Newspapers by ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image/143827796

ITEMS.

"You ought to be *shot*," as the soldier said to the pig of lead.

The steamer California is to return to Panama so as to sail for San Francisco on the 15th of March.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, is spoken of as Minister to France.

To what color does a flogging change a boy? It makes him yell-O!

It is a waste of time to complain of other people's faults. The best thing we can do is to mend our own.

Recently, the Mississippi river, at Memphis, was *forty miles* wide! Considerable of a creek that.

"In one thing I am not like other men"—once said Mr. Clay to a friend, "*I cannot forgive an injury.*"

300,000 tons of ice have been cut in Massachusetts the present year, for home consumption and exportation.

Somebody says "Physicians are the nutcrackers used by angels to get our souls out of the shell which surrounds them."

Nathaniel Green, Esq., postmaster at Boston, the Times of that city states, has sent on his resignation, to take effect the 1st of April.

A young man, named J. P. Dukes, at South Ottawa, Mi., disappointed in not being able to get off to California, shot himself lately.

The Legislature of Delaware has passed resolutions authorizing the presentation of a sword to Passed Midshipman Rogers.

Teams cross over from the city of Detroit to the Canada shore, on the ice, with safety. Such has not been the case for a number of years.

A negro who was lynched near Jamaica, L. I. for a gross outrage on a white girl, has since died of his injuries.

Hon. Garret D. Wall, formerly Senator of the U. S. from New Jersey, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State.

The Methodist church at Centerville, Ia., has been visited with an extensive revival. The meeting has been held twelve days, and is still going on.

Mr. Wm. H. Mitchell, the brother of the exile, has determined to make Milwaukie his residence—so says the Wisconsin.

The closing levee of President Polk, on Wednesday evening last, is said to have been a brilliant affair. Not less than five thousand persons were present.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a general law authorizing any inhabitant to change his name, with the approbation of the town authorities.

A bootmaker of Ognacoke, Ill., exhibits eight pairs of large size boots, made by a man named Grinnell, in one day. The work is done in a superior manner.

The commissioners of Knox county, Ia., have authorized a subscription in behalf of the county of $200,000 in the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad.

A "lady" only ten years old was married at Panama, recently. At eight or nine, young ladies are of sufficient growth to carry on serious flirtations.

The New York Tribune learns that it has been decided to give the mission to Berlin to Colonel Webb, editor and proprietor of the Courier and Enquirer newspaper.

The Louisville Courier cites numerous medical authorities, proving that Malaria is one of the chief sources of disease and death. It also advances the opinion that Cholera is produced by Malaria.

Tom Hyer has set up a grog-shop in New York, and meets with lots of custom. It is said he took $2,000 in one day. Fighting and grog-selling are first rate kinds of business.

The institute of France, on the 31st of January last, awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor, to Dr. Jackson, of Massachusetts, as the discoverer of etherization.

England and Wales, with sixteen millions of people, contains nearly eight millions unable to write their name, and not fewer than five millions unable to read their mother tongue.

An idea of the growth and importance of Madison, Ind., may be derived from the fact that during the last three months, her exports have amounted to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 per week!

The Washington Union states that a new invention has just been introduced at Paris by which daguerreotypes may be enlarged to the size of life. Specimens have been exhibited in Paris.

"Delaware will never yield an inch," said a patriotic Delawareian, when the pea patch case was being tried. "If she did," replied a bystander, "she would lose half her territory."

FIRE AT BOSTON.—The iron foundry of Henry T. Butler, in Boston, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The building was valued at about $1000, and the stock at from $4000 to $5000, on which there was no insurance.

INTERVENTION FOR THE POPE.—A letter from Liverpool says that France, Spain, Austria, and other Catholic powers, are about to hold a Congress at Gaeta, to consult as to the measures which they will adopt to restore Pope Pius the Ninth to his throne.

DESERTIONS.—The Western Frontier Journal of the 17th says: "There were some twelve or fifteen desertions from Fort Leavenworth, on Saturday night last. They were principally from the command destined rof Oregon.

The rate of a single letter from New York to London will, in future, be 24 cents, made up as follows: United States inland postage 5 cents, sea postage 16 cents, British inland postage 3 cents. Total 24 cents. Newspapers 2 cents each, in advance.

The eccentric John Randolph once ascended the lofty point of the Blue Ridge to see the sun rise. The scene was one of great sublimity, and it overwhelmed him with the sense of a present Deity. "Jack," said Randolph to the servant who accompanied him, "If any body hereafter says there is no God, *tell him he lies.*"

COPPER.—1,362,000 lbs. of copper ore have been shipped during the last season from Lake Superior. The shipment of this season by the Cliff mining Company, it is stated, will yield at least $246,000, and will enable the company, after discharging its old debts and paying for its land, to divide to its stockholders $180,000.

The examination of Jonathan Miller, at the Hempstead (L. I.) Court House, on a charge of murder and arson, was completed on Thursday, and the prisoner discharged, nothing that could criminate him having been elicited, while on the contrary it was shown that his domestic relations were of a happy character.

POETRY IN WISCONSIN.—A writer in the Lafayette Republican "courts" the muse after this fashion:

'Tis sweet to see the toad, the frog,
The lily and the poliwog—
But sweeter far it is for me
To lay my head on Susan's knee.

The Princess Demidoff is in Paris, and will probably do the honors of the President's house. She is the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, and married one of the richest nobles in Russia ten years ago. At the ball recently given by M. Berger, she wore diamonds in her hair worth two hundred thousand dollars.

POSTAL TREATY.—Mr. Bancroft returned from a visit to Paris a few days previous to the sailing of the Europa. The object of his visit was to conclude a Postal Treaty with the French Government, and it is said that he was completely successful in his mission.

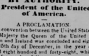
WRITE PLAINLY.—A newspaper published at Springfield, Mass., sued a mercantile firm on a bill of advertising. The firm refused payment because the advertisement was incorrectly published. To this the plaintiffs responded by proving the errors were caused by the inferior writing of the manuscript, which could not be read. Verdict was given for the plaintiffs.

A writer from California thus describes a young lady in that country:

"She rides wild horses, throws the lasso adroitly, and never misses her aim with the rifle. She carries a hunting knife in her girdle, and understands the anatomy of either stag or buffalo; knows nothing about corsets, furbelows, caps, or flounces; never wears bonnets, and speaks no English."

The relative pecuniary value of the learned professions is well illustrated by the following anecdote. A gentleman who had been successively engaged in three professions, those of minister, physician and lawyer, was asked the comparative advantages of them for acquiring property. He replied, "The man who will give but a four-pence to save his soul, will give twenty-five cents for relief from sickness, and a dollar to have his own will."

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed at London, on the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which convention is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the territories of the United States and those of her Britanic Majesty upon a more liberal and advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, George Bancroft, a citizen of the United States, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to her Britanic Majesty:

And her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, the right honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a member of her Britanic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Britanic Majesty's principal Secretary of State, for Foreign Affairs:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be charged upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed either by United States or by British packets, between a port in the United States and a port in the United Kingdom, and uniform sea rate of eightpence, or sixteen cents; and such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be charged by the Post Office of the United Kingdom, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, and forward to the United States, or brought from the United States, and delivered in the United Kingdom, whether such letters shall be conveyed by British or by United States packets, an inland postage rate of one pound half penny.

There shall be charged by the Post Office of the United States, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United States and forwarded to the United Kingdom, or brought from the United Kingdom, and delivered in the United States, whether such letters shall be conveyed by United States or by British packets, an inland postage rate of five cents.

ARTICLE III.

Upon all letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, these rates of postage, both sea and inland, shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

ARTICLE IV.

With respect to the letters above the weight of half an ounce, each country shall be at liberty to employ, as regards the collection of the whole combined rate, the scale of progression in operation in its own territory for charging inland rates of postage.

ARTICLE V.

The United States engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the territory of the United States, of the correspondence and newspapers from the United Kingdom to the British North American provinces, and from those provinces to the United Kingdom, at the rate of inland postage to be charged under the convention for letters and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the United States.

A British officer shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

ARTICLE VI.

On the other hand, Her Britanic Majesty engages to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the British North American provinces, of the correspondence and newspapers from one part of the territory of the United States to any other part of the United States, at rates not exceeding the rates of inland postage now charged, or to be hereafter charged, in the North American provinces, according to the distance such closed mails may be conveyed within the North American provinces.

An officer of the United States shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

ARTICLE VII.

The United States further engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the United States, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United States, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom, its colonies, or possessions, to any other British colony or possession, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country or British colony or possession, to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions.

ARTICLE VIII.

Her Britannic Majesty engages, on her part, to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the United Kingdom, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United Kingdom, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United States, their colonies or possessions, to any other colony or possession of the United States, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country, or from any colony or possession of the United States, to the United States their colonies or possessions.

ARTICLE IX.

When letters shall be forwarded in closed mails under the stipulations of articles V, VI, VII, or VIII of the present convention, the payment to be made to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made by the ounce, according to the next weight of the letters, at two rates to the ounce, with the addition of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of postage, to compensate the loss that would otherwise be sustained by this mode of computation.

ARTICLE X.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other, is to render an account of the letters and newspapers sent or received in such closed mails, and to account to such country for the postage due thereon.

ARTICLE XI.

Letters posted in the United States, addressed to foreign countries, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British Post Office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland; and letters from foreign countries addressed to the United States, passing a transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States Post Office free of all British postage, whether packet or inland.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the British postage be paid in advance, such British postage shall be collected in the United States, (in addition to the United States rates of postage,) and accounted for to the British Post Office.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the United States postage shall be paid in advance such United States postage shall be collected in the United Kingdom, (in addition to the British postage,) and accounted for to the United States Post Office.

ARTICLE XII.

The rate of postage to be taken by the British Post Office upon letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States, either by British or by United States packets, and to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to colonies or possessions of the United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to foreign countries,—and *vice versa*—shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the British Post Office upon letters to or from such colonies or possessions, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails betwaen the United Kingdom and the United States.

The above postage is irrespective of any beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United States upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of article II of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of article I.

The rate of postage to be taken by the United States Post Office upon letters arriving in the United States, either by British or by United States packets, from the United Kingdom, and to be forwarded through the United States to the colonies or possessions of the United States, or of the United Kingdom, or to those territories which, according to the law of the United States, are beyond the limit of their established post routes, or to foreign countries.—and *vice versa*,—shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the United States Post Office upon letters conveyed, whether by sea or land, to or from such colonies, possessions, territories, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United Kingdom upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of article II of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of article I.

There shall be excepted from the above stipulations, letters and newspapers passing through the United Kingdom, to and from France, as to which certain rates are fixed by the postal convention existing between that country and the United Kingdom. But the two contracting parties agree to invite France to enter into communication with them, without loss of time, in order to effect such arrangements for the conveyance of letters and newspapers and closed mails, through the territories of the United States, of the United Kingdom, and of France, respectively, as may be most conductive to the interest of the three countries.

ARTICLE XIII.

Letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American provinces, *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be in operation in the United States, and in the British North American provinces, for inland letters.

ARTICLE XIV.

Upon all letters posted in the United States, and addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, the

Copyright © 2024 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.
POWERED BY Newspapers.com