## The Albany Register.

TOFFICIAL. ] LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE, March 2, 1857. Postal Convention between the United States and

by Count de Sartiges, Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and invested with special powers to this effect, to-wit : Article I. There shall be an exchange of cor-

respondence between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by means of com-munication and of transportation hereinafter designated, to-wit : 1st. By packets and other steam-vessels per-

forming regular service between the ports of France and the ports of the United States.

2d. By United States mail-packets plying be-tween the ports of the United States and the ports Great Britain. 3d. And, finally, by British packets and other

British steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States. Article II. The French Post-Office shall pay The starded.

the expenses resulting from the transportation be-tween the United States and France of all mails which shall be transported by packets and other steam vessels departing from and bound for France, except those which shall be brought to France or sent from France by the United States mail packets. The French Post-Office shall pay, besides, as

follows :

ist. The expenses resulting from the transpor-tation between France and England of all mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post-Offices by way of England. 2d. The transit charges due to the British Post-Office for the said mails.

3d. And, finally, the expenses of sea transpor tation due to the same office for mails exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by means of British packets and other British vessels bound for or departing from the ports of Great Britain. On its side, the United States Post-Office shall

pay as follows :

Ist. The expenses resulting from the transpor tation between the United States and France of mails which shall be despatched from one of the two countries to the other by United States mail packets plying between France and the Uni-

2d. The expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and Great Britain of mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post-Offices by means of United States mail packets plying between the ports of the United States and the ports of Great

between the French and United States Post-Office Departments shall take place through the following post-offices :

ON THE SIDE OF FRANCE. 1. Havre.

2. The travelling office from Paris to Calais. ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. New York.

3. Philadelphia.

4. San Francisco. Independent of the above-designated offices of exchange, others may be established by a mutual understanding between the respective Post-Office Departments at any other points in the territories of the two countries at which direct relations may hereafter be deemed necessary. Article IV. The relations between the French

and the United States exchange post offices desig-nated in the preceding article shall be established

Persons addressed. Article X. The rates which the two post-offices

of France and the United States shall mutually have to earry to each other's account, shall be marked on the letters at the exchange office from which they are sent, in ordinary figures, plainly

France. ARTICLES-Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America, by James Campbell, in Virtue of his constitutional Powers and the General Post-Office of France, The rates of letters unpaid to be carried to the debit of the corresponding office by the sending office shall be marked in black ink ; those of prepaid letters to be earried to the eredit of the responding office shall be marked in red ink.

Article XI. The United States Post-Office shall cause to be placed on the address of the prechange, this impression (PAID), stamped in red ink. On its side, the French Post-Office shall cause the impression (P D), stamped in red ink, to be placed on the letters prepaid to destination, which shall be delivered by the French offices of ex-change to the United States offices of exchange. Article XII Theremetiys affices of exchange. cle XII. The respective offices of exchange

shall place upon the superscription of the corres-pondence of every kind contained in the mails which they shall receive from the corresponding offices of exchange, astamp, with the date, show-ing the way in which such mails shall have been

The stamp to be placed upon the correspondence transported between the French frontier and the American frontier, at the expense of or on ne-count of the Post-Office of France, shall bear, in-dependently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters Serv. Fr. or Br. (French or British Service.) This stamp shall be newspapers originating in the States on the westplaced in blue ink on the correspondence trans-mitted directly, and in red ink on the correspond-ence transmitted by way of England. ence transmitted by way of England. ence transmitted by way of England.

The stamp to be placed on the correspondence transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, or the British frontier, at the expense of the United States Post-Office, shall bear, independently of the name of the exchange bear, independently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters of Serv. Am. (American Service-) This stamp shall be placed York to Colon, addressed to the United States of (American Service-) This stamp shall be placed in blue ink, both on the correspondence transmit-ted direct and on that comprised in the mails of or for the office of Havre, which shall have been transported by the packets of the New York line to Bremen, and by the packets plying between Havre and Southampton, without touching the British territory. It shall be placed in red ink on the correspondence comprised in the mails which shall have been transported by the aid of the British Post-Office.

the British Post-Office. Article XIII Each of the mails exchanged Vork, addressed to Porto Rico, the United States between the exchange offices of the two countries shall be account to the British Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office shall be accompanied by a letter bill, or statement, at the rate of four pence per half-ounce for letters showing the nature, the number, and the weight of the articles which the mail shall contain, as well as the amount of rates mentioned in Article

The exchange office in which the mail shall be

The letter bills or statements, or the acknowledgments of receipt, of which the French offices of exchange shall make use, shall be conformable

to the model D, annexed to the present articles. The letter bills or statements and the acknowl-edgments of receipt, of which the United States exchange offices shall make use, shall be conform-able to the model E, in like manner annexed to Post-Office at the rates of postage set forth in exchange offices shall make use, shall be conform-

the present articles. Article XIV. In cases where, on the days fixed for sending the mails, an office of exchange shall have no letter to address to the correspond-ing exchange office, the office of transmission shall, nevertheless, send in the ordinary form, a shall, nevertheless, send in the ordinary form, a mail, which shall contain a negative letter bill o

and the United States exchange post offices designed in the preceding article shall be established in the following manner: Ist. The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco offices, as well by the packets and other in the following manner: Ist. The Have office shall correspond with the New York, Boston. Philadelphia and San Fran-iseo offices, as well by the packets and other steam-vessels plying between Southampton and New York, between Liverpool and New York, and Detween Liverpool and Boston. 24. The traveling office from Paris to Calais shall correspond with the New York, Baston, Philadelphia and San Francisco offices by the United States mal packets, the British packets, and other British packets and Boston. Article XV. There shall be prepared to the present articles. Article XV. There shall be prepared every to the transmission of correspondence of all kinds ex-

the Pritish packet office at San Juan, (Porto

Rico.) Article IV. The mails which are sent from the office of New York to the British packet office at St. Thomas shall comprise correspondence pass-ing between the United States of America and

the British and Foreign West Indies. Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to St. Thomas, addressed to any foreign port in the West Indies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at

Once shall account to the british roscomes at the rate of four pence per half ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers. The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Panama and the offices of New York and San Francisco, shall comprise cor-respondence passing between the states on the western coast of South America or the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the

any of those states or colonies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office as follows : 1. Upon correspondence addressed to the states

on the western coast of South America. 1s. 0d. for each half ounce letter. 2d. for each newspaper. 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

2. Upon correspondence addressed to the Brit-ish colonies in Australia or to New Zealand.

6d. for each half-ounce letter. 2d. for each newspaper. 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets. The same rates shall be accounted for by the

the United States. The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Colon and the office at New York, shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of Colombia and the

Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office Article V. Upon ordinary correspondence des-patched from the United States in ordinary mails,

by way of the United Kingdom, addressed to the untries and colonies enumerated in Table A. addressed shall acknowledge its receipt to the ex-strain. Article III. The exchange of correspondence between the French and United States Post-Office interview in the interview in the interview interview in the interview int that table.

Articla VI. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom, in ordinary mails, by way of the United States, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table B, annexed to the present regulations, the British 1. Havre.

that table Article VII. The exchange of registered letnecessary details, on special lists according to form C annexed to the present regulations.

Article XV. Letters which cannot be delivered from any cause whatever shall be returned on one list, shall be then tied together with a cross-

Such of those letters, etc., as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allow-ed in the discharge of the account of the office to which the mean and the discharge of the second of the office to which they were transmitted. Dead letters, etc., which may have been receiv. ed in closed mails, and which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, shall

by the office which has to claim the amount, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such letters, &c., in the accounts of the respective of-fices, on a declaration, or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded. Article XIV. Letters forwarded for the purpose of amount is to be a superior of the purpose

Article AIV. Letters forwarded to the parpose of annoying or hjuring the parties to whom they are addressed (the postage of which both offices are authorized to return to the public even after they have been opened) may be included and ad-mitted with the dead letters mutually returned. Article XV. Ordinary registered letters, book packets and patterns of merchandise, misdirected or missent, shall be reciprocally returned without delay, through the respective offices of exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage af which they were charged by the dispatching office to the other office. The articles of a like nature addressed to per-

United States of America. Upon the correspondence despatched from New York or San Francisco to Panama, addressed to ceivers. Article XVI. The detailed regulations agree

upon between the post-offices of the United King-dom and of the United States, in the convention signed at London on the 18th of June, 1867.shall cease to have effect on and from the day on which the present detailed regulations shall be put into

the present detailed regulations shall be put into operation. Done in duplicate and signed in London the seventh day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight [SEAL.] JOHN TILLEY, Secretary General Post-Office, London. JOSEPH BLACKFAN, Seperintendent Foreign Mails, General Post-Office, Washington. [SEAL.]

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE. Additional articles to the Postal Convention of March 2, 2857, between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the nee of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of France. Article I. Independently of the correspondence which shall be exchanged between the post-offices of the two countries by the routes pointed out in Article I. of the convention of March two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, those of-there shall mutually foreserve to the other fices shall mutually forward from one to the other letters, newspapers, and printed matter of all kinds, by the Canadian mail packets, plying be-

ween Liverpool and Portland, or between Liver-pool and River du Loup. Article II. The provisions of Articles II., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XIV., XV., and XVI., of the convention of March 2, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, concerning letters exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by British packets and other British steam vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, shall apply to letters which shall be exchanged between the two post-offices by the route pointed out in the preceding article.

Article 111. The exchange of correspondence between the French and United States Post-Office Departments shall take place through the following post-offices :

ON THE SIDE OF PRANCE. 3. the traveling office Paris to Calais. 2. Paris. os the side of the United states. w York. 4. Portland. oston. 5. Detroit. . New York.

 Boston.
 Philadelphia. 6. Chicago. Article IV. The relations between the French

and the United States exchange post-offices, de-signated in the preceding article, shall be estab-lished in the following manner: 1st. The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices as well by the packets and other steam vessels plying between Havie and New York, as by the United States mail packets, the British packets,

named F. L. Siegel came to Meriden, asking for assistance from the members of the Grand Army of this city. She was directed to S. A. Smith, Quartermaster of Merriam Post, and a committee investigated her claims. Her papers were found to be quite correct, and the Post paid her board for the night and her fare as far as Hartford. Her case is a very extraordinary one, and she is a very extraordinary woman, if all told of her be true. She is a German by birth, but speaks good English, is about thirtyfive years of age, stands nearly six feet high, has dark hair and eyes, is of a rough, weather-beaten complexion, chews tobacco and swears like a pirate. Her story is this : The beginning of the war found her and her husband in Missouri, and ill-prepared for the bad time coming, so she dressed herself in male attire and joined the Thirteenth Missouri cavalry as a private. She served two years, and her sex was never discovered. She fought in the battles of Shiloh and Stone River. and took part in eighteen skirmishes being once wounded in the arm. The gentleman who favored us with our information inquired if her sex was not then discovered. She answered in the negative, and baring one of her brawny arms, displayed a muscle a navy might

REMARKABLE WOMAN .--- On Monday

evening a masculine looking woman

envy. Her general development is like that of a man, being flat breasted and having scarcely any waist. She admits that it is only by tight lacing she can make herself at all of a feminine appearance. During her career in the army \$1,000,000.00

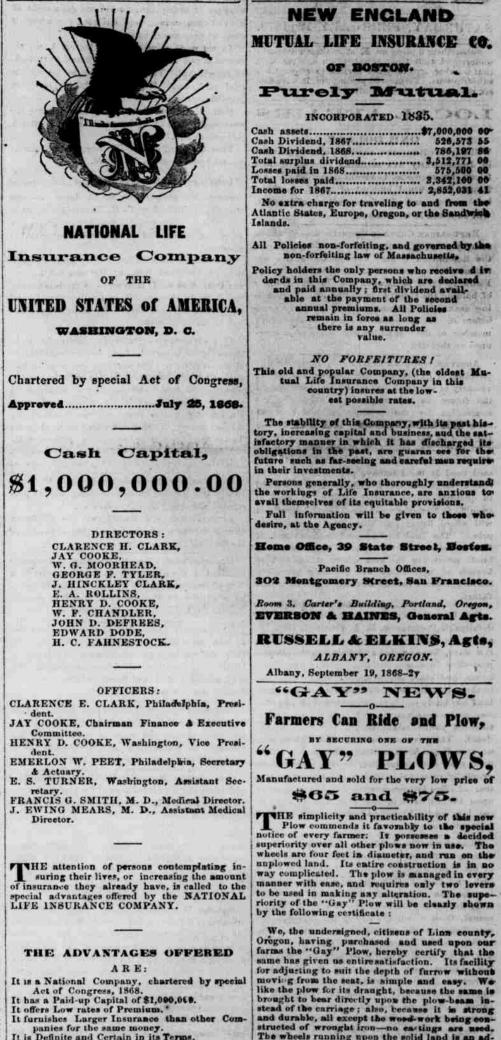
duced her papers to our informant for examination, together with other documents from well-known men in support of her story. On obtaining her discharge she procured an engagement in the Government detective service, in which she continued a year, arresting bounty jumpers and deserters, except three months of the time, when she was employed as nurse on board the United States ship Tamerlaine, stationed at Galveston, Texas. We had omitted to state that between

her discharge and employment in the detective service she was taken prisoner by rebel guerrillas and kept for fifteen days. She was then permitted to go on to Missouri. Her husband is now in New York, sick and without employment, and she is striving to obtain funds to emigrate to the West. For this purpose retary. B. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec-retary. she is now on her way to friends at

Nashua, New Hampshire, where she expects to obtain assistance. A short time ago she was insulted in the streets by a New York ruffian, but she administered

a terrible left-hander on the eye, and put the orb into eclipse. Both she and her assailant were arrested and taken before a Police Court. The Police Judge in-

quired with what weapon she had struck the insulting individual, and she replied, "with nature's weapon," displaying a fist that would fell an ox. The judge presented her with a hawthorn billy, loaded with lead, he had just received from a It is a National Company, chartered by specia



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prisoner, and told her to use that in the future when molested. She handles the weapon like a Trojan, and displayed it to grant advantage of the same money. panies for the same money. It is Definite and Certain in its Terms The wheels running upon the solid land is an ad-vantage over other gang-plows, in striking off land and in plowing, not having to make the nee-cessary changes in the machinery, and the scat is always level, not thr wing the driver forward or sideways as in other plows. Better work and more of it can be accomplished by the use of this Plow than by hand. It is a Home Company in every locality. Detroit, and Chicago offices by the Canadian packets plying between Great Britain and Port-land, or River du Loup. Article V. The correspendence of all kinds ex-changed between the French Post-Office and the in a number of the second second the second There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies may be taken which Pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return all the Pre-miums, so that the Insurance costs Only the Plow than by hand. We take pleasure in recommending the "Gar" PLow to our brother farmers, as one having no Interest on the Annual Payments. icies may be taken that will Pay to the In-J. G. REED, A. S. LOONEY, W. H. GOLTTREE. J. DAVIDSON. sured, after a certain number of years, Dur-ing Life, an Annual Income of One-Tenth the Amount named in the Policy. No Extra Rate is charged for risks upon the Lieus of Fermales

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Article V. Correspon dence of all kinds exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office shall be directed con-formably to Table A, annexed to the present arti-Article VI. Persons who shall wish to send

ordinary letters, that is to say, unregistered let-ters, either from France and Algeria to the United States and their territories, or from the United States and their territories to France and Algeria, may, at their choice, leave the postage to be paid by the person addressed, or pay in advance the postage to the place of destination. The postage to be levied in France and Algeria on letters to the United States and their territories.

paid to destination, as well as unpaid letters com-ing from the United States and their territories, shall be established according to the weight of each letter, at the rate of eighty centimes per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half. paid to destination, as well as unpaid letters com-

Reciprocally, the postage to be levied in the United States and in the territories of the United States on letters for France and Algeria paid to destination, as well as on unpaid letters coming from France and Algeria, shall be established ac-cording to the weight of each letter, at the rate of fifteen cents per American quarter-ounce, or Article VII. The rates of postage to be paid

Article VII. The rates of postage to be paid by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, aswell as on prepaid letters sent from France and Algeria as on unpaid letters sent to France and Algeria from the United States, are 1. At the sum of three centsper seven grammes

At the sum of three centsper seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, on each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.
 At the sum of nine cents per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, for each letter transported between the Amer-ican frontier and the British frontier for or from France at the expense of the United States Post-Office.

Office. 3. And at the sum of twelve cents per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States. As to the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, as well for prepaid letters sent from the United States for France and Algeria as for unpaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States, they are fixed as follows: 1. At the sum of three cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-

Article VIII. Ordinary letters sent by way of France sidher from the United States and their territories for the countries mentioned in Table 7. The conditions stated in the said table. Trance and Algeria, shall be exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office on the conditions stated in the said table. Trance and Algeria, shall be exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office on the conditions stated in table 0, annexed to the present articles, or from those same constring for France and Algeria, shall be exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Offices. The office of Boston, New York, Philadel-bia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadel-bia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Boston, New York, Philadel-bia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadel-bia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadel-bia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Southam New York, Philadel-phia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Southam, New York, Philadel-phia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadel phia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadel phia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mai

the IX. Letters budly addressed or badly of

to the transmission of correspondence between the knowledge the receipt, numerically, of the regis respective offices of exchange. These accounts, which shall have for their base and for vouchers it shall have to send to the co.responding office. the acknowledgments of receipt of mails sent and received during the period of three months, shall ered on the opening of the mails, the attention of be recapitulated in a general account, intended to present the definite results of the transmission of cumstance by the first post.

correspondence exchanged between the two de-After having been discussed and objections set-

tled, the balance of the general account above mentioned shall be paid by the department which shall be found indebted to the other in the course of the quarter which shall follow that to which

the account relates. The amount of the accounts shall be paid as follows :

follows: 1st. In drafts on Washington when the payment shall be in favor of the United States Post-Office. 2d. In drafts on Paris when the payment shall

made in favor of the French Post-Office.

be made in favor of the French Post-Office. In the latter case the amount of the account shall be paid in French money, at the rate of five france thirty centimes per dollar. Article XVII. The present articles shall take effect on the first day of April, 1857, and they shall remain obligatory until one of the two post-offices shall have informed the other, a year in advance, of its intention to abrogate them. During this last year the before mentioned arti-

advance, of its intention to abrogate them. During this last year the before-mentioned arti-cles shall continue to be fully and entirely execu-ted, without prejudice to the liquidation and pay-ment of the an ount of the accounts between the postal departments of the two countries after the expiration of the said term. Made induplicate original and signed at Wash-ington, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

seven. JAMES CAMPBELL, [SEAL.]

P. M. General SARTIGES, [SEAL.]

DETAILED REGULATIONS Arranged between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Execution of the Conven-tion of the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

direct, or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States.
As to the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post Office to the French Post-Office, as well for prepaid letters sent from the United States for France and Algeria at for unpaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States, they are fixed as follows:
I. At the sum of three cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarte Article I. Each office shall send mails by well-

2. At the sum of six cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the British frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.
3. And at the sum of twelve cents per American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the commod of the French frontier and the American frontier at the commod of the French frontier and the American frontier at the commod of the French frontier and the American frontier at the commod of the French frontier and the American frontier at the commod of the French frontier and the American frontier at the commod of the French Post-Office.
Article VIII. Ordinary letters sent by way of France either from the United States and their territories for the United States and their same cognities for the United States and their territories for the United States and thei

Francisco. 7. The office of Glazgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadel-phia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Fran-

Article VIII. The United States Post-Office

Article VIII. The United States Fost-Office registered may deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to the under mentioned countries or colonies, viz: Cape of Good Hope ; Ceylon ; Constantinople ; Cape of Good Hope; Ceyton; Constantinopie; East Indies; Egypt, viz: Alexandria, Suez, and Cairo; Faulkland Islands; Gambia; Gibraltar; Gold Coast; Hong Kong; Java; Lagos; La-buan; Liberia; Malta; Mauritus; Natal; New South Wales; Queenland; St. Holena; Sierra Leone; South Australia; Tasmania; Victoria;

Western Australia. On its side, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters addressed to the under-mentioned colonies: Canada; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia.

Canada: New Branswick; Nova Scotia. Article IX. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registered letters re-ferred to in the preceding article: The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of four pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post-office upon every registered letter, newspaper, back acchest and pattern or sample of werehanbook packet, and pattern or sample of merchan-dise originating in the United States and ad-dressed to any of the countries or colonies caume-

rated in the preceding article. On its side, the British Post office shall account to the United States Post-Office for the sum of

cight cents, in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office upon every registered letter originating in the United Kingdom and ad-dressed to any of the colonies enumerated in the preceding article. Article X. Every mail passing between the of-

fices of exchange of the respective post-offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each

class of correspondence. The office to which the mail is addressed shall acknowledge the receipt by the next post. The letter bills from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, London-

Liverpool, Southampton, Dubin, Cork, London-derry, and Glasgow, for the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco, shall be in conformity with the form D annexed to the pres-ent regulations. The forms of letter bills which the offices of Better New York Dilledelphia Baltimore Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco

shall use, in their communications with the fore-going British offices of exchange, shall agree The letter bill from the offices of New York, and San Francisco, for the British packet office at Panama, shall be in conformity with the form F annexed to the present regulations. The letter bill from the office of New York, for

the British Packet office at Colon, shall be in conformity with the form G annexed to the present regulations. The letter bill from the office of New York, for the British packet office at St. Thomas, shall be

in conformity with the form H annexed to the present regulations. Article XI. The respective offices of exchange shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on

shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on the upper right-hand corner of the address of paid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the office to which the letters are transmitted; and, in like manner, shall mark, with blank ink, on unpaid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the despatching office.
Article XII. The respective offices of exchange shall divide the correspondence which they shall mutually exchange into as many distinct packets as there are different articles in the letter bills. To each packet shall be attached a label showing the number of the article in the account, as well as the amount of postage to be brought to account in respect to the matter covered by the label.

The labels which the respective offices of ex-change shall make use of, in viries of the pro-visions of the present article, shall be printed as 1. On pink paper for paid international corres 2. On yellow paper for paid transit co 3. On white paper for unpaid corre

And on blue paper for matter giving rise to

erts of Great Britain and the parts of the United tates, or Riverdu Loup ; and with the Portland,

United States Post-Office shall be directed con-formably to Table A., annexed to the present artieles.

ticles. It is understood that the provisions of the aforesaid table may be modified by correspond-once between the two offices, whenever these two offices mutually see the necessity for such modification. Article VI. The present articles shall be con-sidered as additional to the postal convention of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hunfication.

dred and sixty-one. Done in duplicate and signed at Washington

the twenty-second of February, and at Paris the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. HORATIO KING, [SEAL]

Postmaster-General of the United States. STOURM, [SEAL] Postmaster-General of France.

GOVERNOR BLASDELL OF NEVADA MISTAKEN FOR A CHINESE GIANT .---

The Chicago Tribune, 31st ultimo, has the following :

Governor Blasdell of Nevada, is one of those individuals whom nature framed in one of her most generous moods, and is chiefly celebrated for his length of limb, as well as towering stature. While on a visit to this city, he found a room big enough to accommodate his elephantine proportions in one of our principle ho-tels. One evening he took into his head that he would visit Chang, the celebrated Chinese Giant, who was then on exibition at Aiken's Museum. He was lucky

enough to be one of the first visitors, and so got a chance to see his great Oriental rival. There were a large number, how ever, who were not so fortunate, and who were obliged to stand around until their turn came. Having satisfied his curiosity, the Governor prepared to elbow his way through the crowd, and had succeeded in reaching the second floor, when a low hum greeted his appearance. This soon broke into exclamations something like the following: "There he is!" "That's him!" "There's the Chinese

Giant !" An eager crowd pressed around His Excellency, and much to his indig-nation, began taking him by the hands, and asking him all sorts of questions. The distinguished gentleman was so overwhelmed that it was some time before he could recover himself. He was saved all further trouble, however, by a gentleman in the throng who stepped up and said to the crowd : " Ladies and gentlemen, you are in error; this is a case of mistaken identity, This gentleman is not the Chinese Giant, but only the

Governor of Nevada." It is unnecessary to say that there was but few in the

crowd who did not enjoy the joke immensely. A young man, accompanied by his lady love, stopped at a St. Louis board-ing house for dinner not long since. Never having seen fish balls, he handed one to his lady, under the impression that it was a doughout. After breaking his own open, he carefully examined it; then smelt of it, and with a sepulchral voice said, "Matilda, don't eat that

no account. Article XIII. Dead letters, newspapers, \$c., which cannot be delivered. from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month.

at advantage ng the astonished bonders of the hotel where she stopped

her in reaching Nashua.-Meriden (Conn.) Republican, Jan. 5.

An Irish counsel, being questioned by a judge to know for whom he was concerned, replied as follows. "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant.' ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Albany, November 21, 1868-11

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