TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty or General Convention of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, was concluded and signed at Rio de Janeiro, on the twelfth day of December, 1828, which Treaty or General Convention is, word for word, as follows:

In the name of the Most Holy & Indivisible Trinity;

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to establish a firm and permanent peace and friendship between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall, in future, be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a Treaty or General Convention of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation.

For this most desirable object, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on William Tudor, their Charge d'Affairs at the Court of Brazil, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brasil, on the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Marquez de Aracaty, a member of his Council, Gentleman of the Imperial Bed-chamber, Councillor of the Treasury, Grand Cross of the Order of Aviz, Senator of the Empire, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Miguel de Souza Melloe Alvin, a member of his Council, Commander of the Order of Aviz, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial and National Navy, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and friendship between the United States of America and their citizens, and His Imperial Majesty, his successors and subjects, throughout their possessions and territories, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy, frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not, immediately, become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional. It is understood, however, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between Brazil and Portugal, shall form an exception to this article.

ARTICLE III

The two high contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens and subjects of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens or subjects do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens or subjects are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE IV.

They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of Brazil, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo, shall be levied and collected whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country or the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Empire of Brazil, in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no higher or other duties, upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo, shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country, or of the other. And they agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported, from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Empire of Brazil. The government of the United States, however, considering the present state of the navigation of Brazil, agrees that a vessel be considered as Brazilian when the proprietor and captain are subjects of Brazil, and the papers are in legal form.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the Empire of Brazil, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Empire of Brazil, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any foreign country; nor shall any higher, or other duties, or charges, be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the Empire of Brazil, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Empire of Brazil, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Empire of Brazil, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens or subjects of both countries, to manage, themselves their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VII.

The citizens and subjects of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, or merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested such ample and sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether of merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE IX.

All the ships, merchandise and effects, belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, ports, bays or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE X.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise, and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption.

ARTICLE XI.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to the said personal goods; whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, or any other charges than those which are imposed by the laws of the country.

ARTICLE XII.

Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally, to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens and subjects of each other, of all occupations, who may be in their territories, subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial intercourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens and subjects of the country in which they may be; for which, they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors, as they may judge proper; in all their trials at law.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is likewise agreed, that the most perfect and entire security of conscience, shall be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of both the contracting parties, in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens and subjects of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent or suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

ARTICLE XIV.

It shall be lawful for the citizens and subjects of the United States of America, and of the empire of Brazil, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are, or who hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It likewise shall be lawful for the citizens and subjects aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security, from the places, ports, and havens, of those who are enemies of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned, to neutral places, but also, from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall, also, give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board of a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies, to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those Powers only who recognize this principle; but, if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall, cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE XV.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties, shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels, shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that four months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case, the goods and merchandise of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship shall be free.

ARTICLE XVI.

This liberty of commerce and navigation shall extend to all kinds of merchandises, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended—

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2dly. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form, and for a military use.

3dly. Cavalry belts and horses, with their furniture.

4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials, manufactured, prepared, and formed, expressly, to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE XVII.

All other merchandise, and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband, expressly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner, by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and, to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually attacked by a force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas, on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel, will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great, and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but, in this and all the other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port, for trial and judgment, according to law.

ARTICLE XIX.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port, or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade, or investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested, by the other, be restrained, from quitting such place, with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel having thus entered the port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces, to return to the port blockaded, and discharge the said cargo; and if after receiving the said warning, the vesssel shall persist in going out with the said cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port, after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XX.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at the greatest distance compatible with making the visit, under the circumstances of the sea and wind, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send its smallest boat in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XXI.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them shall be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master, or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens or subjects of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that, such ships, being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form, without such requisites, said vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examining of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessel shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is further agreed, that in all such cases the established courts for prize causes, in the countries to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens or subjects of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceeding in the case, shall if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizen or subject of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letters of marque, for the purpose of assisting, or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXV.

If by any fatality, which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now; for them that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection, until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens and subjects, of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and of the Empire of Brazil, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct, shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Neither the debts due from the individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares nor money, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or national difference be sequestrated or confiscated.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications, and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to their Envoys, Ministers, and other Public Agents, the same favors, immunities and exemptions, which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges, the United States of America, or the Empire of Brazil may find it proper to give to the Ministers and Public Agents of any other Power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

To make more effectual the protection which the U. States and the Empire of Brazil shall afford in future, to the navigation and commerce of the citizens and subjects of each other, they agree to receive and admit Consuls and Vice Consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy, in them, all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the most favored nations; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such Consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXIX

In order that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commissions, or patent, in due form to the Government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXX.

It is likewise agreed, that the Consuls, their Secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of Consuls, they not being citizens or subjects of the country in which the Consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service; and, also, from all kinds of taxes, imposts and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens or subjects, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States.—The archives and papers of the Consulate shall be respected inviolably: and, under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The said Consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving, by an exhibition of the register of the vessel or ship's rolls, or other public documents, that those men were part of said crews, and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said Consuls, and may be put in the public prison, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to whom they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICEE XXXII.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a Consular Convention, which shall declare, specially, the powers, and immunities of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The United States of America and the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to make, as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties, by virtue of this treaty or general convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall be in force for twelve years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed between them, that on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party this treaty, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens or subjects of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or subject shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party, considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained, shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or States.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Emperor of Brazil, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, have signed and sealed these presents

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this 12th day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.—Signed,

W. TUDOR, [L. S.]
MARQUEZ OF ARACATY, [L. S.]
MIGUEL DE SOUZA MELLOE ALVIN, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty or General Convention has been duly ratified, on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day, been exchanged, at Washington, by JAMES A. HAMILTON, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier JE. SILVESTRE REBELLO, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, 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 Treaty or General Convention to be made public, to the end, that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed, and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-third. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

EFFECTS OF STEAM INTERCOURSE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

But a few years ago England was to the trading people of Ireland like some rich house, which none but the more privileged classes had any business to enter; but now the gates are widely open to the public, and every one who has any thing to buy or sell, or wants to gratify his curiosity, boldly marches in. If a man in Dublin wants to purchase English goods, instead of going to bed at his own house, he goes to bed in the steam packet, and awakes in the morning at Liverpool—then he may spend some hours in Manchester, dine in Liverpool again the same day, go to bed in the steam packet as before, and the next morning he is behind his counter in Dublin, just (as an Irishman would say) as if nothing had happened to him. He has made his purchases in far less time than under the old system would have been occupied in higgling with the Dublin merchant about the price. If a grazier bring his cattle to the Smithfield of Dublin; and finds they do not sell as well as he expected, and as he believes they would sell in England, he drives them down forthwith to the quay, has them put on board a steamer, and the men of Lancashire grow fat on Irish beef and mutton.—In Holyhead they do not take the trouble of baking, because Dublin bread is very good and the steam packet brings it to them almost warm from the Irish oven, which has been heated by English coals. The fish which are caught in Dublin Bay draw their last gasp upon the English shore; the fisherman's boat coming in is met by the steamer going out, and the fish are purchased by the stewart or the sailors of the packet. The steamer is met in its turn, in eight or ten hours by boatmen from Liverpool, who purchase the fish, sell a part of it in the town and send the rest by a four hours' trip to Manchester, where it is eaten with butter made in Munster, from a table covered with the manufacture of Ulster, washed down with the porter manufactured in Dublin, which is probably succeeded by a dram of whiskey distilled in Cork or Belfast.

From the Liverpool Courier, Jan. 28.

Increase of the miseries of newspaper readers.—In consequence of the act of Parliament requiring an extra stamp for every supplementary sheet of a newspaper, a mode of giving the required additional matter without incurring a further stamp-duty has just been adopted by *The Times* newspaper. Instead of giving a supplementary sheet, *The Times* of Monday is printed upon one entire sheet of paper, measuring four feet in length and three in breadth, and containing 48 columns of matter, of which rather more than 30 are filled with advertisements, being considerably upwards of 90,000 words.—There are 15 columns of reports and news of different kinds printed in small type, and containing more than 45,000 words; and about three columns in the larger type, containing more than 6,000 words; so that there are nearly 150,000 words in the paper. This quantity of matter would form considerably more than a thick octavo volume of any of the modern works as they are now printed. Indeed, on calculating the quantity of one of the most recent, and by no means the least closely printed, we find that the contents of The Times of Monday, if printed in the same manner, would exceed by 80 pages the contents of the volume which we have examined. If by the side of this colossal paper we were to place one of the earliest numbers printed under the same title, the contrast would be very curious.—On referring to one of the earliest newspapers printed in this country, we find its contents to be equal to less than 100th part of The Times of Monday. Considering the shortness of the time which must have elapsed between the commencement and the termination of the labours of getting up such a sheet, the number of hands employed in every department can have fallen little short of 100 The lovers of quantity can, of course, find no fault of this new arrangement of The Times newspaper, but there may be some who will dread the task of getting through an octavo volume at their breakfast table. To persons who like to read all that a newspaper contains before they set about the business of the day, the task of swallowing little less than 150,000 words with their rolls and coffee—the feat of getting through the 48 columns of The Times, with a due regard to the importance of its leading articles; its news, foreign and domestic; its reports; the announcement of sales by auction of bankers' estates and seats in Parliament, of roan cobs and cabriolets; the infinite sundries of wants and wanted; and last, not least, of births, deaths, and marriages—such a feat as this will excite the wonders of the prize ring, or the phenomina of the turf, and satisfy the cravings of the most insatiable Helluolibrorum. How the coffee-house keepers, and other heads of places of public resort and entertainment, will relish the plan, we know not.

DEER—MOOSE—BEARS.

ELLSWORTH, (Me.) March 18.

The Deer have been unusually numerous in this vicinity the past winter. It is estimated that 50 have been killed and caught in this vicinity—100 on the Narraguagus river, and 100 more on Pleasant river, within the last 20 days. A correspondent at Addison, on the Pleasant river, says that one party of hunters killed seventeen Deer and three Bears at one hunt; and adds that fifteen or twenty Indians would find employ there in making Snow Shoes. The Messrs. Abbots, of Franklin, killed in one day last week, two Moose, in the neighborhood of Narragusgus; and one day, in 8 hours from the time they left their houses, they returned with two live Deer, which are now in this town. We understand that on the same day that the Messrs. Abbots killed the Moose, Capt. Hooper of Franklin, Mr. West and Mr. Fletcher of Mariaville, each killed another, making 5 in one day. It is not improbable that 400 Deer, 50 Bears, and 20 Moose, will be slain from the 15th. of February to the 30th. of March, between the Penobscot and Schoodiac rivers.

LANDS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is said that the sixteenth part of the bulk of the River Mississippi consits of alluvial matter, and that an inundation of sixteen inches deep of the lands adjacent to the River leaves, when drawn off, one inch of alluvial matter. The Mississippi is the same to Louisiana which the Nile was to Egypt, and if means can be devised for reclaiming those immense plains, which border upon it, from inundation, they will hereafter rival in fertility the ancient 'garden of the world.'

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2846-0284