

We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern. ADVERTISING. We would consent to the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12,000 copies weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is larger than that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that it is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation we make, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still occasionally it is read by the Whigs, as well as the readers of the weekly papers. We have written the above merely for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—who want customers.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington. Northern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 1/2 every night. Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day. Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 P. M., and closes on Saturdays at 10 1/2 every night. Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hill, Elizabethtown, Westcotts, and Robinsons, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on Saturdays at 10 P. M. Savannah Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day. Taylor's 124 P. M. Longaker, Moore's Creek, Black River, Charles, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes every night at 10 P. M. Oronokey Coast, Long, Stump, South, and Topical Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.

MYERS & BARNUM, Manufacturers & Dealers in HATS AND CAPS. Wholesale and Retail, MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BOBT. G. BAINBRIDGE, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 19, 1846.—[10-4].

GILLESPE & ROBESON Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c. Wilmington, August 18, 1845.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 20th Congress.

[Public—No. 44.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend 'An act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations'." approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the same are hereby, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a quantity of land in any of the States or Territories equal to the quantity now due to the inhabitants of the townships within the Chickasaw cession within said State: Provided, That they shall be made subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act the title of which has been cited, as far as the same may be applicable.

[Public—No. 45.] AN ACT to authorize the constituted authorities of the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, to enter certain islands between the landings of said city and the main channel of the Mississippi river.

[Public—No. 46.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the department of Indian Affairs," and an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and for other purposes.

[Public—No. 47.] AN ACT giving the consent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia authorizing the levy of tolls on the James river.

[Public—No. 48.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the same are hereby, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a quantity of land in any of the States or Territories equal to the quantity now due to the inhabitants of the townships within the Chickasaw cession within said State: Provided, That they shall be made subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act the title of which has been cited, as far as the same may be applicable.

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[Public—No. 50.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the same are hereby, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a quantity of land in any of the States or Territories equal to the quantity now due to the inhabitants of the townships within the Chickasaw cession within said State: Provided, That they shall be made subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act the title of which has been cited, as far as the same may be applicable.

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[Public—No. 52.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the same are hereby, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a quantity of land in any of the States or Territories equal to the quantity now due to the inhabitants of the townships within the Chickasaw cession within said State: Provided, That they shall be made subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act the title of which has been cited, as far as the same may be applicable.

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Wilmington Journal

DAVID FULTON, Editor. GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1847. TERMS: \$2 50 in advance. WHOLE NO. 141.

Table for Advertising rates. Includes columns for 'Terms for Advertising', 'Per Square of Sixteen Lines or Less', and 'Per Line of Sixteen Lines or Less'. Rates range from \$1.00 to \$18.00.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be, and the same is hereby so amended, that in addition to the fines therein imposed, any person who shall sell, exchange or barter, give, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as may be necessary for the officers of the United States and the troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person, on conviction thereof, for the proper district court of the United States, shall in the former case be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the latter case not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by the court, according to the extent and criminality of the offence. And in all prosecutions arising under this section, and under the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, to which this is an amendment, Indians shall be competent witnesses.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the eleventh section of the act to provide for the better organization of the department of Indian Affairs," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to provide that all annuities or other moneys, and all goods, stipulated by treaty to be paid or furnished to any Indian tribe, shall, at the discretion of the President or Secretary of War, instead of being paid to the chiefs, or to such persons as they shall designate, be divided and paid over to the heads of families and other individuals entitled to participate therein, or with the consent of the tribe be applied to such purposes as will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the members thereof, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, not inconsistent with existing treaty stipulations. And no such annuities, or moneys, or goods, shall be paid or distributed to the Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, for believing that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians, nor until the chiefs and headmen of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country; and all executive contracts made and entered into by any Indian for the payment of money or goods, shall be deemed and held to be null and void, and of no binding effect whatsoever.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, one of the officers of a thousand dollars in the office of Indian Affairs shall be discontinued, and that the salary of chief clerk of said office there shall be added the sum of one hundred dollars, and to one of the salaries of a thousand dollars the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in aid of the department of Indian Affairs, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to collect and digest such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, the present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of presents for the Comanche and other Indians of Texas and the southwestern prairies, promised them in eighteen hundred and forty-six, and to be paid in the present year, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That so much of the amount, not exceeding one-half, as may be found necessary on a proper settlement of the account of Messrs. Terry and brothers, for the purchase of presents, as they advanced in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, the War Department not having the authority to furnish them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for compensation of a special agent and two interpreters for one year, to enable the War Department to keep up such a communication with the said Indians as may be necessary towards the preservation of a good understanding with them, and securing peace on the frontier, the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry into effect the treaty with the Comanche and other tribes of Indians.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and placed at the discretion of the President to defray the expenses of the commission now sitting under the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians of eighteen hundred and thirty-five and six, approved, March 3, 1847.

[Public—No. 47.] AN ACT giving the consent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia authorizing the levy of tolls on the James river.

[Public—No. 48.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations," approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the same are hereby, extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to locate a quantity of land in any of the States or Territories equal to the quantity now due to the inhabitants of the townships within the Chickasaw cession within said State: Provided, That they shall be made subject to the restrictions and limitations of the act the title of which has been cited, as far as the same may be applicable.

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Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized and directed to contract with James Crutchfield for lighting up the Capitol and the Capitol grounds with the solar gas light: Provided, That such contract be made upon the terms deemed reasonable by the said Secretary and Clerk, and that a sum not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the said contract into effect.

Approved, March 3, 1847. [RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 5.] A RESOLUTION concerning the purchase of additional lands for the use of the United States Armies at Harper's Ferry and Springfield.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 6.] A RESOLUTION authorizing the employment of the United States ships Macedonia and Jamestown in transporting provisions for the armistice of Ireland and Scotland.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 7.] A JOINT RESOLUTION relating to the preparation and presentation of medals to certain French, British, and Spanish officers.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 8.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to prohibit the sale of private property of certain lands in Cincinnati, Ohio.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 9.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 10.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 11.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 12.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 13.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 14.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 15.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 16.] A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend an act to amend an act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations.

The United States of America, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Saxony, on the other part, being equally desirous of removing the restrictions which exist in their territories upon the acquisition and transfer of property by their respective citizens and subjects, have agreed to enter into the following Convention.

For the attainment of this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Saxony upon John DeMinkwitz, his Minister of State, Lieutenant-General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the said Court; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retrait, and droit de detraction or tax on emigration, is hereby and shall remain abolished between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

ARTICLE II. Where, on the death of any person, real property within the territories of either party, such real property owned by the last owner, descended on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, or where such real property has been devised by last will and testament to such citizen or subject, he shall be allowed a term of two years from the death of such person, which may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances, to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds thereof without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective States.

ARTICLE III. The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of either party, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and these heirs, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or ab intestato, and they take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting in their name, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE IV. In case of the absence of the heirs, the same shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken, in a like case, of the property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to article II, may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

ARTICLE V. If any dispute should arise between the different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

ARTICLE VI. All the stipulations of the present convention shall be obligatory in respect to property already inherited, devised, or bequeathed, but not yet withdrawn from the country where the same is situated at the signature of this convention.

ARTICLE VII. This convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by His Majesty the King of Saxony, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within the term of eighteen months from the date of the signature, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE VIII. The respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in German and English, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, in the city of Berlin, on the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the sixteenth day of March, in the seventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

Done at the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by Andrew J. Donelson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Charles Count Vitzthum de Eckstaedt, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Saxony, near the Government of Prussia, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, 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 part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

By others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE V. If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided, in the last resort, according to the laws and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

ARTICLE VI. All the stipulations of the present convention shall be obligatory in respect to property already inherited, or bequeathed, but not yet withdrawn from the country where the same is situated at the signature of this convention.

ARTICLE VII. This convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of the United States of America, and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin, within the term of twelve months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, 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 part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK. Secretary of State.

Convention with Peru for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens, &c., concluded March 17, 1841.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the republic of Peru was concluded and signed at Lima, on the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the sixteenth day of March, in the seventh year of the independence of the United States of America, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the republic of Peru, desirous of consolidating permanently the good understanding and friendship now happily existing between the two nations, have resolved to arrange and terminate their differences and pretensions by means of a Convention that shall determine exactly the responsibilities of Peru with respect to the claims of certain citizens of the United States against her: And with this intention, the President of the United States has appointed James C. Pickett, Charge d'Affaires of the United States near Peru, and his excellency the President of the republic of Peru has appointed Don Manuel del Rio, principal officer of the department of finance, acting minister of the same department and superintending council.

ARTICLE I. The Peruvian Government, in order to make full satisfaction for various claims of the United States, on account of seizures, captures, detentions, sequestrations, and confiscations of their vessels, or for the damage and destruction of them, or for the capture, or other property, at sea, and in the ports and territories of Peru, by order of said Government of Peru, by order of said Government of Peru, or under its authority, has stipulated to pay to the United States the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which shall be distributed among the claimants, in the manner, and according to the rules that shall be prescribed by the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which the Government of Peru has agreed to pay, in the preceding article, shall be paid at Lima, in ten equal instalments, of thirty thousand dollars each, to the person or persons that may be appointed by the United States to receive it. The first instalment shall be paid on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and an instalment on the first day of each succeeding January, until the whole sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid.

ARTICLE III. The Peruvian Government agrees also to pay interest on the before mentioned sum of three hundred thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the interest accruing on each instalment shall be paid with the instalment. That is to say, interest shall be paid on each annual instalment, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ARTICLE IV. All the annual payments made on account of the three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in hard dollars of the same standard and value as those now coined at the mint in Lima, and the annual payments, as well as the accruing interest, may be exported from Peru free of all duty whatsoever.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK. Secretary of State.

Convention with Saxony for the mutual abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine and taxes on Emigration.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau was concluded and signed at Berlin, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by Andrew J. Donelson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Charles Count Vitzthum de Eckstaedt, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Saxony, near the Government of Prussia, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, 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 part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK. Secretary of State.

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By the President: JAMES K. POLK. Secretary of State.

Convention with Saxony for the mutual abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine and taxes on Emigration.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Saxony was concluded and signed at Berlin, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, which Convention, being in the English and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventh.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK. Secretary of State.

Judge "traded out" his grindstone. He had loaded on his wagon and started. He had not gone far before he saw a customer, and stopping, he traded it out for a new one.

"Good morning, Squire. Want anything in my line this morning?" "Well, I don't know, Fred," replied he, in a bantering tone, "got any grindstones?" "Yes, sir, got a first rate one; just come out and look at it."

Now it happened that the man really did want a grindstone. He was acquainted with Fred, and spoke in the manner he did, because he had no idea that Fred had one.

"I like the looks of that stone," said he, after examining it, "and want one very much, and you take any thing in payment, so I'll give you six cents a pound for it, (four cents was the regular price,) provided you will take such property as I turn out to you in payment."

"Certainly," said Fred, "I always do." "Very well; how much does it weigh?" "Just forty-eight pounds," said Fred, as he proceeded to unload it.

"Now come with me, Fred," said the squire, grinning, "and get your pay." Fred followed him to the stable.

"There," said the squire, pointing to a bull calf just six weeks old, which was standing in the stable, "there is a first rate calf, worth about three dollars, which, I suppose will pay for the stone."

"Very good, just as good pay as I want," said Fred, as he unfastened his calf and led him to his wagon. "But stop a moment," said he, "I shall be back this way in about two weeks, and if you will keep him until then I will pay you for it."

"Oh, yes, I'll keep him for you," said the squire, laughing, as Fred drove off, at the idea of having beat him. He supposed that Fred would never call for the calf, but he did not know his man, and when he called the squire had nothing better for it than to give him up his property.

Fred then travelled onward, and as it was now near night, he concluded to put up with the Judge. As he alighted at the gate, he was met with a hearty shake of the hand, and a "How are you, Fred? What did you do with your grindstone?"

"Oh, I sold it in a day or two at first rate price, I tell you. Got six cents a pound for it."

"Ah!" said the Judge in surprise. "But what have you got there?" now for the first time noticing the calf.

"Oh," said Fred indignantly, "that's a calf I am taking to Col. Judge Brown, over my way. I got it of Judge Brown, over the mountain. The Colonel made me promise to fetch him one, and he seems to set a great value on him; but for my part, I consider it a common calf, not worth more than three dollars."