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, $5 00; for every additional insertion, $1 00.

A liberal deduction will be made to yearly, half and quarter yearly advertisers.

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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 Territory of Oregon, by authority.

The Song of the Camp.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

"Give us a song!" the soldier cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp allied,
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay, grim and threatening under;
And the twany mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a guard. The guardmen said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon—
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Briton's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Lauri."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until the tender passion
Rose like an anthem rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confessing.

Dear girl her name he dared not speak,
Yet as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stain of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters
With screams of shot and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer, dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Ah soldier! to your honored rest,
Your truth and valor bearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

General Orders—No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 13, 1858.

The President directs that the Department of the Pacific be divided into two parts. The Southern part will be called the Department of California; headquarters, San Francisco. The Northern part, to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpqua districts, will be called the Department of Oregon; headquarters, Fort Vancouver.

Brevet Brigadier General N. S. Clarke, Colonel 6th Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of California. In thus abridging the limits of his command, a measure demanded by the length of time required for communication between its northern and southern portions, the Secretary of War specially commends the activity, zeal, and judgment displayed by General Clarke in concentrating the troops of his department for energetic operations against the hostile Indians of the north, as soon as their outbreak became known.

Brigadier General, W. S. Harney is assigned to the command of the Department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible despatch. The President directs that Captain P. Pleasonton, 2d Dragoons, accompany General Harney as Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers will detail two officers and a detachment of not exceeding fifty engineer soldiers, with the complement of non-commissioned officers, for service in the Department of Oregon. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for this detachment to Fort Vanconver.

The several Staff Departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the Department of Oregon from the California depots.

AN ANCIENT BILL OF LADING.—A friend has submitted for inspection a bill of lading of over half a century since, we copy for the benefit of our readers.—*Com. Review.*

Shipped by the Grace of God in good Order and condition by Murdoch, Fearns & Co., in and upon the good ship called the Jerusha, whereof is Master under God, for this present Voyage, Gamaliel Bradford and now riding at Anchor in the road of Funchal and by God's Grace bound for West Indies and Boston to say, One Pipe of Madeira wine, Cased, and Two boxes of dry preserved citron, being marked and numbered at in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned in the aforesaid Port of Boston, (the Danger of the Seas only accepted) unto Oliver Smith, Esq., or to his Assigns, he or they paying freight for the said goods as customary, with Primage and Average accustomed: In Witness hereof the Master or Purser of ye said Ship been affirmed to four Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date, the one of which four Bills being accomplished, the other three to stand void, and so God send the good ship to her desired Port in safety, Amen. Dated in Madeira 23d March, 1793.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, JUN.

☞ It is asserted that there is not a county in the Union that produces from her own soil more wealth than Washington county Pa., In ordinary years it sells $250,000 of wool, $300,000 wheat and flour, $500,000 coal, $350,000 cattle sheep and hogs, making the total of $1,400,000.

☞ The latest style of female hoops is guaranteed "to be of feminine lightness and delicacy, and warranted not to cut the limbs of attendant gentlemen."

Latest States News.

The steamer Panama arrived at Portland on the 24th ult. From files of papers received, we have the following later intelligence:

From the 1st of September no dispatch had been received from Europe through the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Professor Hughes was to have had his machines in readiness to work the cable on or about the 8th or 10th of September, when the company intended dispatching a special steamer to Trinity Bay, with one of his assistants on board. It was therefore hoped that the cable would be in complete working order by the 28th or 30th September.

The length of time that had elapsed without the receipt of any dispatches caused much uneasiness, and many regarded it as a perfect failure; however, Mr. Field states the insulation is perfect, and that he has no doubt whatever of its final and immediate success.

It is positively stated that with instruments hastily constructed, and in many respects very imperfect, Professor Hughes has transmitted intelligence reliably and continuously through 2,900 miles of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. This was whilst the cable was at Keysham. Since then about 2,200 miles has been submerged between Ireland and Newfoundland, and with electrical results nearly fifty per cent. (so the Telegraph Company's electricians assert) more favorable than whilst it was coiled at Keysham.

Another account states: We are at last furnished with a reason why the Atlantic cable is not working. The Company appears to have been taken by surprise in the successful laying of the long wire, and so have omitted provision for a stouter and stronger strand required at either terminus, to save the line from the dangers of shallow water. This heavy cable was only shipped from London, under the charge of Mr. Clifford, at the first of this month. His instructions were to make the substitution at the Valentia end forthwith, and then to proceed to Trinity Bay—a task requiring at least three or four weeks in the fulfilment. The London morning papers of Sept. 1, announces accordingly, that at the end of three weeks the line would be ready for public use, and that the London celebration would be reserved for that occasion.

Cyrus W. Field, Hon. E. M. Archibald, Baron Boyce and party, had arrived at Montreal.

The Quarantine rebellion on Staten Island, which at one time assumed a most serious aspect, had, at latest accounts, almost subsided.

For several days last month, Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, was engaged in a discussion with the Rev. Mr. Pryne, in Philadelphia, on the subject of slavery. On neither side was there anything new elicited. Both parties gave vent to their worst feelings, and proved themselves, whether intentionally or not few could tell, to be "fanatics of the first water."

A convention of philosophers of both sexes met at Utica on the 10th of September, to consult upon matters that are ordinarily regarded as somewhat of a private and domestic character, such as maternity and its consequences, immediate and remote. The speeches, without exception, assumed the ground that evil was the result of physically or mentally diseased progeny, and the remedy was, of course, free love.

An extensive conflagration occurred in Renwick street, New York, on Saturday night, September 18, by which three six story factory buildings were totally destroyed, and ten others, some of them tenement houses, damaged.

The Charleston *Courier* has learned from a passenger by the steamship Catawba, that the Dutch Coolie ship, which arrived at Havana on the 5th of Sept., brought information that the brig St. Andrew, formerly of Charleston, was captured early in June on the African coast, by a British steamer, under the suspicion that she was to be employed in the slave trade. She and her crew were taken to St. Helena for trial. The *Courier* is under the impression that the St. Andrew was sold to parties in Cuba, and that they were no doubt her owners on this voyage.

Sir William Gore's mission, is, at length, known. He is accredited by Great Britain to all the States of Central America, but is ordered specially to Nicaragua. He has left Washington, and was to proceed to Nicaragua as soon as the season would admit, during, it is believed, the present month.

A duel was fought, on the 18th of Sept., between Wood, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Brabazon. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party being hurt.

The New York Democratic State Nominating Convention assembled at Syracuse on the 15th September, as reported in our overland summary. The following is the ticket nominated: For Governor, Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; for Lieut. Governor, John J. Taylor, of Tioga; for Canal Commissioner, Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara; for State Prison Inspector, Edw. L. Donnelly, of New York.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, at Worcester, on the 7th of Sept., nominated for re-election, Gov. Banks, and all the present State officers.

The American party, of Massachusetts, nominated, on the 15th of September, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline, for Governor, and Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, for Lieut. Governor.

On the 15th September, at Pittsburg, Pa., the National Democratic County Convention nominated the ticket of the Anti-Tax Convention, but passed resolutions approving both the National and State Administrations.

Col. Forney made a speech last month at Tarrytown, in which he stated that he had had a conversation with the President, who informed him that he had changed his Kansas policy, and that he then asked him (Forney) to do the same, with a great deal more apparently circumstantial detail to the same effect. The President denies ever having made such statements or requests, as Forney charged him with making, and was surprised that party, or personal hostility, or recklessness could carry him so far.

Foreign Items.

ENGLAND.—The London *Times* had published two lengthy articles ridiculing the Americans for becoming so excited about the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

A mutiny had occurred on board the American ship Conqueror, lying in the Mersey, and bound for Mobile. The colored men on board, seventeen in number, all arose and armed themselves, refusing to work. Mr. Tucker, the U. S. Consul, proceeded on board, with a posse of police, and the mutineers were speedily placed in irons. The precise nature of the grievance is not known. No bloodshed took place.

The British Board of Trade returns for July shows a decrease in the exports of over £1,300,000 as compared with July last year. In the imports an increase had taken place, particularly in breadstuffs, the arrivals of which were very large.

The prospectus of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company, with a capital of £500,000 has been issued. The proposal is to continue the Red Sea line from Ceylon to Singapore, and eventually to carry further sections to Hongkong and Australia. Application is to be made to the Government for a guarantee.

FRANCE.—It was again reported that Marshal Pelissier had asked to be removed from the English embassy, and that his request would shortly be complied with. It was also said that his marriage was to take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff, and that the Emperor would give the bride, 1,000,000 francs as a marriage portion.

Lord Palmerstone was received by the Emperor at St. Cloud, on the 25th.

Count Persigny made a speech at the opening of the Council General of the Loire illustrative and defensive of the alliance with England. The speech had attracted considerable attention.

In the course of November next, a general meeting is to be held in Paris for the purpose of establishing a company for finally carrying out the project of the Isthmus of Suez canal. The £8,000,000 of capital is said to be nearly all subscribed, and £400,000 of it is set down for the United States.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia had emancipated 200,000 serfs belonging to the imperial domain.

A powder magazine, at Astrakan, on the Caspian, containing it is said, 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, had exploded, destroying half the town, and killing half the inhabitants. The loss of shipping was also fearful.

A small Russian squadron, consisting of two fourteen gun screw corvettes and a screw dispatch gun vessel, had arrived at Spithead, on route to the Pacific. They were not allowed to enter the harbor of Portsmouth, but their commanders met a very courteous reception.

TURKEY.—Full details of the bombardment of Jiddah, by the British steamer Cyclops, are published, but they contain nothing of importance additional to the recent Telegraphic accounts. The small steamer Lady Canning, belonging to the East India Company, assisted in the bombardment.

Threats of death to the Christians had been made at Tripoli; and the Consul of France, at Beyrout, had proceeded there to insist on measures of precaution being taken.

Some ministerial changes had taken place, and the retirement of the Grand Visier was spoken of. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* understands that the Turkish Government has complained to the English Embassador at Constantinople of the bombardment of Jiddah, at the moment when it was known that Ishmael Pasha was on the way thither with full power to punish the guilty.

The Divan had issued a circular contradicting the rumor of the approaching destruction of Mecca by the Western Powers which was occasioning great excitement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Dr. Livingstone has arrived safely in Zimbesi river and was ascending it in his steam launch.

YE SHOEMAKER.—Ye shoemaker liveth by ye exercyse of a most useful callynge.—He makyth ye bootes, and ye shoes, and ye other leathern garments with which men do apparrell theyr feet. Ye devyl was ye fyrst boss shoemaker, being ye father of lyes, that being ye great trayt of ye craft from time immemoryalle. Ye customer leaveth hys measure for ye bootes, for lo, ye rayns have descended, and earth is full of water, and hys feets are wet, and smell lyke ye stynking cheese that soe much delytes ye hearts of our foreign friends, and ye boss promyseth them by ye first of next week. Ye time arryveth, but ye boots are not fynished. Ye customer ranteth and ripeth and splurgeth and raveth and figuratyvly rendeth his lyen, because his need of ye bootes is greate, and he hath them not. Ye boss sayeth that his hands are sick, that hys chyld did dye, and makyth many humble excuses, but lo, when ye customer is gone, ye boss laugheth, flouteth, and jeereth, and putteth hys thumb to hys nose.—Ye boss is always the onlie shoemaker in ye town, ye others being mere botches, and thys fact he makyth known in manie ways, for he sayeth to hymself, "every man should blow hys own horn, or if he bloweth not his own horn, verily the same shall not be blown." Where he goeth after death hath never been satisfactorily ascertayned. Ye journeyman is ye the same as ye boss, onlie more so. He syngeth vulgar songs, uttereth profane oaths, and indulgeth in loud and uncouth conversation. He imbibeth malt liquors and spirituous liquors, and all other kind of liquors, whych he obtayneth at ye doggerie of low repute. He cheweth much tobacco, ye juice whereof he spytteth upon the floor. He lyveth a merry lyfe.

DELICATE QUESTIONING.—In one of the larger country towns of Massachusetts, a few weeks since, a young gallant invited some of his lady friends to go with him on the Sabbath to a small gathering of worshippers of the Episcopal persuasion, and while standing in the entry with one of them, one of the "pillars of the Church" come along, and wanted to know *if they were the couple that were going to have a child baptised?*" This was too much for human nature, and the young spark left the church and went into a Catholic chapel near by, where no better fate awaited him; for he had scarcely arrived, when the priest stepped up and asked him *if he was the young man that was going to be married?*

These questions would certainly indicate an extraordinary amount of "interesting" business on hand at the churches alluded to.—*Salem Gaz.*

The Old Boy and Old Girl.

A LEGEND OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

The time was in 1690; the scene the growing colony of New Amsterdam; the place, a snug little dutch house; and the subject of the following tale, David Staats and his wife. And who was David Staats? He was a little short built fellow, not very rich and not very smart. In former times he had been very comfortable; but owing to circumstances all comforts had long departed. He had accidentally became acquainted with Amelia Gull. She was nearly six feet in height, with a face of brass and a voice like a cracked coffee-pot.—Nearly fifty years of age, yet in spite of all her efforts she had never succeeded in becoming a belle; she had never even received an offer, and, as time wore on, she began to be seriously alarmed, lest it should be her fate to live and die and old maid.—Therefore, as a last resort she set her cap for David Staats. Poor David was an unsuspecting soul. The tender, languishing smiles of Amelia Gull deceived him; and in an evil hour he made her Mrs. Staats.—But, although he had un-Gulled her, he soon found that she had gulled him. The pleasant glances of his wife vanished and in their place came a look, partaking strongly of the nature of vinegar. Every one said he was a fool, and he began to believe it.—She ruled him with an iron hand. David never had much courage. He was never able to face the wrath of man, and how then could he be expected to triumph over the anger of woman? Amelia's will was law. Whatever she commanded was done, for he knew the penalty of disobedience.—Under his accumulating tortures, his flesh fell off, long drawn sighs frequently burst from his overcharged heart, and it was very evident to all that he was unhappy. Every body pitied him, except his wife, and she extended her rule more and more every day.

It was an exceedingly stormy night.—The rain swept down in such torrents that it seemed as if another deluge was coming to devastate earth. The thunder burst on nigh, as if the very heavens were splitting and many a falling chimney gave evidence of the violence of the wind. David Staats sat by his fireside alone, musing on his troubles. The storm without was unheeded; there was a secret tempest agitating his breast, which forbade him to think of anything else. At last he made up a praiseworthy resolution. His thoughts became words, and he muttered something like the following: "Thunder and lightning! just as if I was going to mind her! I'm her husband, and she's my wife. Then she ought to obey me. But instead of that she orders me around just as if I was that dog.—Come here Zeb, lie down, you're my old friend," he continued, as the intelligent animal slowly raised himself, and licked his hand. "Now isn't it too bad that she should try for to make a brute of me?—Well, we'll see; the next time she says anything to me I'll be darned if——"

"You will, will you?" he heard in an angry tone, close to his ears. Gracious heavens! there she was, her eyes glowing with anger, like two coals of fire. She had entered the room unperceived by him, and had heard the whole of his muttered soliloquy. "Take that for your pains!" and he received a blow on one ear, which nearly knocked him over: "and that!" as he felt a similar application on the other side of his head, which set him up again. "Now go and get some wood; don't you see it is almost burnt out, stupid?"

"But my dear it rains!" said David in a supplicating tone, all his courage evaporating out at the end of his fingers.

"And what of that?" replied the gentle Amelia, "do you think I am to go? And how dare you bring that dog into this room with his muddy feet? Come, off with you, and giving poor Zeb a kick that sent him to the other side of the room, and raising the poker to pursue her enquirers, the crest-fallen David and dog skulked out together, while the amiable wife, with a snicker, said, "A pretty fellow to talk of ruling me!—we'll see indeed," and went off to bed.

David soon came in, dripping with rain, and with the wood in his arms; but although his wife was asleep he did not dare to let in the dog, but with a heavy heart, left him out to howl in the storm. Sitting to dry himself he continued his thoughts—this time, however keeping them to himself.

"Every body laughs at me and they think I'm a coward; but I only wish they try'd it, that's all. I wish I had never married her, or could get rid of her in some way.—I really believe I could give my soul to the devil, if I could bring that about!"

He accidentally looked round just then. He started in afright, for sitting at his side was a little man, dressed in a full suit of black. Could it be the devil himself? He glanced down at the intruder's feet.

"So you are looking for them, are you?" said the stranger, lifting up his cloak and presenting to view the prettiest pair of hoofs that ever grew on man or beast. "Or, if you want any further evidence, look here!" and unbuttoning his coat, he slowly unwound from his body a long, black, beautiful, shiny tail, which he drew through his fingers with all the ease and grace with which an exquisite handles his silver-topped cane.

"Now, isn't it a beauty? I particularly delight in it. Just see how soft and silky it is," continued his Statantic Majesty handing the tail over to David, who recoiled in affright. "Oh you are afraid of it, are you? Well, some are, sometimes," he added as he rewound it around his body, buttoned his coat and smiled complacently.

David said nothing, but he looked as if he would gladly have been away.

"It's a stormy night," said the devil starting a new theme.

"Yes, s-s-sir," gasped poor Staats.

"How's the crops?"

"Pretty well, thank you."

"Glad to hear it. Why, how cold it is here. Why don't you put on some more wood?

"The w-w-wood is wet," David managed to get out.

"Oh! is that all? I can easily fix that; now see," replied the devil. He put his foot on the pile; there was a sudden hissing; a thick steam arose, it filled the room so that no object was visible. When it cleared away, the wood was dry; his majesty piled it on the fire until it was so unsufferable hot that David could hardly breathe.

"Ah, well now it begins to be a little comfortable. I thought as it was a raining I would just stop in and see you for a few moments. I was going to get a small invoice of souls that are waiting for me at the next town. Besides that, I intend to thrash an artist, who painted me with a pair of horns, which is an insult to my dignity, that I cannot well pass over; for you must know continued the devil, "that I can whip any person alive."

"You don't believe me, I see, but I will make you a be It. will free you from your wife and give you a bag of gold. If you can't find such a person. I can have your soul.—Do you agree?"

A sudden thought struck the host.—"Yes," he cried eagerly. The devil's eyes sparkled. He felt sure of winning. They shook hands on it.

Suddenly, David Staats threw the poker over to the other side of the room. Next the shovel went the same way. Finally, he threw down with a great crash the dresser, full of plates. This had the desired effect; Mrs. Staats woke up.

"What's that noise, David?" she screamed

"You go to grass," her husband answered, as he imitated the bark of poor Zeb.

The lovely Amelia sprang up in a perfect torrent of anger.

"How dare you let that dog in again," said she, as she bounced into the room.—"And what are you doing here you villain," as her eyes fell on the devil, who sat wondering at the scene, and whom she mistook for some company which her husband was entertaining unbeknown to her. A smoothing iron was instantly raised; his majesty remembered his bet, he trembled; he turned facing the vixen; the smoothing iron flew through the air, the devil dodged it, another one was caught up, the terrified guest made a precipitate retreat; she followed, he gained the door; she was close behind him, she caught hold of his coat-tail; he stamped on the ground, it opened; down he went with incredible swiftness, but she still kept hold. The last he ever saw of his wife, she had hold of the shrieking devil with her left hand, while with her right she pommelled him. That night David let his dog in, and together they passed a more pleasant evening than they had passed for many years before.

The next day he found at his bedside a large bag of gold with the following note:

"DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge that I have lost. You took me fairly in. If you had told me that you intended to bring forward your wife, I should certainly have backed out. I send you the bag of gold with this letter. As for your wife, I would have had hard work to carry her off according to the agreement, if she had not come voluntarily. But she prefers to remain in my dominions, as the place agrees with her temper better than any other. Your faithful friend till death, BELZEBUB."

"P. S.—Will you take back your wife if I give you another bag of gold? She kicks up a terrible rumpus here. She has just chopped off three inches of my tail."

But as David Staats never did take back his wife, it is needless to say that he ever afterwards was a happier man.

A CAT AN HEIRESS.—One of the most exquisite of musicians, in her time, was Mademoiselle Dupuy, of the French Opera. Her playing upon the harp was the wonder of Paris. She was convinced, however that she owed her artistic excellence to her favorite cat! And of this strange intimacy between a charming woman and her quadruped favorite, Moncrif, her biographer gives the following interesting particulars:

Of course the lovely musician's practising, at home, were assiduous and constant. But as soon as she sat down and began to prelude upon the instrument, she noticed that her cat assumed an attitude of intense attention. At the point of the instrument's arriving at any passage of peculiar beauty, the excited gramalkin went into a feline ecstacy; and, so well measured was this sensibility, according to the excellence of the playing and the pathos of the composition, that M'lle Dupuy was able to judge of the quality of music by the manifest emotion of her cat! She became a devout Pussyite, in fact, believing that the nervous creature was an exact prophet, foretelling precisely how music would affect an audience. And she was grateful according to the friend to whom she thought she owed mainly her artistic success.

In her last illness, at the approach of death, M'lle Dupuy sent for the notary to make her will. She had accumulated a fortune by her profession; and the first clause of her testament was the giving of her town-house to her cat! She added to this annuity sufficient for the comfortable support of the four-legged *mew*-sician during its natural life; and, to make sure that this, her last will and testament, should be respected, she gave several legacies to friends, on the express condition that they should see to the fulfilment of her wishes. It was also a condition that they should severally take turns, during the week, in going to see and keep company with the orphan puss!

Moncrif adds that the relatives of M'lle Dupuy disputed the validity of the will, and a lawsuit was the consequence—Gramaikin *vs.* Dupuys. But the cat gained the cause, and lived out her days, with genteel alternation between her town-house and her country-house. The particulars of the final *catastrophe* are not given.

☞ Old Mrs. Checkerbury says she thinks it very droll that the Fourth of July comes so often on Sunday, or Sunday comes so often on the Fourth of July—she isn't sure which—and she says that Mr. Buck Cannon or the Congresslature ought to do something about it. In her opinion it takes all the old fashioned sperit and patrickism out of the Fourth of independence to have them come so—this mixing of holidays and holy days; this looking at the minister, when your mind is running on malicious officers with feathers in their caps; and trying to sing psalms when one is all the time thinking of "Yankee Doodle."

FEARFUL DEVELOPMENT.—Recently the Albany Evening Journal published a list of all the sudden deaths, fatal accidents, suicides and murders, that could be found in its exchanges for a single day. Although averaging in length only six or eight lines to each case, they extended over almost three columns, and numbered one hundred and six fatalities. We presume that should all the papers received at large offices be carefully searched every day, they would present results very similar.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOINT RESOLUTION to amend the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation allowed to members of Congress by an act entitled "An Act to regulate the compensation of Members of Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, be paid in the following manner, to wit: on the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereof as he may be in attendance and apply, each senator, representative and delegate shall receive his mileage, as now provided by law, and all his compensation from the beginning of his term, to be computed at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and during the session compensation at the same rate.

SEC. 5. *And be it further resolved*, That so much of said act, approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as conflicts with this joint resolution, and postpones the payment of said compensation until the close of each session, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, December 23, 1858.

JOINT RESOLUTION to extend and define the authority of the President under the act, approved January sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy,'" in Respect to dropped and retired Naval Officers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in cases where the records of the courts of inquiry appointed under the act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United State, to restore to the active or reserved list of the navy, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the act of February twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy," he shall have authority, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, within six months from the passage of this resolution, to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list, and officers so nominated and concerned shall occupy positions on the active and reserved lists, respectively, according to rank and seniority, when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitledd to all the benefits conferred by the act approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on officers restored, or transferred to the active or reserved list under that act.

Approved, March 10, 1858.

JOINT RESOLUTION respecting the Distribution of certain Public Documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "so many" in the third section of the joint resolution of the twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, "respecting the distribution of certain documents," be, and the same are hereby, stricken out; and the words two hundred and fifty be, and the are hereby, inserted in their place: and further, that the words at the end of the section "by him," be, and the same are hereby stricken out; and the words "by him, by the representative in Congress from each congressional district, and by the delegate from each Territory in the United States," be, and are hereby, inserted.

Approved, March 20, 1858.

A RESOLUTION authorizing Lieutenant William N. Jeffers to accept a Sword of Honor from her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby, given, to allow William N. Jeffers, of the navy of the United States, to accept a sword of hono presented to him, through the Department of State, by her Majesty the Queen of Spain, "as an acknowledgment of the very efficient assistance which he gave, with the vessel under his command, to the Spanish schooner Catagenera, in the waters of the Parana," on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Approved, April 7, 1858.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the Shah of Persia, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Constantinople, on the thirteenth day of December last, which treaty, being in the English and Persian languages, and is word for word, as follows:

In the name of God, the Clement and the Merciful—

The President of the United States of North America, and his Majesty, as exalted as the planet Saturn; the sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard; whose splendor and magnificence are equal to that of skies; the sublime sovereign, the monarch whose armies are as numerous as the stars: whose greatness calls to mind that of Jeinshid; whose magnificence equals that of Darius; the heir of the crown and throne of the Kayanians, the sublime Emperor of all Pessia, being both equally and sincerely desirous of establishing relations of friendship between the two governments, which they wish to strengthen by a treaty of friendship and commerce, reciprocally advantagous and useful to the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties, have for this purpose named for their plenipotentiaries—

The President of the United States of North America, Carrol Spence, minister resident of the United Statees near the Sublime Porte; and his Majesty the Emperor of all Persia, his excellency Emin ul Molk Farrukh Khan, ambassador of his imperial Majesty the Shah, decorated with the portrait of the Shah, with the great Cordon blue, and bearer of the girdle of diamonds, &c. &c. &c. &c.

And said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be hereafter a sincere and constant good understanding between the government and citizens of the United States of North America and the Persian Empire and all Persian subjects.

ART. II. The ambassadors or diplomatic agents whom it may please either of the two high contracting parties to send and maintain near the other, shall be received and treated, they and all they composing their missions, as the ambassadors and diplomatic agents of the most favored nations are received and treated in the two respective countries; and they shall enjoy there in all respects the same prerogatives and immunities.

ART. III. The citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties, travelers, merchants, manufacturers, and others, who may reside in the Territory of either country, shall be respected and efficiently protected by the authorities of the country and their agents, and treated in all respects as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation are treated.

They may reciprocally bring by land or by sea into either country, and export from it all kinds of merchandise and products, and sell, exchange, or buy, and transport them to all places in the territories of either of the connecting parties. It being, however, understood that the merchants of either nation who shall engage in the internal commerce of either country, shall be governed in respect to such commerce, by the laws of the country in which said commerce is carried on; and in case either of the high contracting powers shall hereafter grant other privileges concerning such internal commerce to the citizens or subjects of other governments, the same shall be equally granted to the merchants of either nation engaged in such internal commerce within the Territories of the other.

ART. IV. The merchandise imported or exported by the respective citizens or subjects of the two high contracting parties shall not pay in either country, on their arrival or departure, other duties than those which are charged in either of the countries on the merchandise or products imported or exported by the merchants and subjects of the most favored nation, and no exceptional tax, under any name or pretext whatever, shall be collected on them in either of the two countries.

ART. V. All suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be carried before the Persian tribunal to which such matters are usually referred at the place where a consul or agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity in the presence of an employee of the consul or agent of the United States.

All suits and disputes which may arise in the empire of Persia between citizens of the United States, shall be referred entirely for trial and for adjudication to the consul or agent of the United States, residing in the province wherein such suits and disputes may have arisen, or in the province nearest to it, who shall decide them according to the laws of the United States.

All suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediation of their respective consuls or agents.

In the United States, Persian subjects, in all disputes arising between themselves, or between them and citizens of the United States or foreigners, shall be judged according to the rules adopted in the United States respecting the subjects of the most favored nation.

Persian subjects residing in the United States, and citizens of the United States residing in Persia, shall, when charged with criminal offences, be tried and judged in Persia and the United States in the same manner as are the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation residing in either of the above-mentioned countries.

ART. VI. In case of a citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties dying within the territories of the other, his effects shall be delivered up integrally to the family or partners in business of the deceased; and in case he has no relations or partners, his effects in either country shall be de delivered up to the consul or agent of the nation of which the deceased was a subject or citizen, so that he may dispose of them in accordance with the laws of his country.

ART. VII. For the protection of their citizens or subjects and their commerce respectively, and in order to facilitate good and equitable relations between the citizens and subjects of the two countries, the two high contracting parties reserve the right to maintain a diplomatic agent at either seat of government, and to name each three consuls in either country; those of the United States shall reside at Teheran, Bender, Bushir, and Tauris; those of Persia, at Washington, New York and New Orleans.

The consuls of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy in the Territories of the other, where their residences shall be established, the respect, privileges, and immunities granted in either country to the consuls of the most favorable nation.—The diplomatic agent or consuls of the United States shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the subjects of the Persian government and they shall never suffer a departure from the principles here laid down and agreed to by mutual consent.

And it is further understood, that if any of those consuls shall engage in trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private inpividuals of their nation engaged in commercial pursuits in the same place are subjected.

And it is also understood by the high contracting parties, that the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States shall not employ a greater number of domestics than is allowed by treaty to those of Russia residing in Persia.

ART. VIII. And the high contracting agree that the treaty of friendship and commerce, cemented by the sincere good feeling and the confidence which exists between the governments of the United States and

[*See fourth page.*]