TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. berminon, per year, Two Dollars-payable in berminon, per year, Two Dollars-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars incents will be charged.

nivecents unserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. rist server each subsequent insertion. Court orders wr wate for each subscripter than these rates. A libanged so per cent, ingiter man these rates. A lit, ra dediction to those who advertise by the year. rates to the Editor must be post paid.

From the Charleston Courier. WOOL FROM PINE LEAVES. mes Malcolm, Esq., has proved to the suction of the editor of the Nassau, *F Geardian*, that the vegetable wool be produced from the splints of the growing in the extensive pine rea between Nassau and Carmichael, having obtained a small quantity of wool without much trouble. Some of readers perhaps may not be aware in the neighborhood of Breslau Sileon a domain known as Humboldt fad there are two establishments alike marsable, one being a factory for conring the leaves or spines of the pine into a sort of cotton or wool; of which underpanes and mattresses are made, in theother the water which has serv. is the manufacture of this vegetable is made use of as salutary baths for mids. The following synopsis of the operates of this leaf, and the process to the subjected, we condense from bunders Edinburg Journal.

The acicular leaves of firs, pines and ire in general, are composed of a ele plestremely fine and tenacious fiwhich are surrounded and held tober by thin pellicles of a resinous subif this substance be dissolved by erocess of coction, and the employment tertain chemical reagents, the fibres then be easily separated, washed and eansed from all foreign matter. Acnding to the mode of treatment, the why substance is fine or coarse, and is ployed as wadding in the one case, and the other as stuffing for mattresses .-Pious Sylvestries is preferred in conmence of the greater length of its ues, but there is reason to believe that not the only kind which may be workwith advantage. There is said to be no danger in stripwhetheres even while young, as they where the whorl of spines to be left at estremity of each branch, in order to minue their growth; all the other wesmay be removed without damage. egathering should take place while r are in their green state, for at no othine can the wooly substance be exnted. The yield from a branch of the idness of a finger is estimated at one and a beginner can strip thirty such nucles in a day. In the case of felled is he work proceeds with great rapidster was to substitute it for the wadgued in quitted counterpanes, and in 2 five hundred counterpanes, so prestal at Vienna, and after an experite of several years the purchase has wed. The Penitentiary at Vienna, Bospital de la Charite at Berlin, and Maternity Hospital and Barracks at an are also supplied with the same It is said they are very durable, that the influence of the wood-wool mented parasitic insects from lodging he beds, and that the aromatic odor ing from it had been found as benefias it was agreeable. Moreover, a od wool mattress was found at the end live years to have cost less than one the of straw, to the latter requires an tition of two pounds of new straw evlicar. In comparison with horse-hair, it is three times as cheap, is safe the attack of moths, and in a finishwa, it is said, no upholsterer would be to distinguish between the wood-wool d bair stuffing.



SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1852.

bathing, and according to process, is either gelatinous, balsamic or acid; formic acid having been produced in the latter case. After the washing of the fibre, a great quantity of refuse membraneous substance can be obtained by filtration, which, being By the President of the United States of America. moulded into the form of bricks and dried becomes excellent fuel, and gives off so much gas, from the rensinous matter it contains, that it may be used for lighting as well as heating. The making of a hundred thousand weights of the wool leaves a mass of fuel equal in value to sixty cubic yards of pine wood.

We have been thus particular in describing this process, to which the mention of the successful experiment of Jas. Malcolm, Esq., has called our attenion, with the view that some of our planters may be induced to give it a trial in the extensive pine regions of our State, and thus lead to a new development of our industrial resources.

The College .- The Spartanburg Spartan says:

"In the South Carolina Callege there is a serious rupture in the good feelings which ought to prevail there. The students object to the steward's hall or bursary department, as injurious to their the government of the Republic of Costarica and its health, from the quality of provisions they are made to eat, and the disgusting manher in which they are compelled to take public of Costarica, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. their food, besides the heavy expenses they are forced to incur, by resorting to the hotels to obtain a more wholesome and better diet. The students have petitioned the trustees to abolish the bursary system, and allow them to board at private houses. They have frequently petitioned for this privilege but without success. Many of them have now bound laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. themselves to each other by a pledge, to leave the college, unles the privilege they ask be granted to them. The Trustees, we learn, are favorable to granting the are, or may be permitted to come, to enter into the petition of the students, but think it unwise to do so, unless they withdraw from the pledge to leave the college if their petition be not granted ; the Trustees thinking it would be wrong to comply with their request, under the influence of a threat. Threat or no threat-the petition should be granted, the same petition having been presented many times before. To crowd two hundred youths together at one table, year after year, without the restraints of is first use made of the filamentous a parental or domestic supervision of a home, must, be injurious to their morals and repugnant to all the finer feelings of well-trained minds."

BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty-first-Congress.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Costarica was concluded and signed in the city of Washington, by their respective Plenipoten-tiaries, on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows : TREATY

Of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Costarica.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity. Commercial intercourse having been for some time established between the United States and the Republic Costarica, it seems good for the security as well as the encouragement of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between the United States and the said Republic, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by the signature of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation. For this purpose they have named their respective

Plenipotentiaries, that is to say : The President of the United States, Daniel Webster,

Secretary of State: And his Excellency the President of the Republic of Costarica, Senor Don Felipe Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States:

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

ARTICLE I. There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens on the one part, and citizens on the other.

ARTICLE II. There shall be, between all the territories of the United States and the territories of the Re-

the merchandise, goods and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice; the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights as native citizens, and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid or may be paid by native citizens ; submitting of course to the local laws and regulations of each country respectively.

If any citizen of either of the two high contracting parties shall die without will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the consul-general or consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or the representative of such consul-general or consul in his absence, shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of

such nomination to the authorities of the country. The citizens of the United States residing in the Republic of Costarica, and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, either by sea or by land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions, and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay other ordinary charges, requisitions or taxes greater than those that are paid by native citizens of the contracting parties respectively.

ARTICLE. X. It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party ; but before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent ; and either of the high contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted. The Costarican diplomatic agents and consuls shall enjoy in the territories of the United States, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nation : and in like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States in the Costarican territories, shall enjoy according to the strictest reciprocity whatever privileges, exemptions and immu-

ARTICLE VIII. In whatever relates to the police of their commercial relations upon the most liberal basis the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of have resolved to fix clear and precise rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the two nations by means of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation.

To attain this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John Randolph Clay, the accredited charge d'affaires of the said States, to the government of Peru, and the President of the Republic of Peru has conferred like full powers on Brigadier General Don Juan Crisostomo Torrico, Minister of War and the Marine, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim, &c., who, after exchanging their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :

ARTICLE I. There shall be perfect and perpetual peace and friendship between their respective territories, people, and citizens, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II. The United States of America, and the Republic of Peru, mutually agree that there shall be reciprical liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens; the citizens of either republic may frequent with their vessels, all the coasts, ports, and places of the other, whatever foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territories of either, and occupy dwellings and warehouses; and every thing belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search.

The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territories of either, according to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail stores and shops, under the same municipal and police regulations as native citizens; and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts than those which are or may be paid by native citizens. No examination or inspection of their books, papers, or accounts shall be made without the legal order of a competent tribunal or judge.

The citizens of either country shall also have the un restrained right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing ; they shall not be called upon for any forced loan or occasional contribution, nor shall they be liable to any embargo, or to be

and they shall be permitted to sell or barter th plies or goods, including oil, to the amount of t dred dollars, ad valorem, for each vessel, witho auy tonnage or harbor dues, or any duties or upon the articles so sold or bartered. They sh so permitted, with like exemption from toun harbor dues, further to sell or barter their su goods, including oil, to the additional amon thousand dollars, ad valorem, for each vessel, n ing for the said additional artificles the same are payable upon like supplies, or goods and o imported in the vessels and by the citizens of of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XIII. The merchants, masters of vessels, and other citizens of a tracting party, shail be wholly free to ma own business and affairs, in all the ports and in the jurisdiction of the other, or to comm ness and affairs to the management of any person they may choose to appoint, as agent, factor, con or interpreter. They shall not be restrained in the of persons to act in such capacities, or be ca pay any salary or remuneration to any one w do not wish to employ. Absolute freedom ana en, as well with respect to the consignment and their mercandise and articles of comm purchase of their returns, unloading, loading, ing off their vessels. The buyer and seller an full liberty to bargain together and fix the price. merchandise, or articles of commerce, imp to be exported from the territories of either comparty, the regulations of commerce established respective countries being in every case duly of ARTICLE XIV. Peruvian citizens shall enjoy privileges, in frequenting the mines, and in working for gold upon the public lands situnted State of California, as are, or may be hereafter, ed by the United States of America to the subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XV. The citizens of either of the tracting parties shall have the full power and lib dispose of their personal property and effects, of kind and description, within the juricetion of the by sale, donation, testament, or o perwise, a heirs or representatives, being citizens of the ot ty, shall succeed to their said personal property fects whether by testament or ab intestato. take possession of the same themselves or by othe ing for them, and dispose of the same at their ; paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the wherein said effects may be shall be subject to like cases. Should the property consist of real and the heirs, on account of their charac aliens, be prevented from entering into possession inheritance, they shall be allowed the term of three to dispose of the same and withdraw, and expect proceeds, which they may do without any his and without paying any other ducs or charge those which are established by the laws of the c

ARTICLE XVI. If any vessel belonging to the zens of either of the high contracting parties al wrecked, suffer damage, or be left derelict, on or the coasts, within the territories of the other, all ance and protection shall be given to such vessel at crew; and the vessel, or any part thereof, and al nitare and appurtenances belonging thereto, top with all the merchandise which shall be saved the or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully i to the owners, or their agents, they paying only th penses incurred in the preservation of the pregether with the rate of salvage which payable, in the like case, by national vessels ; i shall be permitted for them to unload the merel and effects on board, with the proper precautions to vent their illicit introduction, without exacting in case any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, p ded the same be exported. ARTICLE XVII. When through gress of went want of water or provisions, pursuit of enemies of rates, the vessels of one of the high contracting whether of wat (public or private) or of trade ployed in fishing, shall be forced to seek shelter ports, rivers, bays, and dominions of the other, shall be received and treated with humanity ; sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs ; while any vessel may be undergoing them, its shall not unnecessarily be required to be landed whole or in part : all assistance and protection sl given to enable the vessels to procure supplies, place them in a condition to pursue their vo out obstacle or hindrance. ARTICLE XVIII. All vessels, merchandise, fects, belonging to the citizens of either of the h either on the high seas or within the limits of its i tion, and may be carried into or found in the rivers. bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be del up to the owners or their agents, they proving, in and proper form, their rights before the compe nals; it being understood that the claim, thereto al made within two years, by the owners themselves agents, or the agents of the respective governmen ARTICLE XIX. The high contracting parties mise and engage to give full and perfect prote persons and property of the citizens of each other. classes and occupations, who may be dwelling or sient in the territories subject to their respective diction ; they shall have free and open access tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, or same terms as are usual and customary or citizens of the country in which they may be they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the cates, attorneys, notaries, or agents, of whatever de tion, whom they may think proper. The said shall not be liable to imprisonment without formal mitment under a warrant signed by a legal author cept in cases flagrantis delicti; and they she cases be brought before a magistrate, or other le thority, for examination, within twenty-fours alter rest ; and if not so examined the accused shall for be disgharged from custody. Said citizens, when tained in prison, shall be treated during their in be exercised towards them. ARTICLE XX. It is likewise agreed that perfec ntire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by zens of both the contracting parties in the subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, out their being liable to be disturbed or molested or count of their religious belief, so long as they the laws and established usages of the country. parties, who may die in the territories of the other. be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other cent and suitable places, and shall be protected f violation or disturbance. ARTICLE. XXI The citizens of the United of America and the Republic of Peru may mil their yessels with entire freedom and security, for port to the ports or places of those who now are, or h after shall be, enemics of either of the contract ties, whoever may be the owners of the merchan den in the said vessels. The same citizens shall also allowed to sail with their vessels, and to carry and fic with their metchandise from the ports and the enemies of both parties, or of one of them, w shall give freedom to goods, and that every this be deemed free which shall be found on board the belonging to the citizens of either of the contraction ties, although the whole lading or a part thereof, belong to the enemies of either, articles contrab war being always excepted. The same liberty sh extended to persons who may be on board free a that said persons cannot be taken out of them, en they may be enemies of both parties, or of one of ngless they are officers or soldiers in the actual of the enemy. It is agreed that the slipulations i article declaring that the flag shall cover the proshall be understood as applying to those nations on recognize this principle ; but if either of the cont parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remain neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover property of enemies whose governments acknow this principle, and not that of others. ARTICLE XXII. When the neutral flag of the contracting parties shall protect the property of enemies of the other, in virtue of the preced neutral property found on board enemies' ver likewise be considered as enemies' property, and be subject to detention and confiscation, unless it have been put on board before the declaration of w even afterwards, if it were done without knowle such declaration ; but the contracting parties agree ignorance cannot be alledged after the lapse of six m from the declaration of war. On the contrary, in cases where the flag of the neutral does not protect emies' property which may be found on board, the or merchandise of the neutral embarked in e vessels shall be free.

has been further ascertained that this with be spun and woven. The finfives a thread similar to that of hemp, quite as strong, and when spun, wo-

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

We regret to learn that the building of the Franklin Institute, at Gedar Rock. Franklin County, has been destroyed by dollars, and no insurance.

We are gratified to learn that this misfortune has not interrupted the progress of the School. New buildings are to be erected, and in the meantime Mr. Richardson will prosecute his labors in the old Acadeanother column.-Raleigh Standard.

The iron on the Weldon and Gas ton Rail Road is now being laid on both ends of the Road. It is thought that the cars will be running over the Road by the 1st of March next, at farthest. - Standard. lotage, of salvage, in case either of damage or ship-

RESISTING THE FUGITIVE LAW .- A bill has passed through committee of the whole of the Ohio house of delegates, to protect the rights of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Its provisions are somewhat similar to the famous Vermont law. Prosecuting attorneys are to apply for writs of habeas corpus where persons are arrested, and it either party ask, a jury trial shall be allowed, &c. From the man- United States of any article, being the growth, produce,

The subjects and cit zens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come : to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce ; subject, always, to the

In like manner, the respective ships of war and postoffice packets of the two countries shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come to all harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit ; subject, always, to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

By the right of entering the places, ports, and rivers mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood; in which trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permitted to engage.

ARTICLE III. It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves, by the preceding articles, to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them, that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other high contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or, in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concessions shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV. No higher nor other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the United States, of any article being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Costarica, and no higher nor other duties shall be imposed on the imfire. The loss is some filteen hundred portation into the territories of the Republic of Costarica, of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be im posed in the territorics of either of the high contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories of the other, than such as are or may be payable my building. See his advertisement in on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country ; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States, or of the Republic of Costarica, to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the Republic of Costarica, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE V. No higher nor other duties or payments on account of tonnage, of light, or harbor dues, of piwreck, or on account of any other local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the Republic of Costarica, on vessels of the United States, than those payable in the same ports by Costarican vessels; nor in any of the ports of the United States, on Costarican vessels than shall be payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE VI. The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Costarica, of any article being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Costarican, or in vessels of the United States; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the

ties are or may be granted in the republic of Costarica to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XI. For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica, it is agreed, that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either of the two high contracting parties who may be within any of the territories of the other, shall, if residing upon the coast, be allowded six months, and if in the interior, a whole year to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given hem to embark at the port which they themselves shall select; and even in the event of a rupture, all such citizens of either of the two high contracting parties who are established in any of the territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, snall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment therein without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property as long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws ; and their goods and effects of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the same case debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies. hall never be confiscated, sequestered, nor detained. ARTICLE XII. The citizens of the United Statas and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica respectivey, residing in any of the territories of the other party. shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the government, and shall continue in posession of the guaranties which they now enjoy. They shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any

manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their religion, either within their own private houses or in the places of worship destined for hat purpose, agreeably to the system of tolerance established in the territories of the two high contracting parties; provided they respect the religion of the naion in which they reside, as well as the constitution, laws, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of either of the two high contractng parties who may die in the territories aforesaid, in ourial places of their own, which in the same manner may be freely established and maintained ; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any

way or upon any account. ARTICLE XIII. In order that the two high contractng parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treatng and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may lend still further to the improvement of their mutual inercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of heir respective citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, either of the high contracting parties shall have the right the one party or in vessels of the other party. of giving to the other party notice of its intention to ter-minate Articles IV. V. and VI. of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said articles, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two high conracting parties.

ARTICLE XIV. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at San Jose de Castarica within the space of one year, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals. Done at Washington this tenth day of July, in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-DANIEL WEBSTER. [L. S.]

detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, goods, or effects, for any military expedition, or for any public purpose whatsoever, without being allowed therefor a full and sufficient indemnification, which shall in all cases be agreed upon and paid in advance.

ARTICLE III. The two high contracting parties hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to other nations, which shall not be also immediately extended to the citizens of the other contracting party, who shall enjoy the same, gratuitously, if the concession shall have been gratuitous, or on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE IV. No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light houses, or harbor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or ship wreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed i any ports of Peru on vassels of the United States of the burden of two hundred tons and upwards, than those payable in the same ports by Peruvian vessels of the same burden; nor in any of the ports of the U. States by Peruvian vessels of the burden of two hundred tons | tracting parties, which may be captured by the and upwards, than shall be payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States of the same burden.

ARTICLE V. All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully imported into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the other party, without paying other or higher duties and charges of any kind or denomination whatever than if the same merchandise and articles of commerce were imported in national vessels; nor shall any distinction be made in the manner of making payment of the said duties or charges.

It is expressly understood that the stipulations in this and the preceding article are to their full extent applicable to the vessels and their cargoes belonging to either contracting parties arriving in the ports and territories of the other, whether the said vessels have cleared directly from the ports of the country to which they appertain, or from the ports of any other nation.

ARTICLE VI. No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed or levied upon the importation into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties of any article the produce, growth, or manufacture of the other party, than are or shall be payable on the like article being the produce, growth, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation of any article the produce. growth, or manufacture of either party into the ports or territories of the other, which shall not equally extend ment with humanity, and no unnecessary severity to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII. All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully exported from the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels, may also be exported in vessels of the other party; and they shall be subject to the same duties only, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether the merchandise and articles of commerce be exported in vessels of over, the bodies of the citizens of one of the cont

ARTICLE VIII. No changes or alterations in the tariffs of either of the high contracting parties, augmenting the duties payable upon merchandise or articles of commerce of any sort or kind imported into, or exported from, their respective ports, shall be held to apply to commerce or navigation of either party, until the expiration of eight calendar months after the said changes or alterations shall have been promulgated and become a law, unless the law or decree by which such changes or alterations shall be made contain a prospective provision to the same or similar effect.

ARTICLE IX. It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and coasting trade between any hindrance, not only to neutral ports and places one port and another situated in the territories of either | also from one port belonging to an enemy to another contracting party-the regulation of such navigation emy's port, whether they be under the inrisdiction and trade being reserved, respectively, by the parties, power or under several. And it is agreed that free according to their own separate laws. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port open to foreign commerce in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, and to proceed with the remainder of their caugo to any other port or ports of the same territories open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonnage dues or port-charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage ontwards. ARTICLE X. The Republic of Peru, desiring to increase the intercourse along its coasts, by means of steam navigation, hereby engages to accord to any citizen or citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam vessels, to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Pernvian territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight, entering the by-ports for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers and their baggage, specie, and bullion, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, and erecting the necessary machine and workshops for repairing and refitting the steam vessels, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatsoever. It is furthermore understood between the two high contracting parties, that the steam-vessels of either shall not be subject in the ports of the other party to any duties of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company. ARTICLE XI. For the better understanding of the preceding articles, and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of Peru, it is stipulated and agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of the said republic, and of which the captain is also a citizen of the same, though | tend to all kinds of merchandise except the artithe construction or the crew is or may be foreign, shall ed contraband of war, under which name shall be be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Pe- prehended : ruvian vessel. ARTICLE XII. The whale-ships of the United States shall have access to the port of Tumbez, as well as to the ports of entry in Peru, and may sail from one port powder, matches, balls, and every thing belong always so happily subsisted between them, and to place to another for the purposes of refreshment and refitting, the use of these arms.

and combed, a cloth is produced, that been used for carpets, horse cloths, while mixed with a canvas warp it wrve for quills, instead of being emand in the form of wadding.

he preparation of this wool, an ethed oil is formed of an agreeable odor, Freen in color, but which an exposure belight changes to a yellowish orange the light being again excluded. Under rectifying process it becomes colorwater, and is found to differ from essence of turpentine extracted from atten of the same tree. Its employhas proved most salutary in gouty theumatic affections, and when apdio wounds as a balsam; as also in thin cases of worm disease, and cutaubeen successfully used in the preparaof laces for the best kinds of varnish; amps it is said to burn as well as olive and it dissolves caoutchoue completely speedily, and already the perfumers ans make large use of this pine oil. The liquor left after the coction of the

bill can finally pass. - B-ltimore Sun.

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

There is a bill before the Legislature. providing for the education of Common School Teachers. It provides that the State shall pay for the tuition of 27 indigent young men in each of the following growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Cosinstitutions, to wit ; Wake Forest, Normal and which resumes its original color and Davidson Colleges-one such young man to be selected from each county, by the Board of Superintendents of Common | liberty, in all the territories of the Republic of Costarica, Schools, and shall give a pledge to teach to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit one year in the State. This is an important meausure, and we hope it will be passed. It will accomplish great good at small expense.-Raleigh Star.

> NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. The Directors of this Road met in this city on Wednesday last.

We learn that the certificate of the Treasurer of the company was laid before the Board of Internal Improvements, showing that the subscribers to the work had paid in \$513,845, something more than the amount required by the charter; whereupon the Board subscribed on the part of the State two millions of dollars. Raleigh Standard.

ifestations, it is doubtful whether such a or manufacture of the Republic of Costarica, whether such importation shall be made in United States or in Costarican vessels.

The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to the Republic of Costarica, of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such exportations shall be made in Costarican or in United States vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation of any articles, being the such exportation shall be made in United States or in Costarican vessels.

ARTICLE VII. All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, citizens of the United States shall have full them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by Costaricans, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Costarican citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from the Republic of Costarica, as they shall see good, observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the Republic of Costarica under the same conditions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in the said countries espectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all cases, the advocates, attorneys, or agents of whatever description, whom they may think proper, and they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

F. MOLINA, L. S. And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratification of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the twenty sixth day May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, by WILLIAM HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Senor Don FELIPE MOLINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costarica, on the part of their respective gov-

ernments. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty 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.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentysixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and of [L. S.] the independence of the U. States of America the seventy-sixth. MILLARD FILLMORE.

BY THE PRESIDENT : W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

TREATY WITH PERU.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, was concluded and signed at Lima, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, being equally animated with the desire to render firm and permanent the peace and friendship which have

ARTICLE XXIII. The liberty of commerce and igation stipulated for in the preceeding articles sho

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, 1 busses, muskets, fusees, rifles, carbines, pistols,