

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

THOMAS LORING, Editor and Proprietor; TWO DOLLARS Per Annum, invariably in Advance.—Publisher of the Orders, Resolutions and Laws of Congress.

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NO. 49

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

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All advertisements inserted in the *Weekly Commercial*, are entitled to one insertion in the *Tri-Weekly*, free of charge.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

THE WATCHER.

The night was dark and fearful,
The blast swept wailing by;
A "watcher" pale and fearful,
Looked forth with anxious eye,
How wishfully she gazeth
No gleam of light in there,
Her eyes to heaven she raiseth,
In agony of prayer.

Within that dwelling lonely,
Where want and darkness reign,
Her precious child, her only
Lay mourning in his pain;
But death alone can free him,
She feels that this must be,
But oh! for morn to see him,
Smile once again on me.

A hundred lights are glancing
In yonder mansion fair,
And merry feet are dancing,
They heed not mourning there;
Oh! young and joyous creatures
One lamp from out your store
Would give that poor boy's features
To his mothers gaze once more.

The morning sun is shining
She heareth not its ray,
Beside her dead reclining
The pale dead mother lay,
A smile her lips are wreathing,
A smile of hope and love,
As tho' she still were breathing
There's light for us above.

Drunkenness is nothing else but voluntary madness.

HE MUST DO.

Among the papers of a female bigamist, brought before the metropolitan magistrates, were the following lines in manuscript—

A thousand faults in man we find,
Merit in him we seldom meet,
Man is inconstant and unkind,
Man is false and indiscreet;
Man is capricious, jealous, free;
Vain, insincere, and trifling, too;
And yet the women all agree
For want of better—he must do.

PETER GRAY.

I'll tell you of a nice young man,
Whose name was Peter Gray;
The State where Peter Gray was born
Was Pennsylvania.

This Peter he did fall in love
All with a nice young girl;
The name of her I'm positive
Was Lizzyanny Quirl.

When they were going to be wed,
Her father he said "No!"
And brutally he sent her off
Beyond the O-hio.

When Peter heard his love was lost
He knew not what to say,
He'd half a mind to jump into
The Susquehanna.

But he went trading to the west,
In furs and other skins,
And there was caught, killed and dressed
By the bloody In-di-ans.

When Lizzyanny heard the news
She straight way went to bed,
And never did get up again
Until she di-ed.

Ye fathers all a warning take,
Each one as has a girl,
And think upon poor Peter Gray
And Lizzyanny Quirl.

Boston Post.

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.

Passing the foot of the Market one day last week, says the American Union, we overheard an Irishman good naturedly but earnestly discussing the question of the latter's right to vote in this country.

"You're an Irishman," said Jonathan.

"Bad luck to the like uv ye, I tell ye I'm an Amerikin—as good as yerself!"

"Wal, I say yew aint. 'Taint no use o' your tryin' to fool people that way. Hear your brag now."

"I tell ye I'm an Amerikin," insisted Pat.

"How long hev yer bin here?"

"More nor tin year."

"Wal, yew mustn't born here, was you?"

"Born, is it? Wat has that to do wif' it any how, then?"

"Yew must be born in this country, Pat, to be a native American."

"Shure, an' perhaps the like uv ye never heard of a man's being 'borhn agin' did ye?"

"Wal, that won't dew, no how."

"Well, then I was born in ould Ireland—true for ye. But I'm an Amerikin, for all that sure. For do you mind, a man might be born in a stable—but wud that make him a horse?"

The roar from the bystanders which followed this 'settler' rather took our Yankee friend out of his boots, for the moment; and he forthwith retired, declaring that Pat was a good un' any how.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
Passed during the First Session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 36.]
AN ACT supplementary to "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior proceed forthwith to apportion two hundred and thirty-three representatives among the several States, in accordance with the provisions contained in the twenty-fifth section of the act of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and fifty, and according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the census office in the Department of the Interior. And it being made to appear that the returns of the population of California are incomplete, it is further enacted that said State shall retain the number of representatives prescribed by the act of admission thereof into the Union until a new apportionment, and for this purpose the whole number of representatives is hereby increased to two hundred and thirty-four until such apportionment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, at any future decennial enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the census of any district or sub-division in the United States shall have been improperly taken, or if the returns of any district or sub-division shall be accidentally lost or destroyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to order a new enumeration of such district or sub-division.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the twentieth section of the said act be amended by striking out the words "has been" on the last line, and inserting the words "may necessarily be" in lieu thereof.

(Signed) LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

Approved July 21, 1852.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 37.]
AN ACT to establish additional land districts in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Wisconsin, as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at the southwest corner of township fifteen north, of range two, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence running due east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said range line to the north line of the State of Wisconsin, thence westerly along said north line to the line between ranges one and two, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence south to the place of beginning, shall be formed into a new land district, to be called the Stevens' Point Land District, and for the sale of the public lands within the district hereby constituted, a land office shall be established at Stevens' Point, on the Wisconsin river, as soon as the public convenience may require it.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Wisconsin, as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at a point where the line between townships ten and eleven north touches the Mississippi river, thence due east to the fourth principal meridian, thence north to the line between townships fourteen and fifteen north, thence east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range one, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north on the range line to the south line of township number thirty-one north, thence west on the line between townships number thirty and thirty-one to the Chippewa river, thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, thence down the Mississippi river to the place of beginning, shall be formed into a new land district, to be called the La Crosse Land District, and for the sale of the public lands within the district hereby constituted, a land office shall be established at La Crosse, on the Mississippi river, as soon as the public convenience may require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to cause the removal of either of the offices created by this act, to any other place within said district, whenever in his opinion such removal may be deemed expedient.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Register and a Receiver of public moneys for each of the said districts, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States. And in case it shall be found necessary or expedient to establish said districts or either of them, during the recess of Congress, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint the necessary officers during such recess, and until the end of the next session of Congress: Provided, however, That this act shall not go into effect until at least six months after its passage.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause to be transferred to the land offices hereby created, all such books, maps, records, field-notes and plats, or transcripts thereof, relating to the surveys and entries of the public lands in the districts hereby created, as may be necessary for the sale of the public lands in compliance with the provisions of this act.

Approved July 30, 1852.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 38.]
AN ACT to create three additional land districts in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the public lands in the State of Iowa, lying west of the range line dividing ranges seventeen and eighteen, and east of the range line dividing ranges thirty-one and thirty-two, and now included in the district of lands subject to sale at Fairfield, shall comprise a new land district, to be called the Chariot district; that so much of the public lands in said State, now included in the Iowa and Dubuque land districts, as lie between the range line dividing ranges sixteen and seventeen, and the range line dividing ranges thirty-three and thirty-four, shall form a new land district, to be called the Northern district; that all that portion of the public lands in said State now included in the district subject to sale at Fairfield, and lying west of the range line dividing ranges thirty-one and thirty-two, and all that portion of the public lands now included in the districts subject to sale at Iowa city and Dubuque, and lying west of the range line dividing ranges thirty-three and thirty-four, shall form a new land district, to be called the Missouri River district; and that the district of lands subject to sale at Dubuque shall hereafter be bounded on the north by the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Register and Receiver of the public moneys for each of the said districts respectively, who shall each be required to reside at the site of the respective office to which they may be appointed, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, respectively, (with the exception of sections numbered sixteen in each township, reserved for the use of schools, or such other lands as may be selected by law in lieu thereof, and of such other tracts as he may select for military or other purposes,) to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to designate the sites at which each of the several offices shall be established, and to remove the same to any other places within said districts, respectively, whenever, in his opinion, it may be deemed expedient.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any location or sale of lands lying in either of the districts hereby created, made by the land officers at Dubuque, Iowa city, or Fairfield, after the passage of this act, and prior to the receipt by them of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office under this act, shall be as good and valid in law as if this act had not been passed.

(Signed) LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

Approved August 2, 1852.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 39.]
AN ACT to protect actual settlers upon the land on the line of the Central Railroad and branches by granting pre-emption rights thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every person now an actual settler and occupant, and who, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, had made such an actual settlement and improvement as would have entitled him to a right of pre-emption under the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, but for his failure to give the requisite notice under the law, or to file proof within due time, on any tract of land now owned by the United States, and situated within the limits reserved for sale by order of the Government, because of

the grant of alternate sections to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of the Chicago and Mobile railroad and branches, by virtue of an act of Congress approved September twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile," shall have the right to purchase, at the price established by law in regulating the sales of said lands, a quantity of the tract so settled on and improved, not less than forty nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, in legal subdivisions, on which said improvements may be situated: Provided, That any person claiming the right to purchase under this act shall, before the actual offering of the tract at public sale, file with the register of the proper land office a notice describing the land by its numbers, and make the necessary proof, affidavit and payment for the land, within twelve months from the date of this act: And provided further, That the right of way upon and across any tract of land claimed under the provisions of this act, not exceeding two hundred feet in width, shall be reserved and retained for the said railroad and branches, as the same may be located and constructed.

Approved August 2, 1852.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 40.]
AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Gaslight Company," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Gaslight Company," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting in the second section, immediately before the word "fifty," the words "three hundred and" and in the seventh section, wherever the word "Washington" occurs, by inserting immediately thereafter the words and George-town.

Approved August 2, 1852.

USEFUL INFORMATION TO ALL.
TREATING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.—Lose no time. Avoid rough usage. Do not hold up the body by the feet. Do not roll it. Do not inject tobacco smoke into the nostrils, as some ignorant persons have done.

Send quickly for medical assistance; but do not delay the following means: I. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. 2. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a chamber. 3. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. 4. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body—1. Move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine. 2. Put bladders or bottles of hot water or heated bricks, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. 3. Foment the body with hot flannels; but, if possible. 4. Immerse the body in a warm bath as hot as the hand can bear without pain, and this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth. 5. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time.

In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downwards and pushing gently backwards, the upper part of the wind-pipe, to allow a more free admission of air; blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears. Electricity to be employed early by a medical assistant.—Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube and syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. Apply salvolatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM NOXIOUS VAPOURS, &c.—1. Remove the body into a cool, fresh air. 2. Dash cold water on the neck, face, and breast frequently. 3. If the body be cold, apply warmth, as recommended for the drowned. 4. Use the means recommended for inflating the lungs, as in drowning. 5. Let electricity (particularly in accidents from lightning,) be early employed by a medical assistant.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM APOPLEXY.—The patient should be placed in a cool air, and the clothes loosened, particularly about the neck and breast. Bleeding must be early employed by a medical assistant; the quantity regulated by the state of the pulse.—Cloths soaked in cold water, spirits or vinegar and water, should be kept applied to the head, which should be instantly shaved. All stimulants should be avoided. In cases of coup de soleil, or strokes of the sun, the same means to be used as in apoplexy.

ERUPTION ON THE FACE.—Dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and apply this with a fine sponge every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions, caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing in the morning. Rub it well in with the fingers, and then wipe off with a dry towel. There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces, who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER HERMANN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

English Ministry in the Minority—Louis Napoleon's Tour—Great Enthusiasm for Him, &c.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The U. S. mail steamer Hermann, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing 95 passengers and 900 tons of valuable merchandise.—She brings dates from Southampton to the 21st ult.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 28th, and the Pacific on the 21st.

The West India steamer Patana, arrived at Southampton on the 18th ult. with \$805,000 in specie.

ENGLAND. The reports of the growing crops in England are highly favorable. The weather has been unusually fine. In some instances blight and mildew have appeared, slightly injuring the wheat.

There were rumors that the potatoe disease had done some damage to the crops in Ireland.

The elections throughout England had not quite concluded, but the returns were largely against the Derby administration. When the Hermann left, enough was known to render it positively certain that the administration would not be able to command a working majority in the House of Commons. The indications were palpable that the Government would have a very brief tenure. The Peel party, headed by James Graham, would most undoubtedly join in the ranks of the liberal party.

The attempt to impress tax on food it was asserted would be strenuously resisted by the new Parliament.

The Queen and her royal court had started for a short excursion. They were to spend a few days at Cork.

IRELAND. There was considerable apprehension of the potato rot.

FRANCE. Louis Napoleon's tour to the provinces has proved a grand affair. He was received at Strasburg on the 18th with the greatest enthusiasm. Extraordinary fetes were given, amid the wildest demonstrations by the people. There was a monster review, with a sham fight, and Napoleon was hailed with frenzied shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" while flowers and bouquets were showered upon him.

If Louis Napoleon was really the emperor, no great state of magnificence could be adopted to give eclat to his progress through the departments.

Very little news from this country. All was quiet at last accounts. The advices from all parts of the continent are of a pacific character.

Accounts from Australia continue flattering.—Gold is being found in great abundance, and large arrivals are reported.

GERMANY. The season has been unusually warm.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Elections in England—The Aquatic Tour of the Queen of England—Napoleon's Tour—Arrests in Italy.

HALIFAX, August 4th.—The steamer Niagara, with Liverpool dates of the 24th ultimo, arrived at an early hour this morning. Her News except in a commercial light, is unimportant.—She brings 62 passengers.

The City of Glasgow sailed for Philadelphia on the 21st ult. with 152 passengers.

Marshal Exelmans had been killed at Paris by falling from his horse.

M. Leblanc had been called upon to form the new Belgian Cabinet.

The American squadron arrived at Naples on the 21st ultimo.

ENGLAND. The classification of the new House of Commons is as follows:—Ministerialists, 325; Opposition, 272; Ministerial majority 53. Forty Liberal Conservatives are included with the Ministerialists.

At the yacht race, at Cowes, on Thursday, the American was beaten by the Arrow.

The bullion in the Bank of England amounted to £21,660,000. Money was abundant.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was not so active.

FRANCE. The President's visit to Baden is connected with a matrimonial project for the hand of the Princess Caroline de Vasa, grand-daughter of the Duchess of Baden.

The President contemplates a visit to Algiers.

It is reported that a change will take place in the ministry after his return from Strasburg; and that more political arrests will be made.

Petitions for the establishment of the Empire are filling up rapidly under the superintendence of the local authorities of various places.

The expedition of Gen. Montauban to the frontier of Morocco had proved successful.

IRELAND. The gain by the Derby anti Catholic Ministry of the two members from Dublin, has caused much surprise.

ITALY. Sixty persons had been arrested at Mantua, including the Archbishop of Ravenna and six other clergymen, by the Austrian Commissioner, on suspicion of holding liberal views. Count Tancredi Mosto and other noblemen had also been apprehended at Rome for the same cause.

The Bisceglione of Turin states that the Civil Marriage Bill will doubtless pass the Chambers, notwithstanding the address against it of the Archbishop and Bishop of Piedmont.

An earthquake occurred at Spezia on the 18th.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

The Boston papers refer to the steadily increasing trade between that city and Philadelphia.—During the four days preceding the 28th ult., the arrivals at Boston from that port were—1 steamer, 7 barks, 27 brigs and 43 schooners—a total of 78 arrivals, which was more than one-third of all the arrivals at that port during the time specified. A large proportion of this trade is in coal; but various other articles are rapidly coming into it.

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