

merely parts of the ancient vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, those of New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador in the Republic of Colombia, and any other States which may in future be dismembered from those now existing.

ARTICLE II.

It being agreed by the tenth article of the aforesaid treaty, that the citizens of the United States of America, personally or by their agents shall have the right of being present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and at the examination of witnesses and declarations that may be taken in their trials;—and as the strict enforcement of this article may be in opposition to the established forms of the present due administration of justice, it is mutually understood, that the Republic of Chile is only bound by the aforesaid stipulation to maintain the most perfect equality in this respect between the American and Chilean citizens, the former to enjoy all the rights and benefit of the present or future provisions which the laws grant to the latter in their judicial tribunals, but no special favors or privileges.

ARTICLE III.

It being agreed by the twenty-ninth article of the aforesaid treaty, that *deserters* from the public and private vessels of either party are to be restored thereto by the respective consuls—and whereas, it is declared by the article one hundred & thirty-two of the present constitution of Chile that, "there are no slaves in Chile," and that, "slaves touching the territory of the Republic are free"—it is likewise mutually understood, that the aforesaid stipulation shall not comprehend slaves serving under any denomination on board the public or private ships of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed, that the ratifications of the aforesaid treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, and of the present additional and explanatory convention, shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the term of eight months, to be counted from the date of the present convention.

This additional and explanatory convention, upon its being duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Chile, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to, and make a part, of the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, signed on the said 16th day of May 1832, having the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the aforesaid treaty.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, have signed by virtue of our powers, the aforesaid additional and explanatory convention, and have caused to be affixed our hands and seals, respectively.

Done in the city of Santiago this 1st day of September 1833;—and in the 58th year of the independence of the United States of America, and the 24th of the republic of Chile.

JNO. HAMM. (seal.)
ANDRES BELLO. (seal.)

AND WHEREAS the said conventions have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged on the 29th day of April 1834, at the city of Washington by LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the United States of America, and MANUEL CARVALLO, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Chile, near the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said conventions to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE, at Washington, the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of State.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Sylvanus, Jenkins, at New York, from Liverpool, sailed from the latter place on the 11th ult.

The London Globe of the 8th, says—"We have great satisfaction in stating that a telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris from Bayonne, dated the 6th instant, announcing that Don Carlos had embarked for England, and that the affairs of Portugal had been arranged between Don Miguel and Don Pedro. The intelligence was brought to Bayonne by the French Secretary of Embassy, who left Madrid on the 3d."

The Sun says—The Lord Nelson, at Dartmouth, from Lisbon, brings a report that Coimbra and Figueira have been taken by the Pedrantes, and that Don Carlos has put himself under the protection of the British.

The London Times of the 10th contains the following extract of a letter from Toulon, dated May 1—"On the celebration of the King's fete, the following melancholy accident occurred. At 12 o'clock, all the batteries and the ships in the roadstead fired salutes. Two American frigates here also paid the same compliment to the day, but unfortunately the gunners of the Constellation forgot that some of their guns were loaded with shot, and firing within pistol shot of the Suffren, one of the bells entered a port hole, killed one of the sailors, carried away the leg of another. Some of the shot entered the hull, and five or six men were wounded by splinters, and obliged to be sent to the hospital."

PRESERVING BACON.—There is much said about preserving Bacon. I have noticed in all the communications on the subject, that it is recommended to have the Bacon well dried; and I think this is the principal thing required. If bacon is not well dried, there is nothing that can be packed in that will keep it sound. When Bacon is hung up for drying, boards or plank should be laid on the joists over it, in order to keep dirt or dust from falling on it, also to keep the smoke from escaping too soon. A smoke should be kept under it till it is thoroughly dry, and be continued in wet weather in the summer. Whoever will follow this plan will save their bacon.

Louisville Ky.

Nansemond county, Va. June 5, 1834. A young Tornado passed through this neighborhood last evening, prostrating fences, trees, and almost every thing else that happened to be in its course. My farm, and that of Mr. Thomas S. Shepherd, (I have seen no others,) present at this time a gloomy prospect, the season being flat to the ground.

*The Bank is not obliged to criminate itself!*¹³ Says the board of Directors. Here is a pretty admission! This heretofore immaculate, and much abused institution; whose purity of purpose was to have thrown even President Jackson's patriotism into the shade, and its popularity to have overwhelmed him; when asked for the evidence of its honesty and uprightness, makes the dignified answer of the associate felon at the witnesses stand, "*The Bank is not obliged to criminate itself!*" And straightway the counsel for the culprits, Messrs. Ellsworth and Everett, urge the objections before the American people.

Now suppose, reader, you had heard a report that your friend or neighbor had committed murder; that the victim of his intertemperance was concealed in his cellar; that the marks of blood were on his floor; and anxious both for public good and private reputation, had gone to the door of his house and requested to investigate the truth of the matter by examination. What would you think, if he met you on the step with a lowing brow and said, "Sir, I am not obliged to criminate myself!"

Or suppose you had a relation whom you honored, respected, and loved. His standing high in society; his wealth sufficient to both give him influence and raise him enemies. You had heard rumors injurious to his character. It was whispered that his wealth was gained by counterfeiting; that a gang of associates nightly assembled in the secret chambers of his mansion. For a long time you repelled what you considered the slander, with indignation. At last you mention it to him. He is surprised—invites you to an investigation of his whole affairs to satisfy you of his innocence. The day for such investigation is fixed. You attend on him, look through his house—examine his books, all save one. You lay your hands on that one. He requests that you will not look into it—you insist—he denies—you cling to the book—he forces it rudely from your grasp. "What does this mean?" "Sir," he replies, "I am not obliged to criminate myself!"

Or suppose you saw, at the witnesses stand, in the court of oyer and terminer, a pleasant looking fellow, dressed in the finest English broad-cloth, ruffled shirt, gold snuff box, "which ever and anon he gave his nose," who calls himself Lord Nicholas Panic, and who, at every third question put to him by the Attorney General, answered, "May it please your honor, I am not obliged to criminate myself!" What would you think? *Q*—Remember this is the answer given by the Bank Directors, upon refusing to permit an examination of their affairs by the investigating committee of the people of the United States. *G*—Trenton Emporium.

The melancholy death of the ardent and scientific explorer of Central Africa—the discoverer of the long sought mouth of the Nile—has already been noticed; but the following circumstantial account will still be read with interest: *New-Yorker*.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—*Death of Mr. Lander* We regret to learn that intelligence has been received of the death of the enterprising African traveller, Richard Lander. He was fired upon and severely wounded by the natives on the Nunn river, where he had gone for the purpose of trade, early in the month of January, and he died at Fernando Po, on the 2d of February. The following extract of a letter from Capt. Fuge, of the Crown, contains all the particulars of this melancholy event that are yet known. Mr. Lander was buried by Capt. Fuge on the day he died.

"Mr. Richard Lander expired at Fernando Po, on Sunday, the 2d of February, on his way up into the interior with a schooner boat, loaded with goods for trade, and two canoes which were towed from Cape Coast by the cutter Crown. He was attacked on all sides by bushmen, all armed with musketry. One white and two black men were killed; one woman and a child, with a boy were taken prisoners. Mr. Lander and the remainder fortunately managed to get into one of the canoes and pull for their lives. Mr. Lander received a shot in his hip; a seaman and two Kroomen were also severely wounded. They left the Crown to proceed up the river on the 13th, and returned to the cutter on the 21st of January. They lost everything belonging to them. Mr. Lander lost all his papers, not one remains to be shown. The Crown got under weigh, and arrived at Fernando Po on Sunday the 26th. Mr. Lander's wound had mortified, but he died quite composed."

Hot Springs of Arkansas. A writer in the Little Rock Gazette gives the following description of the hot springs of Arkansas:

The springs are about five miles in a direct line from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line. They break out of the side of a mountain, are very numerous and abundant in water; indeed they burst out everywhere in the sides and bottom of a pretty rocky creek, into which they all run. It is said that they are seventy in number. They are so numerous, and their heat so great, that after two or three weeks of dry weather, the creek becomes too hot to bathe in opposite the springs, and bathers go from an eighth to a quarter of a mile below, where the water is bearable. The exact temperature we could not ascertain; but it exceeds 150 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer. I should judge the warmest spring to have a temperature of 180 deg.

Practical persons will recognize the degrees of heat by the fact, that the water will readily scald the hair from dogs. I believe they are the warmest waters known, except those of Hecla, in Iceland. The water retains its heat for a great length of time; let into a bath at night it is of a right temperature to bathe in, in the morning. It is used either by the steam which arises from it when confined, and for this purpose, some rude contrivances are raised over two or three of the principal springs, they have produced extraordinary cures in rheumatism, paralysis, liver complaints, enlargement of the spleen, eruptions, pulmonary complaints, obstructions and chronic disorders of every kind.

The Cincinnati Republican has been misinformed in several particulars concerning the recent deaths in this place: The custard was not served to the company at the wedding, but sent to the houses of some of the guests next day. It was a day or two before any were attacked. The number was not more than twelve or fifteen, of whom about eleven have died. There is great doubt whether any poison has been employed: none has been detected with certainty, in the examinations which have taken place. The Faculty of Louisville have had a meeting on the subject, and are about equally divided in opinion whether poison was or was not used.

Louisville Adv., June 18.

The South Carolina court of appeals has decided the test oath to be unconstitutional. This court consists of three Judges, Johnson, O'Neal and Harper. The two former concurred in the opinion, and the latter dissented.

GOLD CURRENCY.

Extract from Mr. Ingham's report, May 4, 1830:

If it be intended to render gold and silver equally attainable in the United States, proper allowance being made for the influence which an increased demand must have on the price, a ratio of 16 to 1 would, in all probability be necessary.

Such is the concurrent testimony of Mr. Ingham, when Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of the ratio of 16 to 1. It appears then, that all who have examined the question of the Gold Currency, concur in the opinion that a less ratio than 16 to 1, will not make gold as current, and as plenty as silver, although a less ratio may conform to the abstract relative value of the two metals. To make ourselves more intelligible, we repeat the idea thus: the theoretic proportions between gold and silver is under 16 to 1; but the practical proportion is that much, or more. Now, the People of the United States are a practical people; they are fit for doing business, and not for mystifying themselves with metaphysical subtleties. The People want a GOLD CURRENCY; and so strongly has that feeling broke out all over the country, that the Bank Senators who ridiculed a metallic currency three months ago, are now dead silent upon the subject. They ridicule it no longer, but they are as hostile to it as ever, and will defeat it by indirect means if they can. They prefer a silver currency, because silver is most favorable to Bank circulation, and because the United States Bank can then get nearly all the domestic and foreign gold, to sell to Europe and the West Indies for a premium. Above all the nations in the world, the People of the United States, should be most anxious to establish a gold currency, and that for three great reasons; which are, *first*, that a gold currency alone can circumscribe, and hold in check, the issue of Bank paper; *next*, because we have domestic gold mines, and can supply our own NATIONAL CURRENCY; and *third*, because from the extent of our country, and the travelling habits of the People, a gold currency is the safest, and the best, which can be used for travelling expenses.

The question now is between gold and paper. All who are for gold, should rate it above silver; for all who are for paper will favor silver, and overrate it, and make it the preferred and predominant metal in circulation. As for those who wish to establish an absolute equilibrium between gold and silver, and who mystify themselves in a wilderness of decimal fractions to establish that equilibrium, it is all nonsense; for, in the first place, the present equilibrium cannot be ascertained; and if it was, and was adjusted by law, it would be overthrown and deranged, by practice, and by commerce, in the course of one month. Let all, then, who prefer gold to paper, understand that it is absolutely necessary to make gold, not EQUAL, but SUPERIOR, to silver. It must be the preferred metal; and if it becomes the predominating metal, so much the better. Less than 16 to 1, will not make gold the preferred metal, and will not bring it into general circulation. Here, then, will be the battle ground between the paper men and the hard money men, and every friend to gold should understand the point, and march up to it. Gold will certainly be raised at this session of Congress; but how much, is the question? The whole value of the alteration depends upon the quantum—upon the amount of the rise; for, unless it is raised above silver, it will not answer. *Globe.*

Wild Sports of the West. A private letter from a new settler in the north-western section of Pennsylvania gives the following graphic and rather marvellous statement: "The pigeons have been more numerous than ever this year. Their nests cover a territory ten miles in length by one or two in breadth, and the roar of their camp could be heard like that of a waterfall at the distance of a half a mile. 'Well,' say you, 'why did you not have a net and catch them?' Because we could catch them without. ***** [a little girl twelve years old] has caught a number in the road with her hands: and I have killed them repeatedly in the barn. Some have caught them in the buttery with a loaf of bread."

Tiger-hunting must stand back, and buffalo-driving knock under to this. We have known pigeons caught in the back-woods by a handful of dry corn placed under a slanting and tottering sap-trough; and we believe they were never particularly modest about walking into box-traps and the like, in seasons when they were plentiful and eatables scanty. But this matter of baiting them with bread in the pantry is an improvement on our experience. We give it not!

New-Yorker.

France. The effects of the insurrection at Lyons have been felt at a great distance in France. At Calais and Boulogne the net manufactories have suffered severely. The goods sent to Lyons have remained unsold, and the bills drawn in consequence have not been accepted. The manufacturers overwhelmed with goods, have ceased to employ their men, excepting only one for each machine, as necessary for keeping it in order.

Two grand camps are to be formed, one of 80,000 men, for maneuvering in the environs of Lyons, and the other for the same purpose, near Paris and St. Omer.

An opinion has been for some days prevalent in Paris, that very serious differences had arisen between the great European Powers—that the late treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and the tone given by Switzerland in reply to the representations of the Holy Alliance, had determined the Northern Sovereigns to hold out in return medicines and hostility, which neither France nor England would be found unprepared to resist. The opinion of the best informed circles in Paris was, nevertheless, that war would actually take place.

New York, June 14.

FLOUR. There has been more inquiry for Western flour during the week than for some time previous, but prices remain without variation. The bulk of the purchases have been for the Eastern markets. A sale of Richmond City has been made, but the terms have not transpired. Several sales of Baltimore Howard-street have been made at \$37 cash. Alexandria and Georgetown have both been sold at rather lower rates. The foreign exports have been very small.

GRAIN. There have been no further sales of Western or Northern Wheat that we hear of. A small lot of Virginia has been received, but we believe is still unsold. Rye remains as last noticed. No change in the price of Oats. Corn has declined; sales of Southern at 60 to 61 cts.; Northern Yellow at 63 to 64.; White remains firm at 67 cts.

PROVISIONS. The Prices of Pork and Beef are without alteration, and few transactions worthy of note have taken place; the supply via the canal is less than heretofore, and it is believed that the majority of it is at market; if so, we may fairly calculate on an improvement in both articles.—Lard remains without change in price; the quantity or stock on hand is not heavy. Sales of old Butter at 5 cents.

Colonel Crockett's Rifle. The Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer gives a most *gusty* description of the rifle about to be presented to the Honorable David Crockett by some young gentleman of Philadelphia. We have not exactly the space at this moment to copy the description in detail, but the reader may rest assured that the rifle is a most superb tool, and will, we have no doubt, do potent execution among the Tennessee vermin. On the guard, the Intelligence informs us, there is the counterfeit presentation of an alligator rampant, with his jaws distended and looking as fierce as ten fury. The "slight touch of an earthquake" the artist appears to have omitted, but near the muzzle is a gilded arrow, with the Colonel's celebrated motto—"Go ahead." A shot pouch, tomahawk and knife, all beautifully "got up" accompany the rifle. But the Intelligencer is happiest in its closing description, which we copy verbatim as follows:—"Last, not least, there is a canteen for "liquor," in the shape of a neat bound and gilded book, entitled "Spirit of the Times, vol. 1." It will be a *ade mecum* to the owner, and when he is weary with the hunt & the chase, its contents will enliven his understanding and cheer his heart. Heaven only knows how many editions of its contents will be called for?"

N. Y. Courier.

Congress continues to trifle away its time on matters of little importance, to the neglect of the real business of the nation. Thus a question whether the names of two of the voters in the contested election between Moore and Letcher should be admitted *cost* a discussion of *two whole days*. The law has been broken, the dignity of the nation has been insulted, and the authority of Congress set at naught by a usurping Money Power, and yet there is not enough of patriotic and independent feeling in the House of Representatives to take that subject up, and act with manly promptitude upon it, in such a way as is demanded by the outraged moral sense of the country.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Indian Atrocity. Mr. Lucas, Clerk of the Superior Court, of Russell county, Alabama, was lately shot by an Indian and expired in about ten minutes. Mr. Lucas was setting in front of his own house, in Marion county, when the deed was perpetrated. The Creek Chiefs have promised to give up the Murderer whenever he can be identified. The Columbus Sentinel, which contains the particulars of the outrage, says that the Creek Indians show strong symptoms of general hostility to the whites.

Melancholy Accident. During the severe gale on Saturday 24th May, as the Ferry boat was crossing the Seneca Lake, from the eastern to the western shore, having on board 6 individuals, four grown persons and two children, the boat was suddenly capsized. Two adults, & the children were at that time in the cabin, and by which melancholy catastrophe the children and a lady by the name of Jerean were unfortunately drowned. A young man in the cabin at the same time, was afterwards rescued in a state of insensibility. The accident happened between Bailytown and West Dresden, about a mile from the western shore. *N. C. Star.*

French Lick Lands. We are informed by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to effect the sale of the French Lick Reserve, that the Appraisers have completed their duty of appraising the land, and that the sale will be made as soon as practicable. We are now assured that these lands will be disposed of, and that they will offer to our citizens new sources of speculation and improvement. It has been a cause of no little disadvantage to this county, that some disposition of this Reserve has not heretofore been made. If the Legislature had authorized a re-survey, and caused the lines to be renewed, we are induced to believe that it would have been more conducive to the public interest, than the almost needless act of appraising.

We invite the attention of the enterprising to the sale of these lands—as opening a prospect for extensive profit and speculation. The value of these lands, we fear, is not properly appreciated. They are situated upon them several Salt Licks, and some Mineral Springs, which, with a little *pudding* might become as celebrated as the *far famed* Saratoga Springs, and no doubt possess not inferior medical properties. Why not this be so? The place, the scenery and every thing is fitted for it; and all that is requisite, is, that the most valuable portions of it should get into the hands of those who have wealth and enterprise enough to develop their hidden treasures—among which we do not know that the precious metals have a place—which, however, is not unlikely—but if they have not, we are clear to affirm that there is abundance of the *rule grit*, which has already been a source of small profit to our industrial citizens, in the manufacture of whetstones, grind-stones, &c. &c.

Port Wayne Sentinel.

An election was held on the 29th ult. in Worcester, Dorchester and Somerset counties, of this State, for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. L. P. Dennis. John N. Steele, the candidate of the opposition was elected by a majority of 1168.—*Maryland paper*