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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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.

A Song to England.

Yet again, O, England! insult?
Yet again thy haughty hand
Smiting wrong upon the banner
Of thy growing Daughter's Land?
In the deep of parted eras
Was it not enough for thee
To resound thy march of empire
O'er the billows of our sea?
England! cans't thou not remember
How thy Lion fled the fires
Lit on Freedom's holy altar
By the great Republic's sires?

O, it is too strange, too dreadful
For us to believe that thou,
Mid the old world nations foremost,
With a progress on thy brow,
Would repeat the dastard insult
On a Land with flag unfurled
For the truest march of Mandood
In the new and ancient world.
No! oh no! we'll not believe it;
Not for this were lit the fires
Of our Earth's majestic progress
By the great Republic's sires.

Yes, Americans! yes, surely
Some mistake at bottom lies;
Soon some explanation quenches
Anger's lightning in our eyes;
Soon a Washington and Hampden
Shall behold their climes again
Speaking through the trump of Honor
Words of friendship o'er the main—
Words of progress, words of glory,
Sounding mid the fadeless fires
Lit of old on Freedom's altar
By the great Republic's sires.

Yet, if insult is intended,
England! know one thrill shall dart,
Like a thunder's spasm through mountains,
Through a banded nation's heart;
Warren's blood is on that banner;
Jackson's Shade is with it still;
And it cannot, shall not cower
On the billow or the hill;
Yes, O England! for Earth's manhood
We must fadeless keep the fires
Lit on Freedom's holy altar
By the great Republic's sires.

English Grammar.

The Comic Grammar says:—
But remember, though box
In the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox
Should be *oxen*, not oxes.

To which an exchange adds:—
And remember, though fleece
In the plural is fleeces,
That the plural of goose
Arn't *gooses* nor *gerses*.

We may also be permitted to add:—
And remember, though house
In the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse
Should be *mice*, and not mouses.
[*Phila. Gazette.*

All of which goes to prove
That Grammar a farce is;
For where is the plural
Of rum and molasses. [*N. Y. Gazette.*

The plural—Gazette—
Of rum, don't us trouble;
Take one glass too much
And you're sure to see *double*.
[*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

A pair of blue eyes—
Just to vary the strain—
Says the plural of kiss
Is—"do it again!" [*Howard Co. Sen'l.*

BENEFITS OF A GOOD HEARTY LAUGH.—If people *will* believe tough stories with a good moral, we think the following, from an English paper, can be recommended as one of the very best of its class:

"While on a picnic excursion with a party of young people, discerning a crow's nest on a rocky precipice, they started in great glee to see who could reach it first. Their haste being greater than prudence, some lost their hold, and were seen rolling and tumbling down the hill side, bonnets smashed, clothes torn, postures ridiculous, but no one hurt.—Then commenced a scene of most violent and long-continued laughter, which being all young people, well acquainted with each other, and in the woods, they indulged to a perfect surfeit. They roared out with merry peal on peal of spontaneous laughter; they expressed it by hallooing when ordinary laughter became insufficient to express the merriment they felt at their own ridiculous situation and those of their mates; and ever afterwards the bare mention of the crow's nest scene occasioned renewed and irresistible laughter. Years after, one of their number fell sick, became so low that she could not speak, and was about breathing her last. Our informant called to see her, gave his name, and tried to make himself recognized, but failed till he mentioned the crow's nest, at which she recognized him and began to laugh, and continued every little while renewing it; from that time she began to mend, recovered, and still lives, a memento of the laugh cure."

THE EVERGREEN.—At Masonic burials each brother deposits a sprig of evergreen, saying as he does it:

"This I deposit in remembrance of my deceased brother, and in token of my firm belief in his glorious resurrection and immortality."

"In the grave all fallacies are detected, all ranks are levelled, and all distinctions are done away."

What a cheerful philosophy is this, and how beautifully expressed both in the words and in the symbolic evergreen."

☞ A Virginia paper records the Marriage of Miss Jane Lemon to Mr. Ebenezer Sweet; whereupon an exchange moralizes as follows:

"How happy the extremes do meet
In Jane and Ebenezer;
She's no longer sour, but *Sweet*,
And he's a *Lemon squeezer!*"

Memorial.

IN BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist, being a citizen of the United States, is in honor bound to respect impartially the rights and interests of his fellow-citizens. And whereas his testimony as published in a work entitled "A plea for the Indians, with Facts and Features of the late war in Oregon," seems to place the people of that and the adjacent Territory in such a reprehensible position as may excite unjust opposition against their claims for six millions of dollars as indemnity for losses and expenses of the late Indian war:

It is but just that your memorialist should affirm in connection with this testimony, that although the war was (as he believes) unnecessary and cruel, being waged and carried on for months against a people who only desired protection and justice; yet your memorialist would respectfully submit the following considerations of palliation, if not in vindication of the people of those Territories, and for their claims upon the National Treasury for the expenses thus incurred.

1. The war, however wrong, was only a natural and practical expression of the common sentiment, which declares that "the Indian is destined to perish before the march of civilization," and implies that those who first settle upon his lands must be the exterminators of the race; and therefore the people of those lands must be the exterminators of the race; and therefore the people of those Territories have only perpetrated what has been common to the settlement of every State (Pennsylvania and Rhode Island excepted) since the landing of the Pilgrims on the American shore.

Moreover, the people of those Territories have not only the sanctions of precedents, but of the President, who in his late Annual Message asserts that "the Indians are hostile, and require expensive military expeditions to overawe and chastise them."

2. A statement like this, without qualification, from the highest functionary in the land, seems to endorse in the most authoritive and public manner all the numerous wars and spoliations, which from time to time have been inflicted upon these people, and particularly the late destruction of Ink pudata and his tribe at Spirit Lake, and the slaughter and robbery by Government troops in the Gila Valley, where a village was consumed, most of the people put to death, six hundred acres of corn destroyed, and a thousand head of sheep, beside cattle and horses, taken as spoils; also the massacre at Ash Hollow by order of Gen. Harney, where it is said that one hundred men, women and children, actually sueing for peace, were shot down or driven into Platt River and drowned; and also the long continued war, aided with bloodhounds, against the Seminoles in Florida.

3. In addition to all this positive sanction by the Government, the people of those Territories have also the passive yet potent approval of all the churches in the country; for it is manifest that transactions which have not been done in a corner, involving so much misery and waste of life and property, and have been regarded either as unavoidable or right; hence no tract has been issued in protest by the American Tract Society, and no remonstrance from any ecclesiastical body in the States has been put forth, so that our border settlers in their aggressive proceedings have been left to suppose that all was proper, and as the rights of the red man have never been an item in the creed of any political party, it is but natural that, however abhorrent the transactions are in the review of sober second thought, the people of those Territories should believe themselves sanctioned by the popular will, and that they have only prosecuted what their fellow-citizens in the States would have done had they been in their place, and therefore that they are as much entitled to indemnity for loss of property, and for services rendered, as is the President for his salary, or Gen. Harney for his pay.

4. Your memorialist is profoundly convinced that this claim for six million dollars is not based, as some suppose, in an error for which the people of those Territories are especially chargeable, but obviously in a cause operative throughout our country at large, which was transmitted by our fathers from the darker ages, and was in former times manifest in the putting to death of pagans and witches, and the persecution of Baptists and Quakers; and though public charity is becoming more comprehensive, it yet excludes the American Indian in his wilds, and calls him a savage to be "destroyed." And until, as a nation, we act out the principle of love and wisdom, and demonstrate goodness as well as power, the future will be as the past—wars will be repeated, and indemnities called for.

5. Two distinguished Senators have lately expressed themselves to the effect that the Indians were only known in tradition; their history and wrongs have never been told; they are not understood, and therefore not appreciated; and because, as men, they assert their rights, and fight for existence, they are denounced as hostile, dealt with as aggressors, and punished on their own soil as though they were rebels and traitors.

The official reports of Gen. Wool, while commandant of the Pacific forces, also of Joel Palmer, Superintendent of the Indian Department of the Pacific, and the testimony of many others, afford painful details corroborative of the above.

6. Your memorialist respectfully submit that an entire change of policy is imperiously demand alike by national honor and the humanities and enlightenment of the age; and that to continue the present system so fraught with disaster, is only to perpetuate the imperfections of the past, as though we preferred the slow coach to the car, or the post-horse to the telegraph.

Your memorialist having been called by circumstances to witness the wrongs and the rights involved in the premises, would respectfully submit, that many of our fellow-citizens participated in the war from motives of duty and patriotism, many others from dire necessity, and some are now suffering extreme embarrassment and deprivations, in consequence of losses sustained; and moreover, that the people of those Territories are our brothers and sisters—our sons and daughters. Their interest is our interest; their honor is the honor of the nation. Therefore, every consideration of humanity, of natural justice and fraternal law, calls for a prompt adjustment by the payment of the white man's loss, and the redress of the red man's wrong.

And your memorialist will, as heretofore, pray that peace may reign in all our borders.

JOHN BEESON.

A PICTURE TRUE TO NATURE.—The following graphic description of a "good fellow" "on a bender," is so true to nature, that we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our columns. Who has not seen many a similar amusing, or rather lamentable exhibition? We make the extract from the Philadelphia Evening Journal:

"The eccentricities of genius are wonderful. We saw yesterday an individual who afforded a living exemplification of the fact. He was preparing for the holiday, and to use the words of a certain cotemporary, was on a grand sublime bust. Fearful were the efforts of Thomas Maize to enjoy himself. Ever and anon, over his illustrious head, did he flourish a bag of gold, a small bag, and then he asked everybody up to drink, which everybody did, and fell back to allow everybody else to come up and do likewise. Everybody else invited their friend, and Thomas Maize, Esq., whirled the little bag of gold and produced the "tin," and paid the expense in the most cheerful manner.

Every voice proclaimed him a good fellow, and so of course he was, for at 10 o'clock, P. M., we saw him generously and munificently spilling himself miscellaneously about the streets and alleys, and we are perfectly satisfied that, if he had not been a very "good fellow," he would not have done so.

We saw him at 11 o'clock, P. M., and somebody had stolen his new boots and given him an old pair of pumps. Under the influence of two glasses of soda he had slightly recovered. At 12 o'clock he had a relapse—he was on a sublime drunk. Everybody was present, in company with everybody else, and a number of invited guests. Thos. Maize, Esq., still flourished his bag—now considerably reduced—and every now and then the whole crowd walked up and took sugar in their'n.

We saw him after that,
He had a kinky hat
On his head—
His pumps were worn away
And his pockets seemed to say
"Nary red."

GEN. HOUSTON'S NORTHERN MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

Gen. Sam Houston's intimation that if Congress did not think well of his Mexican Protectorate scheme, Americans would take the job into their own hands—or something of that sort—was not an empty threat.—Rely upon that. And rely upon this, also; that the same firm which shipped off three thousand muskets the other day, on account of General Vidaurri and the Sierra Madre Republic, are now filling a similar order for a house in Galveston, Texas. The muskets must be landed there, according to contract, by the 1st of August. Whether the Senator from Texas has anything to do with this transaction, of course it would be presumption to say, but there are persons who profess to know all about what is going on, willing to prophesy that in less than sixty days the star spangled banner, will be floating "by authority,"—as it once before floated in triumph—over the ramparts of Monterey. [Cut this paragraph out for reference, say about the middle of August.]

CALLING SENATORIAL ABSENTEES.—Very funny stories are told of the process of serving a call of the U. S. Senate, an hour or two after midnight, on the Senators who had gone home to bed, on occasion of a recent call of the House:

"The Sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by carriages, rode around the city and collected the deserters, peaceably if he could, but forcibly if he must. Sam Houston was captured at Kirkwood House, taken from the bed, and carried growling to the capitol.—When called upon for an excuse for his absence, he gravely requested the Senate to inform him what excuse it had to offer for the outrage it had committed on his personal rights, by dragging him from his bed at that untimely hour. He protested that he would not be pacified until the Senate apologized to him. Senator Clay, of Alabama, kept his doors locked, and defied the Sergeant at arms—flatly refusing to obey the mandate. Generally, however, the absenteess surrendered themselves with a good grace, and a quorum was obtained at 4 o'clock in the morning."

WIFE TAMING.—The Boston Gazette announces Mr. Paul Prettyman as a teacher of the art of wife taming, at the low price of $50 per lesson. Here are some of his certificates:

This is to certify that Mr. Paul Prettyman has succeeded in subduing my wife.—He took her when in her most restless condition and in one hour she was cooking a beef steak with the placidity of an angel.

New York, May 8, 1858. JAS. P. HORNER

Mr Prettyman has full liberty to report to me. His art I consider the great desideratum of married life. He quieted Mrs. Simpkins who was alway ugly in double harness, and accomplished wonders. Not a shirt button has been missing since the date of his trial. P. SIMPKINS, Newark, N. J.

WESTERNISMS.—The dialect of the west is rather strong, and slightly hyberbolical.—One Brown who has lately been travelling in the Occident, as far as Arkansas, says that when a man in that region desires to say he would like a drink, he declares that if he had a glass of whisky he would throw himself outside of it, almighty quick!" A man enumerating his family, goes a point beyond the conclusion of the John Rogers list, and says—"There is Bill, and Sall, and Sam, and Dave, and John, and Mary Ann, and the baby, and the *prospect!*" That will do.

☞ We have a new chronicle from Chicago, through a cotemporary, which shows it to be a miserably poor place for a Yankee:

The climate gives him the ague fever. The water brigs on diarrhea. The food as cooked by the "Suckers," produces dyspepsia.—The whisky, tinctured with strychnine, makes him crazy, while three per cent. a month is sure to bring on the blues.

A New Religion.

Hon. Gerritt Smith, of New York, on the 21st, of February last, delivered a discourse to the people of Petersboro, the place of his residence, on the subject of a "A New Religion." We give a synopsis of it.

CREEDS.—Every *man* should have one.—But a *Church creed* is improper.

CHURCH.—"In His [Jesus'] eye, the Christians of a place are the Church of that place; and this too, whether they know it or not, will it or not. They are such by force of their character, and votes can neither make or unmake the fact." An organized Church he calls a "sectarian Church," which Jesus no more thought of providing for, than for a political party. "Every true Church of Christ is a simple democracy. Its ordinary assemblies should be more conferences, in which all persons, male or female, are to feel entirely free to speak as the spirit moves them."

THE CLERICAL ORDER.—"Such an order is wholly unauthorized and exceedingly pernicious."

ITINERANT PREACHERS.—He says, in addition to each member speaking his mind freely in the ordinary assemblies "the collective Churches should have, and should liberally support, a powerful itinerant ministry."

FALLEN NATURE.—"Owing to ancestral violations of moral as well as physical and intellectual laws, we inherit a constitution morally as well as physically and intellectually impaired. This is all I mean by a fallen nature, adding thereto what we may ourselves have done to degrade it."

FAITH IN CHRIST.—"What then is it to believe in Christ? I answer, that such belief, in its very highest sense, is faith in justice, sincerity, mercy, love, and other moral qualities of which man, be he in Christendom or heathendom, has instinctive knowledge, and for his growth in which, be he in Christendom or heathendom, he is responsible."

INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.—"The Bible is really the best book in the world, though the present use of it make it practically the worst. All other books put together are, not so much as the Bible is, the occasion of obstructing the progress of civilization, and of filling the world with ignorance and superstition. * * * The clergy make the Bible supreme authority; but our reason is, under God, the final judge of all questions. Reason must sit judgement on the Bible as well as on all things else. * * * Reason, poor guide though we may make it, is our legitimate guide. It may lead us to ruin; still we are not at liberty to give it up for any other leader, no, not for Church, nor pope, nor Bible."

POLYGAMY WRONG.—"Who too but such a man [i. e. a very wicked or a very stupid man,] will ever feel it necessary to go to the Bible to put polygamy on trail? Higher authority and more certain evidence than the Bible have we on this point, as well as on the point of rum drinking. The census tables in all ages and in all nations dispose of the question of polygamy. They prove the equal numbers of the sexes, and confirm the declaration of Jesus that God made us male and female'—only one woman for one, man, and only one man for one woman—Whoever therefore gets a plurality of husbands robs her sister; and whoever gets a plurality of wives robs his brother; jsut as the people who get two or three farms apiece have made themselves guilty of robbing the landless."

HIS VIEW OF DENOMINATIONS.—"God hasten the day when here, and elsewhere there shall no longer be Christians who shall not be deeply ashamed to be called Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterians, or to pass under any other religious party name."

THE DEATH OF CHRIST.—"It is said his mission was to die for the world. I answer that his death was incidental to his faithful exhibition of His Father's character. * * The one thing else for which I blamed our clergymen was their making faith in the doctrine of attonement essential to salvation. But are they not also blameworthy for making themselves so perfectly and stubbornly certain of the truth of the doctrine?

FUTURE LIFE.—"I confess, perhaps to my shame and condemnation—that I do not feel a deep and abiding interest in our next stage of being. Far less concerned am I to know what is the future state than to know, and determine the duties of the present."

FUTURE PUNISHMENT.—"I believe in future punishment. * * * Every man on dying must go to his own place—to the place for which his character fits him. * * Judge teaches that persons can fall from heaven. Why then may they not rise from hell? For aught we can certainly know, there may be room in the life to come for repentance as well as apostacy. * *—I now arraign them [the clergy] for their undoubting faith in it [i. e. in everlasting punishment.] No warrant have they either to preach or to entertain a faith in it, which is free from all doubt."

A GOOD WHITEWASH.—Take half a bushel of fresh-burned white lime, and slack it either with hot or cold water, in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slacked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime, two two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, add one quart of sweet milk, and it is ready for use to put on with a brush."

This wash is for the outside of buildings, fences, &c., and is very durable. Some put glue in whitewash, and others flour and rice paste, but these render it liable to scale off in very dry weather.

The above wash may be made a cream color, by the addition of ocher.

The above whitewash is all that can be desired for the interior of houses, excepting the salt, which must be omitted, as it tends to imbibe moisture. French white is superior to lime washes for the ceilings of rooms, as it is not so liable to turn yellowish in color, but it rubs off so easy it cannot be used for side walks.

☞ A Chinese theologian informs the Trinity Journal that the little tapers left on graves by the Chinese are for the convenience of the devil. After three hundred years that personage comes to the grave, and if arriving in the night might stumble about among the tombs until provoked to do mischief.

Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch is the evidence of a strong one.

POOR AND CONTENT.—As I stood in a hardware store, one of the late very cold days, hovering over the stove as I talked icicles to the master, a boy opened the door and inquired the price of a pair of skates, which hung out to tempt the adventurous. I looked at the urchin and my eyes descended from a pair of linen trousers to a pair of bare feet. The poor fellow wanted skates, and did not seem to feel the want of shoes!

You doubtless remember the story of Louis la Grand passing one cold morning over one of the bridges which cross the Seine, and seeing with admiration a man dressed in a nankin coat and breeches, (pantaloons came in as the monarch went out,) with vest and stockings equally as thin, who leaned with perfect nonchalence over the balustrade to gaze at the skaters below.

"Stop the coach, said the king. "Call that man in nankin to me."

The window was let down, and the furred and shivering monarch thus questioned his happy subject:

"*Mon ami*, pray tell me how is it that you are warm though clad so thin, while I am freezing in peltries?"

"Please your majesty," was the reply of the bowing and smiling Frenchman, "I can tell, you how you may be as comfortably warm as I am."

"Let us hear, my friend."

"Do as I do, sir; put on all your wardrobe."

"I might have known the fellow was a wit," said the king, laughing: "give him a purse of *louis d'ors*."

I will not say that my barefooted boy was a wit; but I could wager ten pounds to a penny that his father was either a genius or a drunkard.—*English Paper.*

ACQUITTAL OF A MURDERER IN KENTUCKY—SINGUFAR LANGUAGE FROM A JUDGE.—The young man Hardesty, who shot and killed Grubb, in Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky, was tried and acquitted last Thursday. The case was an interesting one.—Grubb had seduced a sister of Hardesty, and the latter on discovering the fact, told the seducer that if he did not marry her in six months, he would shoot him. The six months having expired without Grubb's compliance, Hardesty met him on the street and shot him dead. Grubb was armed for defence, but was pierced by the bullet of his antagonist while in the act of drawing his pistol. On the rendition of the verdict, Judge Nutall delivered the following address. It has more of human nature than of Judicial propriety in it:

SIR: You have been indicted by a grand jury of your country upon a most heinous charge. You have put yourself upon your country and your God for deliverance. You have had a fair and impartial trial before them, and they have both pronounced you not guilty, and so say I. It may not be proper in me to express my sentiments, yet I will do it. Young man! Had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then starved upon the track of the villain, but I would have imbrued my hands in his blood. Go hence withoutdelay. You are acquitted!!

Both the verdict and this judgment were received with shouts of applause.

THE CITY OF JEDDO, THE CAPITAL OF JAPAN.—The city of Jeddo is said to be, without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 of people. Some of its streets are 16 Japanese ri's in length, which is equal to 32 English miles. The commerce of Japan is immense, and the sea all along their coast is covered with their ships. Their vessels are laden in the Southern portion of the empire with rice, tea, sea-coal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which find a market in the North, and then return freighted with corn, salt, oil, isinglass and other productions of the North, which find a ready market in the South.

THE CHICKEN AND FEATHERS.— At breakfast one morning, in that quiet and comfortable old inn, the White Swan, in old York, a foreigner made quick dispatch with the eggs. Thrusting his spoon into the middle, he drew out the yolk, devoured it and passed on to the next. When he had got to his seventh egg, an old farmer, who had already been prejudiced against Monsieur by his moustaches, could brook the extravagance no longer, and speaking up, said:—'Why, sir, you leave all the white! How is Mrs. Lockwood to afford to provide breakfast at that rate?" 'Vi,' replied the outside barbarian, 'you vouldn't have me to eat de vite? De yolk is de shicken; de vite de fedders.—Am I to make von bolster of mine belly?' The farmer was dumb-founded.

AVOID THE BRIARS.—The Gazeta de la Haban, vouches for the following: Some fourteen years ago a woman, supposed to have died in a fit, was being taken to the grave for interment, when the bearers stumbled and dropped the corpse. On picking it up and removing the briers which stuck to it, she recovered from the trance she was in.—"She finally died in truth," and when about to be removed to the place of interment, her husband exclaimed: "For God's sake, my friends do not carry the corpse of my wife where there are briars."

☞ An indigent boy applied for alms at the house of an avaricious rector, and received a dry mouldy crust. The rector inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's prayer and was answered in the negative. 'Then,' said the rector, 'I will teach you that now. Our Father!' 'Our Father!' said the boy, 'is he my father as well as yours?' 'Yes, certainly.' 'Then,' asked the boy, 'how could you give your brother this mouldy crust of bread?"

☞ Mr. P.'s daughter came running to her aunt one day saying, "Aunt Kate, little Mattie has swallowed a button." Seeing her terror, her aunt calmly replied, "Well, what good will that do her?" Said the child very seriously, "Not any good, as I can see, *unless she swallows a button hole!*"

☞ A negro passing under a scaffold where some repairs were going on, a brick fell from above his head, and was broken by the fall. Sambo very coolly raised his head and exclaimed: "Hallo, you white man up dar, if you don't want your bricks broke just keep 'em off my head."

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to provide for the Collection and safe keeping of Public Archives in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representaives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That it shall be the duty of the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be collected and deposited in the Surveyor General's Office in California, all official books, papers, instruments of writing, documents, archives, official seals, stamps or dies, that may be found in the unauthorized possession of any individual, relating to and used in the administration of Government and public affairs in the Department of Upper California, and which belonged to the Government during the existence of Spanish or Mexican authority in Tpper California; and the same, when deposited in his office, shall be safely and securely kept by the Surveyor General in the archives of his office: And copies thereof, authenticated by the Surveyor General under the seal of his office, shall be evidence in all cases where the originals would be evidence—Provided, That at the time of depositing said books, papers, writings and documents in said archives, a schedule and accurate description thereof shall be made by the Surveyor General, with a statement of the time and place where the same were found, and when they were deposited in the archives, which shall be certified under the seal of the Surveyor General and filed in his office; and a certified copy of said schedule shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and also to the Attorney General.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Surveyor General shall have cause to suspect a concealment of any such official books, papers, writings, documents, archives, or official seals, stamps or dies aforesaid, in any particular dwelling house, building or place, any Judge or Commissioner of the United States may, on affidavit showing the facts and circumstances upon which such suspicions are founded, grant to the Surveyor General, or to and Marshal of the United States a warrant to enter such house, building or place, and there to search for such official books, papers, writings, documents, archives, seals, stamps or dies, and to take possession thereof and deposite them in the archives of the Surveyor General's office as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall without lawful authority wilfully take from the archives of the said Surveyor General's office any espediente, map, diseno, book, paper, writing, record, document, seal, stamp or die; or shall wilfully alter, deface, mutilate, injure, or destroy any espediente, book, paper, map, diseno, instrument of writing, document, record, seal stamp or die deposited in said archives; or shall conceal or unlawfully withhold from the possession of the Surveyor General, or on demand refuse to deliver to him any espediente, map, diseno, official book, paper, writing, document, archive, record, seal, stamp or die, relating to or used in the administration of Government in the Department of Upper California, and belonging to the Government during the existence of Spanish or Mexican authority in said department; or shall wilfully alter, deface, mutilate, make away with or destroy any such official book, espediente, map, diseno, paper, writing, document, archive, record, seal, stamp or die, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay a fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years, at the like discretion.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully, secretly and fraudulently place or cause to be placed in or among the archives of the Surveyor General's Office, any expedients, book, paper, diseno, map, draught, record, or any instrument of writing purporting to be a petition, decree, order, report, concession, grant, confirmation, map, diseno, espediente, or part of an espediente, denouncement, title, paper, or evidence of right, title, or claim to any land, mine or mineral, or any book, writing, paper, or document whatever, the person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any Court of competent jurisdiction shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years; or be both fined and imprisoned within said limits at the discretion of the Court.

Approved 18th May, 1858.

AN ACT for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited; or willingly aid and assist in the false making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseno, map, espediente, or part of espediente, or and title paper, or evidence of right, title or claim to lands, mines or minerals in California, or any instrument of writing whatever in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California; for the purpose of setting up or establishing against the United States any claim, right or title to lands, mines or minerals within the State of California, or for the purpose of enabling any person to set up or establish any such claim; or if any person for the purpose aforesaid, or either of them, shall utter or publish as true and genuine any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, disen, map, espediente, or part of an espediente, title-paper, evidence of right, title or claim to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, or any instrument of writing whatever in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, the person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor; and being thereof duly convicted shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SECTION 2 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or cause or procure to be made, or shall willingly aid and assist in making any falsely dated petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseno, map, espediente or part of an espediente, or any title-paper or written evidence of right, title or claim, under Mexican authority to any lands, mines or minerals in the State of California, or any instrument of writing in relation to lands or mines or minerals in the State of California, having a false date, or falsely purporting to be made by any Mexican officer or authority prior to the seventh day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the purpose of setting up or establishing any claim against the United States to lands or mines or minerals within the State of California, or of enabling any person to set up or establish any such claim; or if any person shall sign his name as governor, secretary or other public officer acting under Mexican authority, to any instrument of writing falsely purporting to be a grant, concession, or denouncement under Mexican authority, and during its existence in California, of lands, mines or minerals, or falsely purporting to be an inform, report, record, confirmation or other proceeding on an application for a grant, concession or denouncement under Mexican authority, during its existence in California, of lands, mines or minerals, the person offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SECTION. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person for the purpose of setting up or establishing any claim against the United States to lands, mines or minerals within the State of California, shall present, or cause or procure to be presented before any Court, Judge, Commission or Commissioner, or other officer of the United States, any false, forged, altered or counterfeited petition, certificate, order, report decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent diseno, map, espediente or part of an espediente, title-paper or written evidence of right, title or claim to lands, minerals or mines in the State of California, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered or counterfeit, or any falsely dated petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseno, map, espediente or part of espediente, title paper, or written evidence of right title or claim to lands, mines or minerals, in California, knowing the same to be falsely dated; or if any person shall prosecute in any Court of the United States, by appeal or otherwise any claim against the United States for lands, mines or minerals in California, or shall, after the passage of this act, continue to prosecute any claim now pending in said courts against the United States for lands, mines or minerals in California, which claim is founded upon or evidenced by any petition, certificate, order, report, decree, concession, denouncement, deed, patent, confirmation, diseno, maps, espediente, or part of an espediente, title-paper, or written evidence of right, title or claim, which has been forged, altered, counterfeited or falsely dated, knowing the same to be forged, altered or counterfited or falsely dated, the person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor, for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Approved 18 May, 1858.

AN ACT to authorize the vestry of Washington parish to take and enclose certain parts of streets in the city of Washington for the purpose of extending the Washington Cemetery; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vestry of Washington parish shall be, and are hereby authorized, with the consent of the corporation of the city of Washington, to take, enclose and use forever, those parts of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets east, which lie between the north side of G street south and the north side of Water street; and also those parts of south G and south H streets which lie between Seventeenth and Twentieth steeets east, for the purpose of enlarging the Washington Cemetery; *Provided*, That the power hereby conferred shall not be exercised as regards such particular portion of either of the aforesaid streets as may pass in front of any lot of ground: *And provided further*, That the said vestry shall not sell for any purpose whatever any of the aforesaid parts of streets, but the United States shall retain and hold such parts thereof as may be laid out for burial purposes for the interment of members of Congress or such officers of the government as may die in Washington.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no canal, railroad, street or alley shall ever be laid out or opened into or through the Washington Cemetery, except such avenues or walks as may be laid out by the vestry of Washington parish, for the use and purposes of the said cemetery.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted* That the Washington Cemetery shall forever be free from taxation.

Approved 18 May 1858.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed the tract of land, in the Territory of Minnesota, belonging to the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes," approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, above referred to, chapter eighty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that the body of land known as the half-breed tract, lying on the west side of Lake Pepin and the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Minnesota, and which is authorized to be surveyed by the said act of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be subject to the operation of the laws reg-

[*See fourth page.*]