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WHOLE NO. 399.

The Oregon Statesman.

ABRAHAM BUSH, Proprietor and Editor.

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From the Portland Standard.
 EDITOR OF THE STANDARD:—Sir, I find in your last paper, copied from the Oregon Statesman, a communication from General Adair to Mr. Bush, in which the author goes out of his way to pervert my views and fairly misrepresents the slavery question. I ask the privilege of putting into the Standard a brief reply, with a request that the Standard copy, so that the truth may directly follow and perchance dispel that which is not fact in reference to this, I presume to the public, not very important matter. On the 11th day of April, 1857, the Democratic Territorial Convention, in view of the formation of a State government and the consequent discussion about slavery, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That each member of the democratic party in Oregon, may freely speak and act according to his individual conviction of right, and policy, upon the slavery question, without in any manner impairing his standing in the democratic party, on that account, provided that nothing in these resolutions shall be construed to tolerate of Black Republicanism, Abolitionism, or any other faction, or organization, arrayed in opposition to the Democratic party.

Presuming that this resolution was adopted in good faith, I took the liberty to "speak" upon the subject in the Statesman of July 28th, by which act Gen. Adair gravely accuses me, that I disturbed the canvass but violated the above quoted resolution. When the facts were that documents had been freely circulated, a paper expressly established, speeches made by men of prominence, and officeholders—all for slavery in Oregon; how it was that the temperate and kind expression of my views on the opposite side disturbed the canvass, is something which groundless assertion does not enable me to understand. Gen. Adair then says that in the publication referred to "the Wilmot proviso was expunged and set upon its legs again and pronounced to be a law, voted for by Stephen A. Douglas and approved by James K. Polk in the face of the Kansas Nebraska bill, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and the 11th resolution of the Democratic Platform," and then goes on to argue as though combating something I had said, that the Wilmot proviso was a "dangerous faction." &c. I must be permitted to say, begging pardon for plainness of style, that this accusation brought against me by Gen. Adair, is not only without any foundation in fact, but is not only a gross insult to me, but is a denial of the most emphatic manner that the Wilmot proviso was expunged and set upon its legs again, in the before mentioned publication, but on the contrary, I declared in a clear and positive manner my position to be, "that the General Government had no right in any way to interfere with slavery, except to carry out the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution." True, I did say that Douglas voted for and Polk approved the bill to organize Oregon Territory with a slavery prohibition; but I did not cite that fact as an objection, and I affirm now, that in the publication that has exercised Gen. Adair's mind, I did little more than to elaborate and apply to the circumstances of Oregon, ideas upon slavery, advanced by these sound and conservative statesmen. Gen. Adair knows that I am not in favor of the Wilmot proviso, for he has heard me in the most public manner declare my hostility to all such legislation, and it may not be amiss to add that while Gen. Adair's inoffensive democracy enabled him to avoid a removal by and receive thousands of dollars as salary from the administration of Millard Fillmore—once the leading anti-slavery whig of New York, and since a conspicuous knowledge nothing—I was canvassing as a Presidential elector for Pierce, and trying to convince the people of the State in which I lived that the Wilmot proviso was an outrage upon the rights of the South. I defy any man to say, and speak the truth, that he ever heard a word or saw a line from me in favor of the Wilmot proviso or anything of the kind.

Gen. Adair then very coolly says that in my communication of last summer, "every argument that ever fell from the lips or pens of the opponents of slavery, were arrayed against its introduction or permission under our Constitution." I shall not characterize this assertion as it ought to be, but proceed with few words to place it beneath the contempt of any candid man. Far from uttering what Gen. Adair charges upon me, I expressly say that "I have no objections, not local, to slavery." I say too, that "I do not reproach the slaveholders of South for holding slaves, but consider them a high minded, honorable and humane class of men as can be found in the world, and throughout the slavery agitation have contended that they were more sinned against than sinning." Again, I reprobate "the foolish zeal of Abolitionism," "disclaim all sympathy with agitation," and "denounce all sectional organizations" in reference to slavery. To repeat here all I did say, is of course impossible; but the tenor and purpose of all my arguments were to prove in Northern latitudes—in a country situated like Oregon, thousands of miles from slaveholding States, with a divided public sentiment, with all the unfavorable circumstances of position, climate and productions—that slavery would be an impracticable, unprofitable and troublesome institution. "The head and front of my offending habit this extend, no more." Has it not fallen "from the lips or pens of the opponents of slavery," that it was against natural right—that it was contrary to law, religion and morality—that it was the sum of all aversion, cruelty and crime? Will Gen. Adair pretend that I employed these or similar arguments in the discussion of the question? To me it seems very strange that blindness of zeal should so possess and mislead a man who is entitled to the distinguished credit of being "born between the gates of Ashland and the Hermitage."

Unfounded and unjust as I conceive these charges to be, I am not disposed to retort with harsh and reprobative words. I am willing, indeed, to be charitable, and ascribed the General's misrepresentations to ignorance rather than ill-will, for I know that many persons made a great outcry about my letter upon slavery who never saw, or if they saw, never read it. I shall content myself at this time with an unqualified condemnation of all that Gen. Adair has said about me in his quarrel with Mr. Bush, and believe that it will not be necessary to tax the newspapers with any further notice of the matter, for I am sure that Gen. Adair will see that he has few laurels to win by following up an attack so recklessly and wrongfully commenced.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

ELKTON, Oct. 27, 1858.

EXAMPLES OF THE STATE OF THINGS ON A WIDE SCALE.

In looking over all the free states we find that Massachusetts has 8752 natives of the South, while New York has about 30,000. Other northern states that have large numbers of southern born inhabitants are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

A few facts will show that southern men emigrate much from one state to another in their own section. Of the inhabitants of Virginia, 10,000 were natives of North Carolina and as many of Alabama, 46,000 of Tennessee and 54,000 of Kentucky. To people North Carolina there came 37,000 from Georgia, 28,000 from Alabama, 73,000 from Tennessee, and 14,000 from Kentucky. As a general law, the emigration flows westward from state to state on the parallels of latitude. For example, emigrants from England find their new homes in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, while the German emigrants find theirs in Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and we find many exceptions to the law. It was, perhaps, owing in part to this general tendency of emigration in this country that it flowed rather more naturally into Kansas from the free than from the slave states.

Emigration has flowed very rapidly from the seaboard slave states to the western and southwestern. Two or three facts will indicate the vast extent of it. From South Carolina alone, 136,479 native white Carolinians have been distributed throughout the West and the South-west. The population of Texas in 1850 was but 51,641; now it is about 600,000, and mainly the result of emigration from states to the eastward of it. Foreigners, particularly Germans, have settled more in Texas than perhaps in any other southern state. The Germans began to settle in Texas as early as 1833, being invited there by the Texas land speculators. In 1845, 2,000 families, embracing 5,300 Germans, had been induced to cross the sea to enter a state that was that year annexed to the United States, an event which was followed by the late war with Mexico. Within a few years there has been considerable emigration from the free states to Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and other slave states, with a view of introducing free labor for agricultural and other purposes. Thus slave labor is gradually pressed further South. Such processes may have something to do in promoting a general system of emancipation in the northern States.—Boston Post.

FREE NEGROES.—The people of Oregon last fall, in the adoption of a State Constitution, decided against the admission of free negroes into the State by an overwhelming vote. Of course, this feature of our Constitution was denounced by the Black Republican press, throughout the Northern States, as inhuman and oppressive, and was made the ground of objection to our admission into the Union by some of the Black Republican members of Congress. But the wisdom of the course adopted by our citizens is abundantly vindicated by the experience of those States where free negroes are tolerated. Witness the following, from the Xenia (O.) News, in reference to the moral and social condition of the free negroes in that community. We may add, that what is true of the free negroes in Xenia, is true of free negroes everywhere:

What is the fact as developed in Greene county? What has been added to our strength, as a producing community, by the influx of negroes? We find, upon examination, that some two or three hundred negroes are idle loafers, either living off the fruits of gambling, or are those whose masters have, with their freedom, given them property, money. Others subsist by picking up quarters and halves in choring about town. While a few may be found, like men, in that country engaged in agricultural employment, the majority prefer to live about Xenia, and earn a precarious subsistence from day to day. Another characteristic, and still worse one, is that when they get money it goes like water. The darkey loves his good dinners, his good clothes, and the other useless ceteras of life too well to resist gratifying his taste as long as there is a shot in the locker. Nor are they thrifty, when supplied with munitions for the world with. A gentleman from the South, who has quartered upon a farm in our county some of his emancipated slaves, during a late visit detailed the following facts: He said he placed everything going to ruin about the place; the work thriftlessly done; the negroes living like nabobs, and supporting numbers of their friends whose purses were empty, and in a few years, if things went on as they were going, they must come to poverty.

What good will such a class of persons do the community? Unless pauperism and crime are esteemed as benefits, none whatever.

STATISTICS OF KANSAS.—The population of Kansas is 80,000, of which Leavenworth furnishes 8,000. Leavenworth county contains 15,000. The portion of the Territory north of Kansas river embraces over half of the population of the Territory and only one-third of the settled country.

Atchison county contains 8,000 population; Doniphan, 8,000; Nemaha, 2,000; Brown, 2,000; Marshall, 1,500; Calhoun, 2,000; Potawatamie, 2,500; Riley, 2,000; Jefferson, 3,000.

Leavenworth, Jefferson, Potawatamie, Brown and Doniphan contain Indian reservations for the whites. The population of Indians who still retain their tribal relations is about 8,000.

Leavenworth county is the most wealthy in the Territory. Atchison, Doniphan and Douglas, next in order.

The wealth of Leavenworth City is estimated at \$10,000,000. Atchison, at \$2,000,000. Lawrence \$1,000,000.

The principal towns along the river are, commencing at the mouth of Kansas river, Wyandotte, situated at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri—population 1,230.—Quindaro, on the Wyandotte lands—population 800. Weimer, settled by the Germans—probable population 400. Delaware—population 500. Leavenworth—population 800. Fort Leavenworth—permanent population 500. Kickapoo—population 500. Sumner—population 450. Atchison City—population 1,500. Doniphan—population 1,800. Palermo—population 800. Elwood—population 1,000. Iowa Point—population 800. White Cloud—population 500.—St. Louis Democrat.

COLUMBUS, Ky., must be a hard place. An old farmer who had been somewhat unfortunate in some of his dealings, in that interesting embryo village, expressed his opinion of it as follows:

If the angel Gabriel happens to light at Columbus, there will be no resurrection, for they'll swindle him out of his horn before he makes a single tool!

A spruce young man from the city, was riding out in the county with his lady love, and as the sun was hot, he stopped under the shade of a tree to let his horse breathe. The "sneakers" were thick and large, and the young man thinking to have a little fun, called out to a farmer at work in the field:—"Hallo, sir, what do you feed your mosquitoes on?"—"We feed 'em on little city tilters and horses." The young man went on.

Little by little, as the scorn said, As it slowly sank its mossy bed, 'Tis improving every day. Hidden deep in the earth away, Little by little each day it grew; Little by little, wip'd thro' the air, Downward it sent out a thread-like root; Up in the air sprung a tiny shoot; Day after day, and year after year, Little by little the leaves appear; And the slender branches spread far and wide, Till the mighty oak is the forest's pride.

Far down in the depths of the dark blue sea, An insect train work incessantly; Grain by grain, they are building well, Each one alone in his little cell. Moment by moment, and day by day, Never stopping to work or play, Rock upon rock, they are reaching high, Till the top looks out on the sunny sky; The gentle wind and the balmy air, Little by little, bring verdure there; Till the summer sunbeams gladly smile, On the birds and flowers of the coral isle.

"Little by little," said a thoughtful boy, "Moment by moment, I'll well employ, Learning a little every day, And not spending all my time in play, And still this rule in my hand shall dwell, Whatever I do, I'll do it well. Little by little, and year after year, The treasures wisdom of long age, And one of these days, perhaps we'll see, That the world will be better for me." And do you not think that this simple plan, Made him a wise and a useful man?

THE FUGITIVE LIFE.

To wake, yet live no more,
 To toil, and know no pain,
 The toil is only strife,
 And each achievement woo—
 The conquer's soft but mocks
 The soul with its own glow,
 And fame's most lofty rocks,
 With none of Heaven's sweet beams;
 That, over all, there broods
 The shadow of heaviness;
 That Fortune's dearest goods
 Return no fond concern;
 That love, and wealth, and fame,
 But lure to climb the steep,
 That made the soul's young dream,
 But keeps the soul in thrall.

This is the worst of life:
 And at its close, to sigh,
 That we have known the strife,
 Not won the victory!
 This saddens autumn's peace,
 And makes the harvest vain;
 From all the golden grain;
 We feel that we have striven,
 For nothing but a name,
 Not for that love of fame,
 That makes all hopes sublime;
 Not for that sweet repose,
 Which never comes to fame,
 Has sought the race to close,
 Without reproach or blame.

A GRAPHIC PIECE OF WORD-PAINING.—At the Stockbridge cable celebration, Mr. Ensign H. Kellogg made a successful attempt to paint the emotions of Mr. Field and his family during the final conflict of energy and science with the oceanic elements. It was a difficult effort for the orator, but his triumph is the greater that he succeeded so well. Said Mr. Kellogg:—

It rarely happens to a human being, to have so much of life crowded into a few days as this Berkshire boy has experienced between the 25th of July and the 5th of August. What reading!—if he could transfer to the printed page the varied emotions that must have swayed his breast. When this gallant admiral, his broad breast again upon the breeze, with his *nil desperandum* burnt into its ample folds, led the telegraphic fleet out to mid-ocean rendezvous, and there prepared for another and last attempt to bridle the mighty main, it was a spectacle that might well attract the attention of all men. Once, twice, and thrice, had the restive elements foiled him. He saw the derisive smile that curled the lip of the unthinking world; and though he was warmed by the sympathy of all reflecting men, he felt that their confidence was fast crumbling away. His heart perhaps misgiving him in view of previous failures, stricken with the exhausting toil had cost him to conquer the assent of a majority of the company to another trial, with so much of fame and fortune staked on the venture; it was a question of inconceivable concern to him, as the cable was joined and the two fleets moved off for their respective continents, what issue Heaven might touchsafe to this final attempt.

We can see with what calm watchfulness he regarded the first 100 miles as determining nothing either way; how his anxiety grew as he neared the 150 mile limit, beyond which, if accident occurred, he was to return no more, but pursue homeward his inglorious pathway; how his hopes went into the watery depths as the signals from the Agamemnon failed, and rebounded again into mid air as those signals returned; how, while the work goes bravely on from morn to eve, from eve to morn, the heavens smiling and the waters holding their peace, he walks the deck with a more assured tread, his heart beginning to dart messages of exulting love to his distant, depending home; the playful disdain of the idling sailors about the Don Quixote of the seas, fairly dying away; hope speaking from the eyes of the captain, officers and crew in language more emphatic than tongue could utter; and when he found himself fairly within the gates of "Minity Bay, beyond the reach of the tempest's sturdy blows, beyond the fearful approaches of the mountainous messengers of the frozen north, his eyes resting on the green outlines of the continent he had now bound to another; and when the tube whistled to him from Valenta Bay, through overlying caverns of the Atlantic, "Here also, it is done," you may conceive, but I cannot describe, the unburthening of his soul as it rose into the serenity of full assurance and breathed forth the glad announcement, "Achieved is the glorious work!"

EMIGRATION FROM STATE TO STATE.—According to the returns of the last United States census there are more natives of the southern states residing in the North in proportion to southern population than of the northerners who live in the South. We think the general opinion is the reverse of this. In Maine there are to be found 3,092 persons who were southerners by birth; whereas in Mississippi there are but 350 natives of the northern states. The smallness of the number of New Englanders in the South is quite remarkable, and we think that the largeness of the number of natives of the South to be found in New England will quite astonish those who have not examined the subject. For example, there are 271 natives of Virginia residing in Maine, and only 94 natives of Maine in Virginia. The whole number of natives of New England, residing in Mississippi is 124, while there are 1923 natives of Mississippi residing in New England. These are

yet the fortitude and tact characteristic of her sex, to instill a cheerful courage into those who must not be left to weep and wail the sorrows that tender childhood too keenly apprehends. I presume it would hardly be fancying, to say that the altar of that home was often bedewed with tears, while the guidance and protection of heaven was sought for him who was on the deep. Nor mother, nor child, will ever forget that eventful hour, when, in a moment, literally as quick as lightning, their darkest day was dissolved into the blaze of a world's applause.

FREE NEGROES.—The people of Oregon last fall, in the adoption of a State Constitution, decided against the admission of free negroes into the State by an overwhelming vote. Of course, this feature of our Constitution was denounced by the Black Republican press, throughout the Northern States, as inhuman and oppressive, and was made the ground of objection to our admission into the Union by some of the Black Republican members of Congress. But the wisdom of the course adopted by our citizens is abundantly vindicated by the experience of those States where free negroes are tolerated. Witness the following, from the Xenia (O.) News, in reference to the moral and social condition of the free negroes in that community. We may add, that what is true of the free negroes in Xenia, is true of free negroes everywhere:

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BY AUTHORITY.
 LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
 A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Lima, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, in order to render still more intimate their relations of friendship and good understanding, and desiring, for the benefit of their respective commerce and that of other nations, to establish an uniform system of maritime legislation in time of war, in accordance with the present state of civilization, have resolved to declare, by means of a formal convention, the principles which the two republics acknowledge as the basis of the rights of neutrals at sea, and which they recognize and profess as permanent and immutable, considering them as the true and indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime commerce and trade.

For this purpose, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John Randolph Clay, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of Peru; and the Liberator President of the republic of Peru has conferred like full powers on Don Jose Maria Seguin, chief officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in charge of that Department, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles:

1. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or merchandise belonging to a power or nation at war, or to citizens or subjects, are free from capture and the confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2. That the property of neutrals on board of an enemy's vessel is not subject to detention or confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war; it being also understood that, as far as regards the two contracting parties, warlike articles destined for the use of either of them, shall not be considered as contraband of war.

3. That the two high contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

ART. II. It is hereby agreed between the two high contracting parties, that the provisions contained in article twenty-second of the treaty concluded between them at Lima, on the twenty-second of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which shall remain in their full force and effect.

ART. III. The two high contracting parties engage themselves to come to an ulterior understanding, as circumstances may require, with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid down in the first article. But they declare, from this time, that they will take the stipulations contained in the said article as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.

ART. IV. It is agreed between the two high contracting parties that all nations which shall consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention by a formal declaration, stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two parties signing this convention; they shall communicate to each other the result of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

ART. V. The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, and by the republic of Peru, with the authorization of the legislative body of Peru, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within eighteen months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the republic of Peru have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at the city of Lima, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY,
 J. M. SEGUIN.

And, whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the thirty-first ultimo:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
 By the President,
 LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

ive plenipotentiaries, at Berlin, on the 30th day of January last, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows:

Convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States, on one part, and the Grand Duchy of Baden on the other part.

Whereas, it is found expedient, for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the parties, respectively, that persons committing certain heinous crimes, being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; and also to enumerate such crimes explicitly; and whereas the laws and constitution of Baden do not allow its government to surrender its own citizens to a foreign jurisdiction, the government of the United States, with a view of making the said convention reciprocal, shall be held equally free from any obligation to surrender citizens of the United States; therefore, on the one part, the United States of America, and on the other part, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, having resolved to treat on this subject, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a convention; that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Peter D. Vroom, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at the court of the Kingdom of Prussia, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, Adolph Baron Marschall de Bieberstein, his said Royal Highness' envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c., &c., who, after reciprocal communication of their respective powers, have agreed to add signed the following articles:

ART. I. It is agreed that the United States and Baden shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or piracy, or intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embelzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive.

The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to extend to crimes of a political character.

ART. II. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulation of this convention.

ART. III. Whenever any person accused of any of the crimes enumerated in this convention shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the State where he has sought an asylum or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up under the stipulations of this convention until he shall have been tried, and shall have received the punishment due to such new crime, or shall have been acquitted thereof.

ART. IV. The present convention shall continue in force until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (1860); and if either party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention; each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at any time after the expiration of the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (1860).

ART. V. The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the government of Baden, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Berlin, within one year from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Berlin, the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, (1857), and the eighty-first year of the independence of the United States of America.

P. D. VROOM,
 A. DOLPH BAR. MARSCHALL
 DE BIERSTEIN.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin, on the 31st ultimo, by Peter D. Vroom, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Adolph Baron Marschall de Bieberstein, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, at the court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of their respective governments;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[See fourth page.]

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—We are indebted to Mr. L., recently returned from a whaling voyage, for the following touching narrative:

On the home voyage of our Liverpool packets, she being crowded with emigrants, that awful scourge, the ship fever, broke out. The carpenter of the vessel, one of nature's noblemen, and having on board his little son, a lad of some twelve summers, was one of the first victims. His shipmates sadly enclosed his body in his hammock, and having read over him the last service, and attached to his feet a grindstone for the purpose of sinking him, committed it to the embrace of old ocean. The poor boy overcame with grief at the loss of his natural protector, spring overboard, and before he could be rescued, was beyond the reach of human aid.

On the day following the burial, a large shark was noticed in the wake of the ship; and as it was almost calm, the sailors asked permission to catch it, which was readily granted by the captain. Having procured a hook and attached a chain and line, and baited it with pork, they cast it overboard, and soon had the excellent measure of hooking the monster, and with the aid of the windlass hauler, and the writhing mass on board, as it lay on the deck in its death struggles the sailors heard a singular rumbling noise, that seemed to proceed from the writhing captive. Taking a ship axe, they soon cut their way into the now dead fish, and to their great surprise, found that it had swallowed the carpenter, grindstone and boy, and that the former (who had only swooned) had rigged up the grindstone, and with the assistance of the boy to turn it, was grinding his jack-knife to cut his way out.

THE MERRY HOGGAR.

I am a merry Hoggar,
 My heart is bold and light;
 I live upon the highway,
 And sleep in barns at night.

I eat behind the hedges
 My scraps of bread and meat,
 And drink, when I am sober,
 The water at my feet.

But, money in my pocket,
 And none to tell the tale,
 I lie me to the alehouse,
 And drink my fill of ale.

I from upon the tapters,
 I laugh, and shout, and sing;
 For, give a beggar money,
 He's mighty as a king!

—Harper's Weekly.

RAMBLER.

EMIGRATION FROM STATE TO STATE.—According to the returns of the last United States census there are more natives of the southern states residing in the North in proportion to southern population than of the northerners who live in the South. We think the general opinion is the reverse of this. In Maine there are to be found 3,092 persons who were southerners by birth; whereas in Mississippi there are but 350 natives of the northern states. The smallness of the number of New Englanders in the South is quite remarkable, and we think that the largeness of the number of natives of the South to be found in New England will quite astonish those who have not examined the subject. For example, there are 271 natives of Virginia residing in Maine, and only 94 natives of Maine in Virginia. The whole number of natives of New England, residing in Mississippi is 124, while there are 1923 natives of Mississippi residing in New England. These are

yet the fortitude and tact characteristic of her sex, to instill a cheerful courage into those who must not be left to weep and wail the sorrows that tender childhood too keenly apprehends. I presume it would hardly be fancying, to say that the altar of that home was often bedewed with tears, while the guidance and protection of heaven was sought for him who was on the deep. Nor mother, nor child, will ever forget that eventful hour, when, in a moment, literally as quick as lightning, their darkest day was dissolved into the blaze of a world's applause.

FREE NEGROES.—The people of Oregon last fall, in the adoption of a State Constitution, decided against the admission of free negroes into the State by an overwhelming vote. Of course, this feature of our Constitution was denounced by the Black Republican press, throughout the Northern States, as inhuman and oppressive, and was made the ground of objection to our admission into the Union by some of the Black Republican members of Congress. But the wisdom of the course adopted by our citizens is abundantly vindicated by the experience of those States where free negroes are tolerated. Witness the following, from the Xenia (O.) News, in reference to the moral and social condition of the free negroes in that community. We may add, that what is true of the free negroes in Xenia, is true of free negroes everywhere:

What is the fact as developed in Greene county? What has been added to our strength, as a producing community, by the influx of negroes? We find, upon examination, that some two or three hundred negroes are idle loafers, either living off the fruits of gambling, or are those whose masters have, with their freedom, given them property, money. Others subsist by picking up quarters and halves in choring about town. While a few may be found, like men, in that country engaged in agricultural employment, the majority prefer to live about Xenia, and earn a precarious subsistence from day to day. Another characteristic, and still worse one, is that when they get money it goes like water. The darkey loves his good dinners, his good clothes, and the other useless ceteras of life too well to resist gratifying his taste as long as there is a shot in the locker. Nor are they thrifty, when supplied with munitions for the world with. A gentleman from the South, who has quartered upon a farm in our county some of his emancipated slaves, during a late visit detailed the following facts: He said he placed everything going to ruin about the place; the work thriftlessly done; the negroes living like nabobs, and supporting numbers of their friends whose purses were empty, and in a few years, if things went on as they were going, they must come to poverty.

What good will such a class of persons do the community? Unless pauperism and crime are esteemed as benefits, none whatever.

STATISTICS OF KANSAS.—The population of Kansas is 80,000, of which Leavenworth furnishes 8,000. Leavenworth county contains 15,000. The portion of the Territory north of Kansas river embraces over half of the population of the Territory and only one-third of the settled country.

Atchison county contains 8,000 population; Doniphan, 8,000; Nemaha, 2,000; Brown, 2,000; Marshall, 1,500; Calhoun, 2,000; Potawatamie, 2,500; Riley, 2,000; Jefferson, 3,000.

Leavenworth, Jefferson, Potawatamie, Brown and Doniphan contain Indian reservations for the whites. The population of Indians who still retain their tribal relations is about 8,000.

Leavenworth county is the most wealthy in the Territory. Atchison, Doniphan and Douglas, next in order.

The wealth of Leavenworth City is estimated at \$10,000,000. Atchison, at \$2,000,000. Lawrence \$1,000,000.

The principal towns along the river are, commencing at the mouth of Kansas river, Wyandotte, situated at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri—population 1,230.—Quindaro, on the Wyandotte lands—population 800. Weimer, settled by the Germans—probable population 400. Delaware—population 500. Leavenworth—population 800. Fort Leavenworth—permanent population 500. Kickapoo—population 500. Sumner—population 450. Atchison City—population 1,500. Doniphan—population 1,800. Palermo—population 800. Elwood—population 1,000. Iowa Point—population 800. White Cloud—population 500.—St. Louis Democrat.

BY AUTHORITY.
 LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
 A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a convention, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Lima, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, in order to render still more intimate their relations of friendship and good understanding, and desiring, for the benefit of their respective commerce and that of other nations, to establish an uniform system of maritime legislation in time of war, in accordance with the present state of civilization, have resolved to declare, by means of a formal convention, the principles which the two republics acknowledge as the basis of the rights of neutrals at sea, and which they recognize and profess as permanent and immutable, considering them as the true and indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime commerce and trade.

For this purpose, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John Randolph Clay, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of Peru; and the Liberator President of the republic of Peru has conferred like full powers on Don Jose Maria Seguin, chief officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in charge of that Department, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles:

1. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or merchandise belonging to a power or nation at war, or to citizens or subjects, are free from capture and the confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2. That the property of neutrals on board of an enemy's vessel is not subject to detention or confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war; it being also understood that, as far as regards the two contracting parties, warlike articles destined for the use of either of them, shall not be considered as contraband of war.

3. That the two high contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

ART. II. It is hereby agreed between the two high contracting parties, that the provisions contained in article twenty-second of the treaty concluded between them at Lima, on the twenty-second of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which shall remain in their full force and effect.

ART. III. The two high contracting parties engage themselves to come to an ulterior understanding, as circumstances may require, with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid down in the first article. But they declare, from this time, that they will take the stipulations contained in the said article as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.

ART. IV. It is agreed between the two high contracting parties that all nations which shall consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention by a formal declaration, stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two parties signing this convention; they shall communicate to each other the result of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

ART. V. The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, and by the republic of Peru, with the authorization of the legislative body of Peru, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within eighteen months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the republic of Peru have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at the city of Lima, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY,
 J. M. SEGUIN.

And, whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the thirty-first ultimo:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
 By the President,
 LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

ive plenipotentiaries, at Berlin, on the 30th day