

others about sailing steamer away up the main trunk of the Amazon, to piddle up and down the republican spring-branches of the Spanish-American, was truly a diplomatic phenomenon. "You have an Athens-embellish, that"—should have been their reply to Brazil.

I quote from the Rio correspondent of the "Observer"—a Brazilian newspaper, of May last. This correspondent appears to be in the secrets of the government, and no doubt spoke the sentiments of that jealous cabinet.

"The navigation of the Amazon goes on swimmingly: the government of Peru, by the convention of the 23d of last October, made with our new minister, Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro, obliges itself to assist the first enterprise established upon the Amazon with a sum never less than \$200,000.

"The government has waived its quality of resident minister, and for an extraordinary mission near the governments of the republics of Venezuela, Ecuador, and New Grenada, our minister to Bolivia, Miguel Maria Lisboa. The object of this mission is a treaty with those republics for the navigation of the Amazon, because, as I think, it is feared that the United States will insist to arrange one for the navigation of some of the tributaries of the Amazon, and thus judge themselves authorized to enter the Amazon from without, as the journals of New York and New Orleans already propose. We have been careless in this matter, and must now hurry about it.

"This nation of pirates, like those of their race, wish to disgrace all the people of America who are not Anglo-Saxons."

"The objects of Da Ponte's mission to Paraguay, Bolivia, and Lisboa to Venezuela, New Grenada, and Ecuador, are clearly set forth.

"They were to frustrate any attempts at treaty; the commercial nations might be disposed to make with those republics touching river navigation, and to seal up tighter than ever the great arteries of those countries; and thus perpetuate the stagnation and death that have for 300 years reigned in the great Amazonian water-shed.

"Brazil seemed already to have forgotten that what was right on the south side of the Tropic of Capricorn must be right also under the Equator; for the same arguments that apply to the free navigation of the La Plata apply also to the free navigation of the Amazon.

"Peru fell into the trap, and made the required treaty; but the more sagacious statesman of Bolivia got wind of the design, and not only refused to treat with Brazil upon the subject, but the enlightened President of that republic proposed to establish upon the Amazonian tributaries of Bolivia free ports to all the world.

"Como tus Brazileiros," says a gentleman of Brazil, writing as to this pretension of Brazil to steamboat navigation up of the rivers of Bolivia, "preluden el privilegio, y el Presidente Bolzu, es bastante capaz para conocer que lo conviene a Bolivia, el se ha negado a dar dicha concesion y espera que los Estados Unidos sean los primeros en descubrir aquellos riones."

Moreover, as the good genius of America and free navigation would have it, neither the Brazilian nor Peruvian plenipotentiary appeared to have a sufficient knowledge of the subject of which the two were treating; they evidently knew very little of the navigability of those waters, the monopoly of which they aimed to secure.

"This treaty was secretly negotiated in Lima last October twelve months, and was ratified in Rio two or three months ago only. I have a manuscript copy of it before me. Its title is 'A treaty of fluvial commerce and navigation and of boundary between the republics of Peru and the Empire of Brazil.'

"The question of boundary was settled in two words: *Uti possidetis*. I quote with regard to the river steamboat navigation.

"Article first.—The republic of Peru and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to encourage, respectively, the navigation of the river Amazon and its tributaries by steamboats, which, by increasing the exportation of the immense riches of those vast regions, may contribute to increase the number of the inhabitants and civilize the savage tribes, agree that the merchandise, produce, and other articles, coming from Peru to Brazil, or from Brazil to Peru, across the frontier of both States shall be exempt from all duty imposed on sale-duty (alcabala) whatsoever, to which the same products are not subject in the territory where produced; to which they shall be wholly assimilated.

"Article second.—The high contracting parties, being aware of the great expense attending the establishment of steam navigation, and that it will not yield a profit during the first years to the shareholders of the company destined to navigate the Amazon from its source to the banks (estueros) in Peru—which should belong exclusively to the respective States—agree to give to the first company which shall be formed a sum of money during five years in aid of its operations; which sum shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars annually for each of the high contracting parties, either of whom may increase the said amount, if it suits its particular interests, without the other party being thereby obliged to contribute in the same ratio.

"The conditions to which the shareholders are to be subject, in consideration of the advantages conceded to them, shall be detailed in separate articles.

"The other contentious States which, adopting the same principles, may desire to take part in the enterprise upon the same conditions, shall likewise contribute a certain pecuniary quota to it."

"As the Brazilians claim the privilege, and President Bolzu understands the interests of Bolivia in the matter, he has refused to make any such concession, and hopes the United States will be the first to explore those regions."

"SEPARATE ARTICLES.—For the better understanding of Article 2 of the convention signed this day, the high contracting parties have further agreed to the following articles:

"ARTICLE FIRST.—The shareholders of the steam navigation mentioned in the second article of the convention concluded on this date, shall be bound to the following conditions:

"1st. The steamboats shall make three voyages the first year, four in the second, and at least six voyages in the third, fourth and fifth.

"When, owing to circumstances arising from the great distance, obstruction of the river, making experiments connected with its navigation, want of combustibles, or other weighty reasons, it may be impossible to make that number of voyages, the shareholders shall receive only five thousand dollars for every voyage that the boats make during the two first years, and three thousand dollars for every one made during the third, fourth, and fifth.

"2d. They shall convey free of charge the mail-bags of the government and of the post-office, and deliver them at the places on the banks as they pass along, until the end of the voyage.

"3d. They shall convey every voyage, passage free, four civil, military, or ecclesiastical officers in the service of each government; the luggage of these persons in quantity equal to that of other passengers, and the packages that each government may in particular wish to send, provided they do not exceed two tons.

"4th. They shall be obliged to take on board or in tow the troops, ammunition, and effects that the two governments may wish to send, receiving therefore an equitable remuneration—the amount of which shall be fixed as soon as it shall be ascertained what is the necessary cost of performing said service.

"5th. The company shall arrange with both governments touching the respective points on the river Amazon or Marañon to which the steamboats shall navigate, and concerning the ports at which they are to touch, and it shall be subject to the fiscal and police regulations, notwithstanding their being liberated from imposts of every kind."

"ARTICLE SECOND.—Each government shall grant to the company the propriety of one-fourth part of a league square, at the places in which it may be necessary to establish a depot for combustibles, at any point not belonging to private persons; but the title to the same shall be forfeited, unless the conditions, above mentioned be complied with during the five years. It shall be lawful to cut wood for fuel on unoccupied lands, and to open and work coal mines."

"Under this treaty, Brazil has entered into an agreement with Irineo Evangelista de Louza to introduce the river steamer upon the Amazon.

"This contract was entered into on the 30th day of August last, and is one of the most odious monopolies that ever were inflicted upon free trade, or that now retard the progress of any country. A stringent monopoly of steamboat trade and travel on the Amazon for thirty years! The preamble to this contract states, that in order to enable this Louza to form a company for the establishment of steam navigation upon the Amazon, the exclusive right for thirty years to the steamboat trade, travel, and navigation up and down that river, has been granted to him upon certain conditions, the principal of which are these:

"1st. The capital of the company shall never be less than \$600,000, (1,200,000 \$000.)

"2d. There shall be two lines—one from Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, touching at the intermediate places, to Barra, at the mouth of the Rio Negro; the second, from Barra, touching at Aforesaid, to Nauta, at the mouth of the Ucayali, in Peru.

"3d. To the first line an annual subsidy of \$30,000 (60,000 \$000) is to be paid the first fifteen years; and the second line is to be paid the \$30,000, which by the treaty of fluvial navigation and commerce, of which I have already spoken, Peru obligated herself to pay.

"4th. At the commencement the first line is to make one round trip a month; the second, three a year.

"The company on the other hand, obligates itself to do certain things, and among these is to establish on the Amazon and its tributaries sixty colonies, which shall consist of Indians or emigrants from such nations as the crown may designate.

"The first thing in this treaty of 'fluvial commerce and navigation' between Peru and Brazil, that strikes one is the want of sagacity on the part of its negotiators, and the marvellous degree of insatiation by which Peru fell into the flimsy net that was so unskillfully set before her.

"When Peru was invited to treat upon this subject, and was told that Brazil wanted to introduce the river steamer upon Peruvian waters, there was, right at the mouth of the Amazon the Tocantins, a most magnificent stream; it crosses more parallels of latitude than our Mississippi or Missouri; it lies wholly within Brazilian territory; the banks of its upper tributaries are enlivened with towns and villages, and peopled with 125,000 subjects of Brazil; it takes its rise in the very heart of the empire, and from the Emperor's palace, at Rio, to the headwaters of this noble river the distance is not five hundred miles; and yet, with all the enterprise of Brazil, she had not been able to put, or to attempt to put, a single steamer upon this river.

"It was a little surprising, then, that the suspicions of Peru were not excited; for there was something strange to see this Brazilian envoy passing by the mouth of the noble Tocantins at home, which his own countrymen, with their dug-outs and huge canoes, can ascend only at the rate of seven miles a day. It was strange, I say, to see this envoy leaving the river in his own country in such a condition, and trav-

elling thousands of miles up the Amazon to propose to Peru to send Brazilian steamers to navigate among the Andes, her tributaries of the Amazon.

Besides this, there are the Chingo and the Tapajos, with a dozen other noble streams, lying wholly within Brazilian territory; some of them come from 'Mountains of Diamonds,' and gold is in the beds of all of them. They are all strangers to the steamboat. Their sources are so completely lost in unknown regions of the vast interior of Brazil, that we are far better acquainted with the geography of the moon than we are with that of these rivers; and yet, seeing that and how that government had neglected them all, Peru could still be induced to listen to its shallow propositions.

Nay, there is the beautiful river of San Francisco, which empties directly into the sea, and the headwaters of which are just behind the first range of hills in the rear of the capital of the empire. Without having had the energy to introduce the steamboat even upon the waters of this river, the Chevalier Da Ponte is sent off upon this shallow mission about the headwaters of the Amazon, which by faculty the diplomatists of Peru, it seems, could not fathom.

"This attempt of Brazil to negotiate with these five Amazonian republics can be considered in no other light than an attempt to stop the progress of civilization; for to close the Amazon to commerce and the steamboat is to shut out from that benighted country which it drains, the lights of civilization, the blessings of Christianity, and all the elements of human happiness!

But thereby! The Brazilian minister, I am told, did not hesitate privately to advance the sentiment, when in Lima, that it was not the policy of Brazil to treat with nations more powerful than herself; that in the interpretation of treaties the stronger power always enforced its own construction, and the weaker as invariably went to the wall.

At any rate, I shall show how faithfully Brazil has acted up to this policy in the case of this treaty with Peru. By it each of the contracting parties pledged itself to give annually a sum not less than \$20,000 for the introduction of the steamboat upon the waters of the Amazon; and what has been the result? Why, this: Brazil, as we have seen by the Louza contract, has taken this \$20,000 of Peruvian money, and given it to one of her own subjects to establish a line of steamers under her own flag from the mouth of the Rio Negro to Nauta—that is, it is to run about 14,500 miles through Brazilian territory, and when it gets a few miles into Peru to stop short. But still Peru must pay the piper. When this line reaches the mouth of the Rio Negro it is to feed there with its freights another line under the Brazilian flag to Para.

"Thus Peru, to get about 250 miles of her thousands of miles of navigable waters navigated by steam, is made to pay Brazilian bottoms and subjects for navigating 14,500 miles of Brazilian waters!

"I have no pleasure in exposing this memorable trickery of the court of Brazil. But she has arrayed herself against the improvements and progress of the age, and she has attempted by intrigue so to shape the course of events that she might lock up and seal with the seal of ignorance and superstition and savage barbarity the finest portions of the earth.

"Science, commerce, and the wants of mankind are beginning to call loudly for assistance there; and up the Amazon they must and will go, for when they call the world is right apt to heed.

"The object of Brazil in negotiating this treaty with Peru, as we have seen by the Rio correspondent of the 'Observer' already quoted, to exclude 'this nation of pirates,' as we are there styled, from these water-courses.

But the 'high contracting parties,' as it often happens to the wicked, fell themselves into the net which they had spread to other feet; for they seem not to have recollected the provisions of a treaty which Randolph Clay, our most skillful and accomplished representative in Lima, had just negotiated with Peru.

Only three months before the date of this fluvial treaty, that excellent diplomatist had negotiated in Lima a 'treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Peru.'

"By the 10th article of that treaty it is set forth that—'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 distant ports of entry within the Peruvian 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, erecting the necessary machine and work shops 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 high contracting parties that the steamers of either shall not be subject in the ports of the other party to any duties or tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company."

INCIA. (To be continued.)

Nominations for State Treasurer. Harrisburg, Jan. 13.—The nominations for State Treasurer were made to-day in the Senate. The election takes place on Monday next. The probabilities are that all the Democratic members in both Houses will unite upon General Bickel, the present incumbent, and that he will be re-elected. The opposition to him in his own party is of very little moment.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., Jan. 21, 1853.

To Ministers, Physicians, Justices and others. We have now on hand an assortment of blank forms, neatly printed, as required by the late Registration Law. No clergyman or Physician, or Justice of the Peace, should be without one of the other, or all of these forms. The law is an excellent one, and should be faithfully fulfilled, with provisions shall be faithfully fulfilled, with hence, it will afford satisfaction in thousands of cases to persons in search of the history of their ancestors.

Our advertising columns are now particularly worthy of attention. Among the several real estate properties offered for sale will be found some of the best locations in our county.

Our citizens have ceased their complaints of warm weather, and last Tuesday morning when the mercury was 3 degrees below zero, some of them began to think of last winter. The sleighing is now excellent—the roads generally in good condition, and our lumbermen are all very busily engaged in getting their produce to the river.

ACCIDENTS.—Some three weeks ago, a citizen of Jordan township of the name of Strothers, was instantly killed by the falling of a bank of earth, which he and Mr. Bedell, were undermining—leaving a wife and a large family of children.

About the same time a little son of John Smith of the same township, died in a few hours after receiving a kick from a horse.

NEAT CANAL COMMISSIONER. Among the several gentlemen named as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, none seems to take so well with the masses as that of Joux T. Hoover, Esq., of Bellefonte. Mr. Hoover is well known to many of our citizens—he having spent his boyhood days here—and his nomination would give great satisfaction to the democracy of this section, and secure to the State the services of a faithful public officer.

MURDER WILL OUT. The robbers of the watch maker's shop of R. R. Welch, in this place, a few weeks ago have been discovered. 2 men, one named Myers and the other Randall, while in jail in Erie, on suspicion of theft there, one turned States evidence, and stated that the other had robbed a Jeweller's shop in Clearfield. A few of the best watches were found with them.

We notice that Rev. Sam'l. Howell, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of this place; and until recently an agent of the American Bible Society, has accepted a call as pastor of a Congregation at Litchfield, in Roxboro' county, New Hampshire. May prosperity attend him.

Another change of Ministry has just taken place in England—Lord Derby and D'Israeli's Tory Ministry are out; and Aberdeen, Palmerston and Russell are again at the head of affairs. Notwithstanding the opinion of some others to the contrary, we take this event as a favorable omen.

THE TIME FIXED.—A man in New Hampshire, has figured out the mistakes of Miller, of Millerite memory, and has appointed the end of the world to take place some time next summer.

DREADFUL MURDER.—A Mr. Rink, storekeeper, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was murdered, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon—one day last week. A man was seen to issue from the store and run down street, by several witnesses, Mr. Rink following him to the street door, crying out, "I am stabbed—there he goes," and what is truly singular, up to the latest accounts, the police and friends of Mr. Rink generally—and he seems to have had a great many of them—have been very diligent in their efforts, no further trace of the murderer has been discovered.

Graham's Magazine, for February 1853, is with us already. Nothing can surpass the beauty of style, or the reading price of this number. We see that the pages of Graham has been reduced to \$1 60 cents per year, for clubs of 13 which makes it the cheapest Magazine published.

Election of State Treasurer. Extract from a letter dated, Harrisburg, Jan. 17, 1853. Messrs. Editors.—The House and Senate have just elected a State Treasurer. The vote stood as follows: John M. Bickel, had 76 votes. George H. Madary, had 50 " James Wallace, had 1 " Yours, truly,

Death of Senator Upham. Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Upham, of Vermont, died here at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. The Senate immediately after adjourned. The funeral will take place on Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, January 5, 1852.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in reference to the proposed tripartite convention on the subject of the Island of Cuba; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Various memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

The resolution allowing Mr. Meriwether his mileage per diem up to Dec. 20, 1852, was considered and passed.

Several private bills were considered.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the army, by a retired list for disabled officers, was taken up and debated at some length.

House.—The House passed the Senate joint resolution giving steamboat owners and masters ninety days from January 1, 1853, under certain restrictions in which to comply with the requirements of the law of the last session for the protection of human life on vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam.

Mr. Cobb next called up the pending motion of Mr. Jenkins, (made at the last session,) to lay on the table his (Mr. Cobb's) motion to reconsider the vote by which the House had rejected the bill allowing to certain rail-road Companies in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee, a credit of four years on the duties on the rail-road iron imported for the use of their respective works; which said motion to lay on the table was agreed to—years 74, nays 73.

Mr. Polk then called up the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the House and Senate upon the bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret L. Worth; which said report recommended to the House to recede from its amendment to the said bill.

After debate—in which Messrs. Orr, Harris of Tennessee, Stuart, Campbell of Illinois, Sackett, Skelton, and Dean participated—the said report was concurred in, yeas 98, nays 48.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the chair,) when Mr. Smith addressed the committee for an hour in favor of passing a joint resolution conferring the rank of lieutenant-general on Major General Scott.

Mr. Marshall next obtained the floor, and after which, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, January 6, 1853. SENATE.—Mr. Mason gave notice that on Wednesday next he should move the reference of the President's message, communicating information with regard to the Island of Cuba, at which time the debate on the subject would take place.

Mr. Cass made a personal explanation with regard to the correspondence recently transmitted to the Senate by the President, in relation to the establishment of a new British colony in central America. He took occasion to say that if the agreement between the two navigators of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to exclude British Honduras from the provisions of that treaty had been known to him, he would never have voted for the ratification of that treaty, and that he had been assured by Mr. King that the statement in Mr. Clayton's note, that he (Mr. C.) informed Mr. Clayton that this reservation was understood by the Senate, was altogether a mistake. On the contrary, Mr. C. told Mr. Clayton that it would be useless to send the treaty to the Senate with that reservation, for it would not be ratified; and it was supposed that the claim that British Honduras should be exempted from its provision was abandoned.

The bill to provide for the payment of working men on the extension of the Capitol was taken up; and the Senate refused, yeas 17, nays 21—to order it a third reading.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the army by a retired list for disabled officers was taken up; and having been amended by striking out the provisions respecting the navy and marine corps passed.

The bill to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850, was taken up, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

After considering some private bills, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the rules were suspended, and the House took up, and committed to the Committee on Military Affairs, the Senate bill for the relief of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont.

On motion of Mr. Meacham, the rules were suspended, and the Senate's joint resolution for filling vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute was taken up and concurred in. Ineffical motions for the suspension of the rules for various purposes were also made by Messrs. McLanahan, Richardson, Meade, Wilcox, and Henn.

On motion of Mr. Orr, the rules were suspended; and the House going into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Bayly in the chair,) the annual deficiency bill was again taken up, and the committee were addressed at length by Messrs. Bell, Skelton and Weightman.

After which, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 11. SENATE.—After the usual morning business the Senate went into executive session, when, after some debate the injunction of secrecy with regard to the proceedings relating to the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was removed—yeas 31, nays 25; and the Senate adjourned.

House.—After passing a resolution ordering the printing of 100,000 copies of the report of the superintendent of the census accompanying the President's last annual message, the House again took up the bill to prevent frauds on the treasury, upon which speeches were delivered by Messrs. Stanton of Ohio, Chapman, and Barrere.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and taking up the special order—the bill to suppress small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia—it was debated by Messrs. Carter, Averett, Bowie, Toombs, Ficklin, Millson, and Orr. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, January 12, 1853. SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating information in relation to the branch mint in California; also, a report from the Secretary of the State in relation to the encroachment of Indians upon the territory of Mexico.

Various petitions were presented and referred.

The invalid pension bill and the navy pension bill were considered and passed.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution calling on the President for information with respect to the treaty negotiated by Mr. Squier with the Nicaragua, which was submitted to the Senate in 1850, &c.

Mr. Soule concluded his remarks with respect to English aggressions in Central America; and the subject was further debated by Messrs. Cass, Pearce, Downs, Underwood, Hale, and others, until the hour of adjournment.

House.—Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, reported from the Printing Committee a resolution directing 100,000 copies of the report of the superintendent of the census, accompanying the President's last annual message, ordered on the day before to be printed, to be also bound; which on motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia was amended so as to include in the volume the abstract from the census tables published some time since in the Congressional Globe; and then as amended this resolution was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the bill to prevent frauds on the treasury; upon which Mr. Johnston, of Tennessee, delivered an hour's speech. After which, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia was considered—Messrs. Freeman, Averett, Venable, Jones of Tennessee, and Meade addressing the committee.

Shortly after, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, January 13, 1853. SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Washington was taken up and amended, and passed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad to the Pacific; which was advocated by Mr. Gwin at length. Messrs. Bell, Hamlin, Miller, Cass, Davis, Seward, and Rusk, discussed the subject, all of whom were in favor of a railroad to the Pacific, but some of whom were of opinion that this bill was not in all respects the most desirable measure which could be devised.

Mr. Butler, was opposed to the general measure. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow; and the Senate adjourned.

House.—After the transaction of preliminary business, the House proceeded to the further consideration of the bill to prevent frauds on the treasury, which was discussed by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, and Mr. Orr, Mr. Howard, and Mr. King of New York. They adjourned without taking the question on the final passage of the bill.

Hon. Wm. R. King. Washington, Jan. 13.—I learn this morning that Hon. William R. King is much worse. He did not leave for the South as contemplated, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.