WILMINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1852.

a 1 month,

Ten lines or less make a square. If an advertimement a med ten lines, the price will be in pro-All advertisements are payable at the time

All advertisements inserted in the Weekl

Commercial, are entitled to one insertion in the ri-Weekly, free of charge.



By the President of the United States of Am

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity.

Commercial intercourse having been for some time established between the United States and the Reablic of Costarica, it seems good for the security For this purpose they have named their respective

Plenipotentiaries, that is to say The President of the United States, Daniel Web ster, Secretary of State;

And his Excellency the President of the Republic of Costarica, Senor Don Felipe Molina. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Re-

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens on the one part, and the go vernment of the Republic of Costarica and its citizens on the other.

ARTICLE II. There shall be, between all the territories of the Costarica, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respective with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other fornation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject, always, to the laws and statutes of the two coun-

In like manner, the respective ships of war and ost-office packets of the two countries shall have fiberty, freely and securely, to come to all harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are, or may be permitted to come. to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit; subject, always, to the laws and stat-ules of the two countries respectively.

It being the intention of the two high contractin 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 contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been individuals. property in public funds, and shares of companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, nor detained.

The citizens of the United States and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica respectively, 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 possesgratuitous; or in return for a compensation as near-ly 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 or ation into the territories of the United States, of any article being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Costarica, and no igher nor other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Cos tarica, 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 hi er foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories 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 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 roduce, or manufacture of the territories of the Uni-

No higher nor other duties or payments on account of tonnage, of light, or harbor dues, of pilotage, of salvage, in case either of damage or shipwreck, 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.

sels of the United States.

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

All merchants, commanders of ships, and others.

All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, citizens of the United States shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the Republic of Costarica, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they ARTICLE VII. the file to produce the fact

be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by Costaricans, nor to pacities than those

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 respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their 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.

ARTICLE VIII. In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of 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 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

Navigation between the United States of and the Republic of Costarica was concluded and signed in the city of Washington, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, 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.

TREATY.

TREATY.

If any chias without win the territories of the other, the consul-general or the territories of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or the representative of such consul-general or consulting 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 country.

ceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE IX.

The citizens of the United State's residing in the Republic of Costarica, and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica residing in the United States, shall public of 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 confirment of a treaty of amily, commerce of the present contract term in the south-western and north-western sections, enforced loans or military exactions or requisitions, and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext what hundred and fifty-four, the several contracts for they shall not be compelled, under any pretext what soever, to pay other ordinary charges, requisitions, and thundred and fifty-four, the several contracts for they shall not be compelled, under any pretext what soever, to pay other ordinary charges, requisitions, and thundred and fifty-four, the several contracts for hundred and fifty-four, the several contracts for mail transportation in California and Oregon.

'No,' answered the first speaker: citizens of the contracting parties respectively.

ARTICLE X. It shall be free for each of the two high contract ing 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 public 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 and consuls shall enjoy in the territories of the United States whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities are or shall be granted to agents o 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 territo ries, shall enjoy according to the strictest reciprocity whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the Republic of Costarica to United States, and the territories of the Republic of the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favor-

ARTICLE XI citizens of the United States and the citizens of the Republic of Costarica, it is agreed, that if at any time eigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part the should unfortunately take place between the thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each in any of the territories of the other, shall, if residing the two high contracting parties who may be withupon the coast, be allowed 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 them 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, shall have the privilege of re-maining and of continuing such trade and employment therein without any manner of interruption, in the full emjoyment of their liberty and property as long as they behave peaceably, and commit no of-fence against the laws; and their goods and effects 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, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the trade, national vessels only of the country where the tion, 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 their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the government, and shall continue in posses sion 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 that purpose, agreeably to the system of contracting parties; provided they respect the religion of the nation 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 contracting parties who may die in the territories aforesaid, in burial 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

In order that the two high contracting parties may the said territories of the United States, or to from the Republic of Costarica, which shall not or trom the Republic of Costarica, which shall not the exchange of the ratifications of the present treative, either of the high contracting parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its in-tention to terminate 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 contracting parties.

ARTICLE XIV. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifi-cations shall be exchanged at Washington or at San Jose de Costarica within the space of one year, or

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentia-ries 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-one.

DANIEL WEBSTER, [L s.] And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, by WILLIAM HUNTES, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Senor Don France Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costarica, on the part of their respective governments.

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 F. MOLINA. 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 scal of the United States to be affix-

Done at the city of Washington this twenty

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed during the First Session of the Thir-

[No. 1.] A Resolution of Welcome to Louis Kossulh. Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep esentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Congress, in the name and behalf of the People of the dial welcome to the Capital and the country; ted by order of Congress, under the act of and that a copy of this resolution be trans- August eighth, eighteen hundred and fortymitted to him by the President of the United six.

Approved, Dec. 15, 1851.

[No. 2.] A Joint Resolution providing for the Printing of Additional Copies of the Journals and Rublic Documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall the public journals and documents of the House of Representatives, in addition to the number now printed, which shall be deposited with the Secretary of State for distribution with the Secretary of State for distribution with the Secretary of State for distribution where the saint Peter's shall be known and designated on the public records as the Minnesota River.

Approved June 19, 1852.

WHAT WAS IT CUT WITH 2 tion according to law.

Approved, Dec. 23, 1851.

[No. 3.] Joint Resolution to authorize the Postmaster-General to legalize certain Contracts for the Transportation of the Mail in California and Oregon.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to accept and confirm as permanent contracts, for south-western and north-western sections, enthe last annual report of the Postmaster-General; and that when the said contracts shall have been so accepted and confirmed, they shall be yalid, legal, and binding for the purposes therein mentioned.

Approved, January 13, 1852.

[No. 4.] Joint Resolution providing for the Binding of certain Documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America In Congress Assembled, That all the executive documents, the printing of additional copies of which have been ordered during the present session, or may, during either session of the present Congress, be ordered by either house of Congress, and the size of which shall not be less than two hundred and fifty pages, such additional copies shull be bound under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing: Provided. That the cost shall not exceed twelve and a half cents per volume, for the whole number ordered.

Approved January 27, 1852.

| No. 5. | A Re olution extending the Time fthe Commission under the Convention with Brazil.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act entitled An'act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved March twentieth, [twenty-ninth, leighteen hundred and fifty, shall be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for the period of four months from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Approved, February 27, 1852.

[No. 7.] A Resolution to authorize the Continuance of the Work upon the two Wings of

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the period between the passage of this reso-lution and the end of the fiscal year terminating June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars: for the continuance of the work on the two wings of the Capitol: Provided, Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer or agont of the United States to bind the United States by contract beyond the amount appropriated by Congress, or to sanction any such contract beretofore made.

Approved, April 14, 1252.

[No. 8.] A Joint Resolution approving and confirming an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon entitled " An act to provide for the Selection of Places for Location and Erection of the Public Buildings of the Territory of Oregon," and for other Purposes.

Whereas, By the first section of an act of Oregon, passed by the House of Representatives of said Territory on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and by the Council of said Territory, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and fiftyone, entitled "An act to provide for the selection of places for location and effection of the public buildings of the Territory of Oregon," it was enacted that the seat of government of said Territory be established and located at Salem, in the county of Marion, in said Territory, and that each and every session, either general or special of the Legisla-tive Assembly of said Territory, thereafter convened, shall be held at Salem in said Ter-

ritory; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of said act:—

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, establishing and locating the seat of government of said Territory at Salem, in the county of Marion, in said Territory, be and the same is hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.

and of the independence of the United States have been held in conformity to the provisions of law.

MILLARD FILLLMORE.

Approved May 4 1852

Approved May 4, 1852.

[No. 9.] A Resolution Authorizing the Purchase of the Ninth Volume of the Luws of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, in compliance with his request made to the Committee on the Judiciary; be authrized to purchase of the publishers of the Statutes at large, one thousand copies of volume nine of said Statutes at Large, now just published, and cause the same to be distribu-United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cor- lied as the first eight volumes were distribu-

Approved May 10, 1852.

[No. 12.] Joint Resolution changing the Name of St. Peter's kiver, in Minnesota Ter-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after by the fire department. the passage of this act the river in the Terrihereafter be printed one hundred copies of tory of Minnesota heretofore known as the

> WHAT WAS IT CUT WITH? A party of friends had assembled one evening, and after discussing the various topics of the day, one of them remarked,

> Well, boys, I suppose you've heard of Dave Duncomb's marriage? Some of them had heard of it and some had

'Well,' continued the speaker, 'he is married, and I was at the wedding. A right merry time we had of it, too. I assure you; but there was one thing that surprised me very much, and that was the manner in which they cut the wedding-cake-I can't help

'No,' answered the first speaker; 'you mus

guess again.' 'A string,' said another.

'A stick, whittled to an edge,' suggested a third.

'A piece of tin,' ventured a fourth, thinking

"Well, what was it?" exclaimed they all n one breath, after guessing every imaginable article they could think of except the right one, that could either possibly or impossibly be put through such a cake. Why, said the quiz, they cut it with

knife, to be sure." Loss of the Pilot Boat Yankee-Four person

We are pained to report that the pilotboat Yan kee, with a crew of nine men, was lost on Friday night last, while laying to under double reefed mainsail, thirty-five miles east of Sandy Hook .-Almost instantly after she struck what the pilots on board considered a wreck, the Yankee settled

by the head and went down. The persons on board had barely time to launch

their yawls before she disappeared. One boat, containing four of the crew, kept constantly with the other for about an hour, but after that she was neither seen nor heard of any more. The terrible conclusion is, that the boat swamped and all have perished.

The other boat's crew, after laboring at their oars eleven hours, were discovered by the pilotboat E. K. Collins, which rendered every assistance and comfort to the five unfortunate survivors.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA Gov. Brown, of Florida, in his annual message to the Legislature, urges that provision be made for the forcible removal of the Seminoles, in case Billy Bowlegs does not fulfill his promise to emigrate. A re-organization of the militia, and the establishment of a public school system, are recommended, as is also an efficient system of internal improvement, in order to stimulate enterprise invite immigration, and develope the State's varied resources. It's finances are now in a flourishing condition, and its people prosperous and happy.

Wreck of a Ship from Liverpool—Her Passen-gers and Crew Saved. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 .- A letter from Tuckerton, New Jersey, gives the particulars of the wreck of the ship Georgia, of Savannah, from Liverpool for New York, on Long Beach, near Tuckerton, on Friday night last. She came ashore in a fog. and has since broken in two. She has 350 passengers on board, all of whom were landed in safety, through the apparatus provided by the Government for saving life from wrecks. The ship came ashore about two hundred yards from land near the station house. The surf was so heavy that no common boat could have lived through it mortar, to some distance beyond the ship, passing over her fore-yard. This gave a communication with the shore, and the life car was put into opethe Legislative Assembly of the Territory of ration, landing all the passengers without an acci-

Among the passengers are from fifty to sixty females, of all ages." One of them is a young En-

nassa Gap Road \$160,000. The bill concerning the Antwerp line of steamers was taken up. Mr Anderson offered a substitute, and then the bill was made the order of the day for the 14th. In the Senate resolutions of respect to Messrs. Clay

BURGLARY.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9 .- The apothecary's store of Mr. R. S. Oakeley, situated in King-street a few doors above Queen, was entered late on Monday night, or early Tuesday morning, and \$80 or 40 in eash, a silver cup and some spoons abstracted proved and confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the season of the Legislative Assembly sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the same is hereby declared to the season.

The thieves, wisely eschewing to have sentatives to day, on the question of giving the late session of the Legislative Assembly with the more solid arbitrary, held at Salem, in conformative of which they were ignorant, left the stock untouched, being satisfied with the more solid arbitrary with them the same is hereby declared to the people, in which Messre, Kershaw arbitrary with the more solid arbitrary with them the same is hereby declared to the people, in which Messre, Kershaw arbitrary with the more solid arbitrary with them the same is hereby declared to the people, in which Messre, Kershaw arbitrary with the more solid arbitrary with them the same is hereby declared to the people, in which Messre, Kershaw arbitrary with the more solid arbitrary with them the same is hereby declared to the people, in which Messre, Kershaw arbitrary with the more solid arbitrary with them the same is hereby declared to the people, in which Messre, Kershaw arbitrary with the more solid arbitrary. atouched, being satisfied with the more solid ar- Keitt spoke. The further consideration of the

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STMER PHILADELPHIA. City of Sacramento in Ashes-Large Fires at San Francisto and Marysville-Two and a Quarter Millions of Gold Coming - California Gone for

Pierce and King, 4-c. New ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The steamship Philadelphia arrived here this morning, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th of November, two weeks later, and most important intelligence from all parts of California.

The Philadelphia sailed in company with the Illinois, for New York, with two and a quarter millions of gold on board.

A destructive fire broke out in the City of Sacramento, (date not given,) which it was found impossible to check, and, with the exception of a few houses, the entire city is in ashes. Many lives were lost in the effort to check the flames,

The Presidential election had passed off quiet-

The Presidential election had passed off quietly, and had resulted in a majority of about fifteen thousand for Pierce and King. Nothing was known in California, at the latest dates, of the result in the other States of the Union.

Bragg, Parker of Indiana, and King of New York.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. McDonald, Strother, Gaylord. Faller of Pennsylvania, Letcher, Murphy, Yates, Dean, and McQueen.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Sweetser, Schoonmaker, Stratton, Letcher, Howe of Pennsylvania, Morehead, Babcock, Campbell of Illinois,

The steam propeller City of Pittsburg, owned by the Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Co., was burnt to the water's edge at Valparaiso on

the 20th October. The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, which sailed from New York on the 4th of August, had and Hart. arrived, after a passage of little over 100 days.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE English and French Affairs-Decline in Cotton-

Advance in Breadstuffs, G.c. HLLIFAX, Dec. 10.—The steamer Niagara reached here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of Rhode Island, Davis of Indiana, Hunter, Hebard,

The Niagara brings 59 passengers. She arrived out on the morning of the 22d inst. The Arctic arrived at Liverpool at midnight on

he 24th ult. The steamer Washington was off Cowes on the morning of the 21st.

The Franklin's repairs were not completed when the Miagara sailed.

Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords, inswer to a question from the Earl of Clanricarde, that the object in calling the House together prior to Christmas was to close forever the controversy on protection and free trade.

D'Israeli said in the House that the Adminis tration violated no pledge by remaining in office with a House opposed to protection; for they never intended to repeal any measures of the free

Parliament finally fully confirmed the doctrines of free trade, and thus the question may be considered as settled.

The great change in the Government of France was progressing quietly, and the Empire was considered as fully established, with the exception of the ceremonials to attend the proclamation and coronation of the Emperor, and the putting on of royalty by the subordinates of the Emperor.

From the N. C. Standard of Saturday. NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. The Directors of this Road met in this City or

Wednesday last. We learn that the certificate of the Treasurer of the Company was laid before the Board of Inernal Improvements, showing that the subscripers to the work had paid in \$513,845, something | Harper in nore than the amount required by the charter whereupon the Board subscribed, on the part of the State, two millions of dollars. Five hundred thousand dollars are, therefore, now due by the State on her subscription; but we learn that only one bundred thousand dollars will be asked for at this time, and the Legislature will be applied to to appropriate this sum immediately from the Treasury, so as to give the Treasurer time to dispose of State honds—the amount thus appropriated to be refunded, of course, to the Treasury as soon as the bonds are sold.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 18th Oct., 1852. We are now having much rainy weather, but rith it little or no sickness.

On Sunday last, the American flags in the barbor were at half-mast, caused by news of the wreck of brig Emily Jame, and the death of Capt. Foxwell, her commander, well known and much esteemed as an old trader to this port.

An awful tragedy occurred here last night-a father murdered his daughter, son, and an Englishman. 'The young girl had been wronged .-The father discovered her shame; swore death to her seducer, the Englishman-found him with his daughter; drove a bullet through his heart and ing at it, three ounces, or fifty-one dollars, making dashed madly at his daughter with a knife. The in the aggregate \$510,000." son and brother placed himself before her and received the blade of the knife in his side. The father, seeming almost a maniac, wanted more blood to wash out the stain fipon his daughter's honor. and, with another blinge, stabbed her in the heart. The Englishman died immediately; the son lived three hours, and the daughter still breathes, but will not live. The father, a highly respectable Brazilian, gave himself immediately up to the authorities.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. COLUMBIA, Dec. 8 .- T. W. Glover, Esq., has een elected Judge, vice Evans elected U. S. Sen-

The Bill providing that the Mun cipal Elections hall take place biennially, in Charleston, instead of annually, as heretofore, has passed."

The appropriation for the South Carolina Institnte, has also been agreed to:" . ' The Joint Committee appointed to nominate Di rectors for the Bank of the State, have nominated the present Board with the exception of Mr. War-

law in the place of Mr. Hill. A discussion took place in the House of Repre entatives to-day, on the question of giving th dent to the people, in which Messre. Kershaw and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The speaker, under the order passed on the 8th ust., appointed the following gentlemen to const

tute the Standing Committees of the House: Of Elections.—Messrs. Ashe, Williams, Hamilton, Schermerhorn, Caskie, Ewing, Davis of Massachusetts, Gamble, and Stratton.

Of Ways and Afeans.—Messrs. Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Stanly, Hibbard, Brooks, Jones of Pennsylvania, Appleton of Massachusetts, Dunbary, and Pholins

ham, and Phelps.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Daniel, Edgerton, Bowle,
Seymour of Connecticut, Cleveland, Sackett, Cur-

tis. Perter, and Mace.

On Commerce Mossrs Seymour of New York
Johnson of Tennessec, Stephens of Georgia, Fuller of Maine, Duncan, Robbins, Martin, Aiken, and

Won Public Lands — Messrs, Hall, Cobb, Bennett, Orr, Watkins, Freeman, Moore of Penusylvania, Henn, and McCorkle.

410. Post Offices and Post Roads — Messrs, Olds, Penn, Cullom, Powell, Schoolcraft, Seurcy, Grey, Marshall, and Clark.

lives were lost in the effort to check the flames, and the loss of property is stated to be immense. Destructive fires had also occurred at San Francisco and Marysville, which were finally checked by the fire department.

The Presidential election had passed off quiet-

and Davis of Indiana. On Private Land Claims.-Messrs. Jenkins

Clemons, Abercrombie, Dawson, Campbell of Ohio, Nabors, Landry, Snow and Millen. On Manufactures.—Messrs. Beale, Florence Reed. Cleveland, White, Murray, Perkins, Green

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Floyd, McMullen, Dockery, Cable of Ohio, Skelton, Brenton, Newfon, Doty and McNair. On Indian Affairs. - Messrs Johnson of Arkan-sas, Howard, Briggs, Jackson, Conger, Fitch, Cald-well, Marshall, and Durkee.

On Military Affairs - Messrs. Bissell, Gentry, Gorman, Evans, Smart, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Wilcox, Haven, and Faulkner.

Chastain, Ward, and Gilmore, On Naval Affairs .- Messrs. Stanton of Tonne see, Bocock, Burrows, Harris of Alabams, Cabell of Florida, Penniman, Wildrick, Goodenow, and

On Foreign Affairs .- Messrs. Bayly of Va., Woodward, Toombs, Polk, Taylor, Appleton Maine, Ingersoll, Chandler, and Breekenridge. On the Territories .- Messrs! Richardson, Holladay, Clingman, Stone, Giddings, Bailey of Georgis, Scudder, Stuart, and Lockhart.

On Revolutionary Pensions. Messrs. Millson Russell, Tuck, Townsend. Brown of New Jersey Churchwell, Cottman, Goodrich, Allen of Il On Invalid Pensions - Messrs, Harris of Tennessee, Price, Martin, Molony, Eastman, Moore of Louisiana, Kuhus, Jones of New York, and Chap-

On Roads and Canals .- Messrs, Robbison Colcock, John W. Howe of Pennsylvania, Mason anton of Thio Hart, Fanlkner, Sutherland, and On Patents .- Messrs, Cartter, Dimmick, Ward.

Thurston and White.

Stanton of Kennicky, Edmundson, Bowie, Doty, On Revisal and Unfinished Business .- Messrs Cobb. How of New York, Hibighaus, Busby, and

On Public Buildings and Grounds .- Messrs.

On Accounts .- Messrs. Mason, Morrison, Welch On Mileage .- Messrs. Hendricks. Freeman Haws, Stephens of New York, and Allison,

On Engravings,-Messrs, Riddle, Miner, and On the Library of Congress .- Messrs. Chandler, On Enrolled Bills .- Messrs, Wildrick and Bar-

On Printing .- Mesers. Gorman, Haven, and On Expenditures in the State Department .- Mes

srs. Study, Ashe, Wells, Campbell of Illinois, and On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.— Messrs. Thurston, Hendricks, Walbridge, Grow,

On Expenditures in the War Department .- Mes-

srs. Dimmick, Ives. Bowner Parker of Penn., and On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Mea-srs. McMullen, Harris of Alabama, Horsford, Flor-On Expenditures in the Post Office Department. — Messra Penn, Kurtz, Davis of Massachusetts, Has-

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings .- Mes srs. Bartlett, Haws, Outlaw, Churchwell, and Tay-

INCREASE OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA All accounts represent a large increase of the slave trade in Cuba, at which, it is slieged, the Spanish officials wink. A letter from Havana gives a list of nine vessels, which have landed at different ports of Cuba, during the present year, 4.170 slaves from Africa. "The letter referred to

This is but the beginning. There is a tacit understanding for the extension of this schem until ten thousand more have been brought hither, on each of which is paid to officials; for wink-

TEXAS.

Dates to the 23d ultimo have reached New Orleans The Brownsville "Flag" says the pictures of misery on the Rio Grande are exaggerated-that confidence had been restored and business was

Important from Russia -- A Russian Japan Expedition Sailed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.- A letter from St. Peters burg, dated October 10, published in the Salem Register, says that the Emperor of Russia has started a Japan Expedition, consisting of the frigate Pallas, and a tender and screw steamer, under the command of Admiral Poalatine.

The frigate left Cronstadt a few weeks previous to stop in the English channel, from whence the expedition would finally proceed. The object of the expedition is said to be for scientific purposes. but it is almost certain that it is intended to watch the movements of the American expedition, of which the Emperor is known to be very jealous.

The river Neva was full of floating ice, but there was no American ships there. They have toads at Los Angelos, Cal , that fight .

ke tigers, and kill spakes with hearty good will The pig population of the Mississippi Valley is estimated to be 40,000,000: