of more than ordinary interest:

"WEST GEORGIA, Vt., May 17, 1858.

"Mr. C. N****.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 14th is received and contents noticed. I am now in my 86th year; I lived with Ethan Allen one year, and was living with him at the time of his death; I think it was in March that Allen and the negro that worked for him went with his ox-team after a load of hay, and when he was returning he was taken with a fit, and the negro had to hold him on the load, and when they arrived at his home, the negro took him off from the load and carried him into the house on his sholder, and he died the next day at 9 o'clock, A. M. I attended his funeral and the militia were out to bury him. They (the militia) went across the river to Winooski, and Allen's brother rolled out a barrel of rum and tapped it for them. They then formed and marched over to the river to the burying ground on the hill near Winooski Falls, in Burlington, and buried him in the northwest corner of the burying ground, as it was then. I was at the grave of Allen occasionally after that, and there was a plank laid on his grave with 'Ethan Allen' cut into the plank.

"I do not know anything about the grave stones. I do not think there was anything uncommon about the depth of the grave.

Yours, respectfully,
HAWLEY WITTERS."

"PITCHING IN."—The greatest of all nuisances, to a respectable editor, are those small minded gentry who believe that the mission of of a journal is not to disseminate news, aid buyers and sellers by advertisements, but to be perpetually "pitching in" to this or that individual. Such characters are generally very loud and talkative specimens of the *genus irritable*, prone to hint that they could carry on a journal, with all its difficult details, much better than anybody else in the country; that they would "stir up things," and that their firm belief is, that all a paper needs is "pepper" to make it excellent. We can imagine as we write that we even now hear the familiar accents, "Now I just want you to write an article and give so and so fits,"—for men of this description are gifted with a degree of assurance which respects no duty or dignity and suffers the possessor to believe that his miserable fancies will actually receive consideration. And yet we can say with truth that we never met with one of these advocates for indiscriminate "pepper" and abuse, who would not writhe with agony at the faintest allusions to himself in type which fell short of flattery, or who was not in fact a coward. Men who put faith in abuse as a necessary element in journalism, who take no interest in articles which are not in some way personal, and relish no "fun" unless it cuts, are invariably vulgar and selfish, just in proportion to the degree in which such tastes prevail with them. It is melancholy, to see the number of them in every community, and the degree to which they often succeed in inspiring writers for the press with their own spirit.

A GOOD HUMORED REBUKE.—A certain good natured old farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day while the black tongue prevailed, he was told that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he," said the old man, "well, he was always a breechy old cuss. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash."

In an hour of two the man came back with the news that "line back" and his mate were both dead.

"Are they?" said the old man, "well, I took them from B—— to save a bad debt, I never expected to get. It is lucky that it aint the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will be as good as cash."

In about an hour the man came back to inform him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man, "well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide, and take it down to Fletcher's; its worth more than either of the others."

Hereupon his wife, taking upon herself the office of Eliphaz, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was aware that his loss was a judgment from heaven for his wickedness.

"It is?" said the old man; "well, if they take the judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay them."

LIFE.—Life is no speculative venture with those who feel its value and duties. It has a deeper purpose, and its path becomes distinct and easy in proportion as it is earnestly and faithfully pursued. The rudest or the most refined pursuit, if adapted to the wants and capacities of the pursuer, has a truth, a beauty and a satisfaction. All ships on the ocean are not steamers or packets, but all freight-bearers, fitted to their tasks, and the smallest shallop nobly fulfills its mission, while it pushes on towards its destined port, nor shifts its course because larger crafts career to the points of the compass. Let man right himself on the ocean of time. Let him learn whether he is by nature a shallop or a ship—a coaster or an ocean crosser; and then, freighting himself according to his capacity and the market he should seek, fling his sail to the breeze, riding with wind and tide, if they go on his course, but beating resolutely against them if they cross his path. Have a well chosen and defined purpose, and pursue it faithfully, trusting in God, and all will be well.

WHAT SORT OF AN ANIMAL A "SNOB" IS.—Thackeray thus daguerreotypes this animal. He is speaking of English society:

"A snob is that man or woman who are always pretending before the world to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are. It is one who thinks his own position in life contemptible, and is always yearning and striving to force himself into one above, without the education and characteristics which belong to it, one who looks down upon, despises and overrides his inferiors, or even equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon and flatter a rich or titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man; but he has the luck to be rich or consequential."

WHO WAS "JUNIUS."—Col. Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View" abridgement, gives his opinion of who was the "Man in the Iron Mask," in the following terse and smooth style:

"When the author of this abridgement (says Col. Benton,) was ten years old, which was in the last decade "borrowing Livy's division of time in the expression,) of the last century, and before enlightened writers had thrown darkness on the authorship of Junius, it was well conceded that there was but one man in England, or the world, who united in himself all the qualities of head, heart and temper, all the incidents of political and personal life, which the writing of those letters required; but one man who had such power to drive the English language such knowledge of men and things, such amplitude of information, such lofty and daring spirit, such inducement to publish his thoughts and conceal his name an oratorical fame already so great as to set him above the assumption of that of Junius, great as it was. That one man was Lord Chatam, then old and out of favor with the king and dominant parties; relegated (by his peerage) to that "Hospital of Incurables," the House of Lords, whence no patriotic voice could reach the Commons of England; retired to his country seat Hayes, and all visitors shut out; discontented, despairing, restless, and seeing no way to reach the people but through the press, and by means of appeals; bold to audacity, patriotic to temerity, and the more impressive because shrouded in the mystery of an unknown origin. So stood Lord Chatham and Junius in the latter part of the century in which they lived, convertible characters, identical in person."

THE UNFINISHED MONUMENT OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.—The unfinished monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., is fast going to ruin, and is badly disfigured with bullet and shot marks, being used by the boys as a target.

The monument appears to be about half finished, and has remained in its present condition for several years. The explanation of this being in such a condition is this: A New York widower, wealthy and very vain of his wealth, was courting, a few years ago, a young lady connected with the Washington family. A monument to the mother of Washington was at that time talked of, and the amorous widower, to make a display of riches and win the favor of his lady love, claimed the privilege of building it with his own resources. By the expenditure of several thousand of dollars he raised it rapidly to its present height, but he did not rise in Miss C.'s favor so briskly as his stone structure rose into the air. In fact, she absolutely discarded him and then, as was to be expected, he indignantly refused to pay for the laying of another stone. Of course the structure, as no one else saw fit to take hold of it, has ever since remained at just the height it had reached when the widower was jilted.—*Louisville Journal.*

A PLAGUE OF CRICKETS IN THE NORTH.—Crickets are making their appearance in countless numbers in the vicinity of Yreka, and throughout Shasta Valley. The Yreka Chronicle remarks that they are far more destructive to the crops than the grasshoppers, and though the latter insect has frequently made its appearance in that vicinity, this is the first advent of the huge crickets which now literally cover the ground for miles in the level country east of the town, devouring everything which comes in their way, that is not large enough to resist their attacks, frequently even eating other insects. They are of the same species as those in the Snake river country, which are used as food by the Diggers. The Indians about Yreka have recently gathered many bushels of them in Shasta Valley for the same purpose. A person from Table Rock says that the crickets have attacked his barley fields and that he fears his own crops and all in the vicinity, will be entirely destroyed.

☞ A lady tells this story: I had been out to Indiana on a visit, and while there I found a kitten, which I brought home for a plaything for my two children. To prevent any dispute about the ownership of puss, I proposed, and it was agreed, that the head of the kitten should be mine, that the body should be the baby's, and Eddie, the eldest—but only three years—should be the sole proprietor of the long and beautiful tail. Eddie rather objected at first to this division, as putting him off with an extremely small share of the animal, but soon became reconciled to the division, and quite proud of his ownership in the graceful terminus of the kitten. One day, soon after, I heard the poor puss making a dreadful mewing, and I called out to Eddie: "There, my son, you are hurting my part of the kitten, I heard her cry." "No, I didn't, mother; I trod on my part, and *your part hollered!*"

☞ A friend of ours, boarding in the country, found his hostess one morning busily engaged in making numerous small woolen bags of singular shape. Upon inquiry he was told that they were shoes for hens, to prevent them from scratching. The lady stated that it had been her practice for years to shoe her hens, and to save her garden. These "shoes" (I believe they are not yet patented,) were of woolen, made somewhat of the shape of a fowl's foot, having an opening left sufficiently large to thrust in the foot with ease, after which it is closed with a needle and sewed tightly on, extending about an inch up the leg. Our friend observed that some of the biddies, possibly conceited with their new honors, appeared to tread as though walking on eggs—particularly was this the case when from the width of the shoe one would conceive that their toes might be a little pinched.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A DEAR CANDLESTICK.—An Irish gentleman had occasion to visit the South some months since. When he returned he remarked to a friend that the Southern people were very extravagant. Upon being asked why so, he remarked that where he staid, they had a candle-stick worth eleven hundred dollars. "Why, how in the world could it have cost so much?" inquired the friend. "Och! be jabbers!. It was nuthin' mor'n *a big feller holding a torch for us to ate by.*"

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per resolution of Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand two hundred and four dollars.

For fifth of eight instalments for payment of five chiefs, per sixth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred and fifty eight dollars.

FLORIDA INDIANS, OR SEMINOLES.

For the last of fifteen instalments in goods, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, two thousand dollars.

For the last of fifteen instalments in money, per sixth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five and fourth article treaty ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars to the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, at five per centum, for education or or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.

For second of three instalments of nine thousand dollars for the years eighteen hundred and fifty seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand dollars.

For the last of five instalments for the support of blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the last of five instalments for purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article treaty thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two hundred and twenty eight dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For fifth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of this sum as the fifth instalment upon two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and fifty eight, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four fourteen thousand dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For third of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and sixty eight dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For third of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty eight dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty third October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and twenty dollars.

For their proportion of eighteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand six hundred and thirty six dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty sixth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For fifth of six equal annual instalments to Miamies residing on ceded lands, for the purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, per fourth article treaty fith June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty one thousand dollars, and eleven cents.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For their proportion of eighteenth of twenty instalments in money, per second article treaty twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty sixth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and fourth article treaty sixth June, eighteen hundred and sixty three dollars and sixty four cents.

For interest on investment of two hundred and twenty one thousand two hundred and sixty seven dollars and eighty six cents, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods, or otherwise, per fourth article treaty twenty-second August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

NAVAJOES.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajoes, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article treaty ninth September, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For fulfilling the articles negotiated twenth sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with certain bands of Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.

For fourth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands to be applied to beneficial objects per fourth article treaty twenty sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the second of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for the shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighten hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty eight thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty six, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty eight three thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For the first of ten instalments of this amount, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For third of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eight thousand dollars.

For third of six annual instalments in agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For third instalment for the support of four blacksmiths' shops, for ten years, per second article treaty thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, four thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, for part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at six per centum, per annum, to be distributed per capital, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty second July, eighteen hundred and fifty seven ten thousand dollars.

For third of ten equal annual instalments in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand river Ottowas per second article of the treaty of thirty-second July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred and eight dollars.

OTTAWAS OF KANSAS.

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety seven, second article of treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of the twenty ninth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

PAWNEES.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the president, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

POTTAWATTOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article