he cash accompanies the order, not

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPERABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

VOL. VII.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

Now therefore be it known that I. ABRAHAM

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh

(L. S.) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Souretary of State;

A PROCLAMATION

tries; for which most desirable object the President

ted States, in Sharge of the Secretary of State.

on matters of common interest and advantage

at that place in order that boats may be provided

advantage of this stipulation to request vesits to

the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he

means to proceed to the capital, he shall communi-

cate, in writing, his intention to the Board of

Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said Board

journey and g' e him necessary protection and res-

other reason permit the representative of any friend-

at the residence of the representative of the United

be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give

Art. 9. Whenever national vessels of the United

States of America in cruising along the coast and

of the commerce of their country or for the advance-

be necessary hold intercourse on terms of equality

and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of

their respective nations; and the said vessels shall

enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chi-

oillage by pirates, or in case any American vessel

over for trial and punishment, . Art. 10. The United States of America shall

Stares in China shall have the same privilege.

shall be engaged in trade.

which treaty is, word for word as foll wa:

States the eighty-sixth

By the President:

friendly feelings.

day of November, in the year of our Lord

and of the independence of the United

NESS CARDS. TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. A. GODFREY, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

the "American Journal of the Medical Scienbut extend them to chronic diseases diseases of long

danding -Malignant Tumors and Sores Abscesses and ers, Cancers and Sore Eyes, even parila! Blindness. commonly called Palling Sickness, Palsy, Dyspersy, Consumption in the first and second stage, Insanity in some forms, and diseases Particular attention paid to Ague. He will, if requested, give reference to those proassumed incurable in the United States, and afterwards

He may be found at all hours, either at H. C. Lett's

BREITMEYER & ROBISON, MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, WAIN, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.,

BROWNVILLE, N. T. ing recently purchased the Shoe Shop formerly ly reloced prices. We manufacture all that we offer

C. F. STEWART. ECLICTIC PHYSICAIN SURGEON

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office corner of Main and First Streets. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS!

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS, Ladiest and Misses' Bonnets and Hats. To which she invites the attention of the latters, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quai-

JACOB MARHON, MERCHANT TAILOR BROWNVILLE,

WERAING APPAREL, New Stock of Goods

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., tle Snake. OF THE VERY LATETT STYLES, Which he will sell or make up, to order, at unprece These wishing any thing in his line will do well to pleases himself to hold out peculiarly favorable in-

FAIRBANKS STANDARD Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter

Presses, &c. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, The eareful, and buy only the genuine.

THOMAS DAVIS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN SURGEON, TABLE ROCK, NEBRASKA Reference, Dr. D. Gwin, Brownville.

E. MOODY & SON. NIAGARY NURSERIES. LOCKPORT, N. Y .. Wholesple and Retail Dealers in Fruit Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

AND SHRUBS AND STOCK FOR NURSERYMEN. J. WILSON BOLLINGER ATTORNEY

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BEATRICE, GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.

WILL practice in the several Courts in Gage and to all business entrusted to him. Collections promptly made. Leg", articular attention given to locating Land Warrants on lands carefully selected by himself.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. 200,000 Apple Trees, 4 years old, \$8 per hundred \$60 75,000 Standard Pear Trees, 2 to 3 years old, \$25 pe 20,000 I year old Diana Grape Vines, \$15 per hundred 150 000 Standard Pear Grapes, \$6 per hundred, \$5 These Pear Grafts, not being bulky, can be transport ed cheaply, and by growing two years, will make good sized trees to plant in an orchard. Any one can treble their money by growing them to sell. Send for Wholetheir money by growing their money by growing the growing their money by growing the gr

Ningara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF A SUFFERER. means, after being put to great expense and inconvertience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

May 22, 1862, n46-2m.

COOPER'S STUFF WANTED

inson, at the Almerican House in Brownville. The subscriber is about establishing a Coopering establishment in Brownville, and will perform all business in that lines, such as making Flour, Molasses, Pork and Brandly Barrels. Will also mend ders must be reserved for another time. faction at the result of the recognoisance.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Mc.

Should they be faithfully executed the

From Rattle Snake Creek. HEADQUARTERS, B. H. B.) RATTLESNARE CREEK, N. T. May 8th, 1863.

In the language of son 6 remote hifalutin historian of the revolving seasons: "the winter is past, the flowers appear the Medical science, and one of the corresponof the "American Joninal of the Medical Scien-of the "American Joninal of the Medical Scien-birds is come, and the voice of the turtle Shompogancy, Assistant Quartermaster; is heard in our land."

tation was the effusion of a close observer of nature, and written in the month of May amid a profusion of flowers gently waving in extatic recognition of honeyed account of peculiar fitness. The country notes changed by the feathered minstrels; may confidently look for valuable serv-Be may be found at all hours, entger at it. I but the last of the quotation is applicates from them, if allowed to remain duhas not been heard; the "flowers" are the Snake creek. here, and the "birds" sing, Lexpect. exactly the same songs sung when the should not the birds adopt new notes of dent esteems the General. melody discarding those used in the days of Soiomon? Will some astute ornithol-Drug Store, Holladay's ogist enlighten the world on the subject?

EDWARD W. THOMAS, without its rich carpet of verdure, lovely ATTORNEY AT LAW, flowers, and the birds' sweet soothing carol? Let Winter's cold chilly days and nights hold the sway, and life would be robbed of one half of its charms; there would be no joy filling the heart on gazing out on mountain, plain, hill and val- the sum of \$16.33 for disbursement in fearthered choir hushed in eternal si- On careful examination this amount was lence! Thankfulness, earnest, and sin- deemed amply sufficient for the Sum-Announces to the ladies of Brownville and vicinity, that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of the indescribable fountains of pleasure gushing forth from every grove, every behind a lot of "sweet smelling ancient spear of grass, every smiling flower !- Edward" which owing to its lively qual-That's what's the matter; we are tickled ity seems to change its position every nearly to death at the return of Spring: twenty-four hours! If something is not as serious doubts were entertained wheth- done speedily to check its erratic habits land of Solomon; but, alas, the plaintive march" taken up at any time. voice has not, as yet, been heard on Rat-

No. 1. When the Brigade, company These wishing any thing in his line will do well to or squad, is on drill should an amusing incident occur each man must yell at the top of his voice. This is for the purpose of testing the lungs, wind, &c.

No. 2. At the announcement of "grub" it must be responded to by a "helter skelter" foot race. This is for the putpose of testing the legs. Being an order of the greatest importance shall be short-

No. 3. The use of the word "defeat" in official communications is prohibited. In lieu thereof the word "retire" shall be used as more acceptable to the taste of military men, and better adapted to certain circumstances.

No. 4. Should the enemy come into camp, and say "how, meat, bread, blanket," the demand must be liberally answered, because the Constitution enjoins the noble precepts to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked;" he, (the enemy,) possessing a peculiarity of system preventing him from earning a livelihood in an honest way should be mildly and kindly treated ! No allusion shall be made to his natural or acquired weaknesses, as his highly sensitive nature would be offended, and General and Collecting Agent. his interesting visits discontinued. The that no one has used my signature, which endearing epithet "brother," must be used adjoining countries, and will give prompt attention on all occasions, even if the arrow, or et raised to split your skull. We must position just terminated; after a vigorous tion, having been neglected, daily mur- seconds our forces slowly retired, casualiders of helpless men, women and chil- ties, one Bust Head right smartly weakdren, must be regarded as an erring hab- ened, several others slightly feebled; it. Ignorance, particularly, when com- damage to enemy not known, but supvalid plea fer the commission of the most This trail established the fact, that Bust horrid crimes perpetrated by our most Heads are not impregnable as not more beloved brother! This order must be than fifteen thusand shots were received carefully carried out. The sugar, is bet- by them during the engagement. ter than the vinegar treatment to settle difficulties among near relations. Hands off, fit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous let ,em steal, let em kill, but don't retal- my at sunrise, 6th of May for the pur-Ly one of those who has cured himself by simple late for fear a " family war" will be the consequence. If they have the advantage, drop your "fillin" but when the ad- the Brigade escaped without a scratch, of the Republic of Costa Rica.

Order No. 5. Immediately after the We retired, I can assure you, because Paymaster's visit it will be expected of the fire was really hotter than expected. the officers to accommodate the "boys" at lieve, would have lasted longer. Give five cents "ante." Chaplins not allowed us six months time and another recognoito play "seven up" on the Sabbath unless sance will be made. Heading, and Hoop-Poles. Enquire of L. D. Rob- it be "rainy weather" as such examples | Your recognoitering friend, till death, in the Repudic of Costa Rica, and his Excellency and sixty, and in the eighty-fourth year of the interest of the United States of America, and of the Constitutional President of states of America, and of the Constitutional President of the United States of America, and of

wield a pernicious influence. The remainder of these important or-

organization of the Bust Head Brigade will be fully consummated, and prepared for a " forward movement."

GEN. LOVEGOOD'S STAFF. The following officers are detailed on Baigadier General Theopolus Lovegood's

Lietu. Alakafraserfat. Aid-de-camp Capt. Squirtwater Assistant Gen'l; Capt. Lt. Scruptepucks, Assistant Commissary From the most reliable dates this quo- of Subsistence; Dr. Hydrargum Epispastics knockumstiff, Brigade Surgeon .-None of these officers sought "positions' on the staff but were selected solely on cable to this elevated region; the "turtle" ring the War, with the General on Rat-

AID-DE-CAMP. Lt. Alkafraserfat is busily engaged in author made the record, at least, evidence aiding the Gen'l in the purchase of to the contrary is wanting. If they have "good skins" of which to make "robe" bwind by Win. T. Den, we now offer our work at great- undergone a change since that day it is to send to Mr. A. Lincoln as a slight tonot surprising as almost countless revo- ken of the General's gratitude for past lutions have taken place in language, cus. favors. The General esteems the Prestom, habit and governments, and why ident much I assure you, and the Presi-

Is managing things partaining to his office like "clock work," although, in the start he did not exactly understand the What would this terrestrial sphere be ceremony of mounting the guard. He supposed "mounting" meant chastising and "pitched into" one of the guard and

Capt. Shompogancy has just received ley, and the soul-stirring notes of the emergent demands on his department,-

A. C. OF SUBSISTEACE. Lt. Seruptepucks is strongly fortified er this portion of the globe was included a sentinel will have to be stationed over in the regular routine of Dame Nature, it, or "Uncle Edward" will have us. Seknowing the materials were out at the ruptepuck thinks a portion of his commistime it was created. If the "turtle" sary supplies can be " moved" without could be heard this would be like the much difficulty, or cost, and the "line of

> LOVEGOOD TO GRANT. General: Yours received, In reply I can inform you this country affords an abundance of Beaver. By strategetic movements the old ones, as well as the kittens, can be captured. I think myself they would be of service. to you in your "canalling" operations at Vicksburg .-Skins plenty, but no cotton.

No doubt Gen'l Grant will request a supply of these animals, as their known ingenuity in turning water is, unsurpassed, but the object in writing "No cotton" cannot be "seen into," unless swaping is cluding office and traveling expenses two thousand about to be adopted in military circles .-You know by a Convention of interested parties skins have been declared "contraband," and Gen'l L. continues to this authoritative act applying to his district, in the same way, as other Generals do their authority over cotton, the conse- sixty-three. quence of which is, the enemy is decreasing in skins, and Gen'l increasing, and

if this "military necessity" continues the conclusion is evident, that the enemy will have less skins and the Gen'l more. The Government is being benefited much, and the War about at an end, by these strategetic cotton and skin operasions of our heroic Generals throughout the Union.

Now Mr. Editor: I want it distictly understood that I wrote this letter, and (No. 72.] a Resolution suspending the sale by scal-As evermore,

N. BONAPARTE BULLYWILKLE. love our enemies." His christian educa- struggle of forty-five minutes and fifteen bined with ferocious fiendishness is a posed, a few holes opened in his works. OFFICIAL REPORT.

Friend Halleck. I attacked the ene-The battle was terrible, and, as near as I can guess, a large number, in fact all,

Had it not been for this, the fight, I be-

THEOPHILUS LOVEGOOD. Brig. Genl. B. H. B. The President has signified his satis-

OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh

No. 67.) A resolution to repeal and modify Sections two sud three of an act entitled "An Act to settle to certain Lands set apart for the Use of certain Half-bread Kansas Indians in Kansas Territory, approved May twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty, and to repeal part of section one of said

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representaives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, Shat sections two and three of an act entitled " an act t) settle the titles to certain lands set apart for the use of certain Half-breed Kansas ladians in Cansas Territory," approved May twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and and sixty, and so much of the first section as authorizes the becretary of the Interior to decide what persons are heirs to diseased reservees as mentioned therein te and the same are hereby repealed. Approved, July 17, 1862.

(No. 68.) Joint Resolution further to provide for the Compensation of Members of Congress, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of america in Congress by ifs direction shall forthwith proceed to fill the ssembled, That until the further order of Congress he secretary of the senate and the sergeant at arms of the House are directed to receive, as a valid exuse for absence from duty in Congress active emloyed in military service for the suppression of sec. 2. and be it further resolved, That when any

senator or representative shall hereafter withdraw shall, is addition to the sum now deducted for each day, forfeit a further sum equal to the mileage new allowed by law for his return home, and it shall be deducted from his compensation, unless where said of Representatives respectively. Approved, July 17, 1862.

No. 69.) Joint Recolution authorizing the secre-tary of the Interior to expend, from a Fund in the United states Treasury belonging to the Winnebago Indians the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the Benefit of said Indians.

Resolved by the senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Interior be, came out scarcely able to stand upon his and he is hereby, authorized to extend from a fund in the treasury of the United states belonging toi the Winnebago Indiane, the sum of fifty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to make such improvements upon their lands and purchase tuch stood and agricultural implements as their nocessities may require and that the amount so expended shall be replaced from the proceeds of the sales of the lands belonging to said Indians, which the Government is now authorized te sell by virtue of an existing treaty with saids Indians. approved, July 17, 1862.

> No. 70,) A Resolution to regulate the Compensation for Paying Pensions. tives of the United states of america in Congress assembled, That agents for paying pensions shall eceive two per centum on all disbursements made by them to pensioners of the United states: Provided, That the aggregate compensation to any one agent paying both army and navy pensions, shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum. Approved, July 17, 1862.

[No 71.] A Resolution making further appropria gions for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty stipulations with the various Indian Tribes, for

Whereas, certain appropriations agreed to by the senate of the United states as amendments to the "act (H. R. 260) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Depart, and for fulfilling treaty stipulating with the various indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixtythree," approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, were accidently omitted to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence therain; and whereas said appropriations are nessary to be made, Therefore-

Be it resolved by the senate and House of Repreentatives of the United states of America in Concress assembled; That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any monry in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent exnses of the Indian depirtment and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes: For indian service in Nevada Territory.-For pay of interpreter, five hundred dollars. or presents of goods and clething to Indians to be expended by the superintendent of Indian affairs five thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses in Nevada Tesritory, in For Indian service in Colorade Territory .- For pay of interpreter, five hundred dollars. For presents of goods and clothing to Indians, to be expended by the superintendent of Indian

affairs, five thousand dollars. For incidental expenses in Colorado Territory including office and traveling expenses two thousar For the Indian service in Utah Territory for fis cal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and

For interpreter for shoshonees, one thousand dol For interpreter for Utahs one thousand dollars. For interpreter for Rvby Valley agenco, five hun-Nor interpreter for Fort Bridger agency five hun-

For interpreter for spanish Fork agency, five hun-For presents of goods and clothing to Indians, to be expended by the superintendent of Indian affairs five thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses in Utah Territory, in cluding office and travling expenses two thousand

Fox Indians. Resolved by the senate and House of Representatives of the United states of America in Congress authorized and empowered to proceed to make his the local officers, civil and militery is correspoding assembled. That the sales of the lands of the Kan- donision or award in such case or cases pending as together shall likewise employ the style and form of ball, be aimed at your heart, or the hatch- P. S. Reconnoissance of the army's sas and sac and Fox tribes of Indians of the state aforesaid; and upon his certificate thereof, in each mutual communication, (chanhwui-) When infeof Kansas, by scaled bids, bp and the same are case, transmitted to each of the two Governments rior officers of rhe one government address superior postponed until the feurth day of March eighteen mentioning the amount of indemnity if such shall do so in the style and clearance that the toeage duties have been paid, and hundred and sixty-three, and treaty or law to the have been allowed by him, together with the rate form of memorial, (chin chin.) Private indivi-Approved, July 17, 1862.

> TREATIES. and the Republic of Costa Rica, for the adjustment of claims. Signed at San Jose, July 2 1860 Ratified by the President of the United States, November 9, 1861. Exchange of ratifications of the United States, November 11 1861, AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Costa Rica was concluded between the United States of America and that Republic and of the services of a secretary who may be oppointed was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Jose on the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which convention being f Costa Rica. in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States againt the Government | the Senate of the said States; and by the President LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address bread, blanket."

CHARDES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address bread, blanket."

We retired. I can assure you because the long of the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica.

We retired. I can assure you because the long of the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica.

We retired. I can assure you because the long of the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica.

We retired. I can assure you because the long of the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costo Rica, desiring to adjust the claims of citizens of said States against CostRica in such a long of the Republic of Costa Rica.

The United States of America and the Republic of Costo Rica, desiring to adjust the claims of citizens of said States against CostRica in such a long of the Republic of Costa Rica. zens of said States against CostRica in such a ged in the city of Washington within the space of manner as to cement the good understanding eight moeths from the date of the signature thereof and friendly relations now happily subsisting be tween the two Republics, have resolved to settle such claims by means of a convention; and for that and friendly relations now happily subsisting be tween the two Republics, have resolved to settle purpose, appointed and conferred full puwers resdectively to with

The President of the United States on Alexanthe Constitutional President of said Republic of dependence of the United States of America, and of Costa Rica on Manuel Jose Carazo and Francisco the independence of Costa Rica the thir yuinth. Maria Yglesias, who upon an exchange of their plenary powers which were found in good and proper form have agreed to the follwing articles,

Rica, arising from injuries to their persons, ar of the same were exchanged at Washington on the course and correspondence with the local officers damages to their proporty under any form whatso- 9th instant the time specified for that purp so by the Chinese governmen', (a consul respectively) ever through the action of authorities of the Re- | the minth article having been extended by the conpublic of Costa Rica statements of which solicit- tracting parties: ng the interposition of the Covernment of the LINCOLN, President of the United States of Amer-United States have been presented to the Depart. agents of said United states at san Jose of Costa public to the same that the same and every class officers of a ther nation are discover that the Rice up to the date of the signature of this conven-tion shall together with the documents in proof, on with good faith by the United Stress and the circle they have the right to make representation of its which they map be founded be refered to a board | zens thereof. of Commissioners consisting of two members who shall be appointed in the following manner: One and caused the seal of the United States to be justice shall be had in the premises. by the government of the United states of Ameri- affixed. ca, and one by the the Government of the Republie of Costa Rica; Provided however, that no claim of any citizen of the United states who may be proved to have beed a belligerent during the occupation of Nicaragua by the troops of Costo Rica, or the exercise of authority by the latter within the territory of the former shall be considered as one proper for the action of the boards of commissioners percia provided for.

In case of the death absence or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner's omitting or ceasing to act the Government of the United statest or america or that of the Republic of Costa Rica, respectively or the dent of the United States, 26th Jan. 1850.

Minister of the latter in the United states soling BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF vacancy thus occasioned.

art. 2. The commissioners so named shall meet at the City of Washington, within ninety days from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention and before proceding to business, they shall each of them, exhibit a solemn oath, made and subscribed before a competent authority that they will carefully examine into and impartialy decide, acfrom his seat in anticipation of the adjornment of cording to the principles of justice and of equity, ngress and before the adjournment of Congress | and to the stipulations of treaty upon all the claim and before the adjournment and does not return, he | laid before them under the provisions of this convention by the Government of the United states and in acrdance with such evidence as shall be submitted to them on the part of said United States and of the Republic of Costa Rica respectively .withdrawal is with the leave of the senate or House | And their oath to such effect, shall be entered upon the record of their proceedings.

said commissioners shall then proceed to name an of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary arbitrator, or umpire to decide upon any case or and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and his Macases concerning which they may disagree or upon jesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member any print or points of difference which may arise in of the Privy Council and superintendent of the the course of their proceedings. And if they cannot | Board of Punishments; and Hwashana, President of to make such appointment and whose selection shall | virtue of the respective full powers they have re-

art. 3. The abritrator, or ampire being appointed the e mmissioners shall without delay, proceed to examine and determine the claims which may be presented to them under the provisions of this convention by the Government of the United states as stated in the preceding article; and they shall hear if required one porson in babalf of each Government

n every separate claim. Each Government shall furnish, upon request of either of the commissioners, such papers in its possession as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claims of citizens of the United States referred to the beard, under the provisions of

In cases, whether touching injuries to the person limb or life of any said citizens; or damages com States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of China, mitted as stipulated in the first article against that this treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in preperty sn which the commissioners man agree to this way via : The original treaty, as ratified by award an indemnity they shall determine the amoun be President of the United States, shall be deposito be paid. In cases in which said commissioners of the Paking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperannot agree the points of difference shall be re- or of China in dharge of the Privy Council; and, as ferred to the abitrator or umpire before whom each ratified at his Majesty the Emperor, of Chica, shall of the commissioners man be heard and his decision be deposited at Washington, the capital of the Uni-

Art. 4, The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid to the claimants respectively whether by virtue of the awards agreed to between themselves or of those made by them in pursuance of decisions of the abitratos, or umpire and the agthe year ending June thirty eighteen hundred gregate amount of said sums. downed by the orest ficates or award made by the commission rs, in either manner ebove indicated, and of the sums allowcuring from such certificates of award as the arbitrator, or umpire may under the authority herein. after conferred by the seventh article, have made all the province. and issued with the rate of interest stipulated in the present article, in favor of any claimant or laimants, shall be paid to the Gov rament of the United States, in the city or Washington in equal | ica in China, shall at all times have the right semi annual instalments. It is however, hereby agreed by the contracting parties the payment of the first instalment shall be made eight months oapital, or with the governors-general of the Two from the termination of the labors of the commis- Kwangs the provinces of Fuhkien and Chebkiang sion; and after such first payment the second and or of the Two Kiangs; and whonever he desires to each succeeding one shall be made semianually have such correspondence with the Privy Council a counting from the date ofthe first payment; and the whole payment of such aggregate amount, or either of the said governors-general or by the genrmounts, shall be perfected within the ierm of ten eral post; and all such communications shall be sen years from the termination of said commission; and | under seal which shall be most carefully respected each of said sums shall bear interest also payable The Privy Council and governors-general, as the semi annually at the rate of six per cent. per an- case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknownum, from the day on which the awards, respective

will have betn decreed. To meet these payments the government of the Republic of Cota Rica hozeby specially appropria. America in China, whenever he has business, shall tes fitty per cent, of the net proceess of the revenue | have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of arising from the customs of the said Republic, but his Majesty the Emperor of China, and there confer if such appropriation should prove insufficient to with a member of the Privy Council, or any other make the payments as above stipulated, the Gov- high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose ernment of said Republic binds itself to provide other means for that purpo e:

erminate its labors in nine months from and inluding the day of its organization. They shall kuep a record of all their proceedings, and the may appoint a Secretary, aversed in the knowledge of the English and of the Spanish languages, to assist f r him to go on his journey. He is not to take laws of the English it the ifansaction of their business. And, for the conduct of such business they are hereby uthorized to make all necessary and lawful rules.

Art. 6. The proceedings of this commission shall be final and conclusive, with respect to all the claims of citizens of the United States, which, having shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his acrued prior to the date of this convention, may be brought before it for adjustment; and the United States agree for ever to release the Government of he Republic of Costa Rica from any further apecuntability for claims shall be rejected, either by the board of commissioners, or by the arbitrator, or umpire aforesaid; or for such as being allowed by eiter the board or the umpire the Govdrament Casta Rica shall have provided for and satisfied in the manner agreed upon in the fourth article.

Art. 7 In the event however that upon the termination of the labors of said commission stipulated for in the fifth acticle of this convention any case or cases should be pending before the umpire, and awaiting his decision, it is hereby understood and ed bids, of the Lands of the Kansas and sas and agreed by the two contracting parties that through States and of China in corresponding together shall the board of commissioners may by such limitalion, do so on terms of equality and in form form of muof interest specified by the fourth article such de- duals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ cision or award shall be taken and held to be bindas though it had been made by both the commision-Convention between the United States of America | ers under their own agreement or by them upon de- it is agreed than no presents, under any pretext or nounced by the umpire of said board during the ted States by China, or of China by the United period prescribed for its sessions: Provided however That a dec sion on every case that may be pendind November 9, 1861. Proclaimed by the President at the termination of the labors of the board shall be given by the umpire within sixty days from their final adjournment and that at the expiration interviews shall be had at the official residence of BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF their final adjournment and that at the expiration hereby granted to said umpire shall cease

Art. S. Each government shall pay its own commissioner; but the umpire, as well as the incidental between them; nor shall they make any pretext for expenses of the commission, iecluding the defrayal under the fifth article, shall be paid one half by the the trouble of a personal meeting. United States and the other half by the Republic

Art. 9. The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of she United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of of the Republic of Costa Rica, with the consent and approbation of the Supreme Legislative Power of said Republic; and the satisfications shall be exchan-

present convention, in duplicate and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done at the city of San Jose, on the second day der Dimitry Minister resident of said United States of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred

> ALEX'R DIMITRY, [L. 8.] MANUEL J. CARAZO, [L. S.) FRAN'SO M. YGLLESIAS, (L. S.)

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quare will be charged for by the line, at the rate of to

enarge taking rank with an intendent of circuit of a perfect), either personally or in prising adopt sions may require, on terms of equal ty and te inrecal re post. And the consuls and I ent off to a sin ! ica, have caused the sind convention to be made employ the style of mutual communication. If the same to the superior officers of the rout In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand ernments, who shall see that full inquiry and striconsuls and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of China, On the arrival of a consul dulty some dited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the minister of the United States to notify the same to the govrnor-general of the province where such port is, who shall forth with rangelize the mid sonsul

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. and grapt him author ty to act. Art. Il. All citizens or the United Stokes of America in China, peaceably, attending to Where affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity Treaty of Peace, Amity, and commerce between the and good will with subjects of Chiet, shall receive United States of America and China, Concluded. 18th June 1853. Ratified by the United States and enjoy for themselves and overything a prermining to them the pratection of the local authorities 21st December, 1858. Proclaimed by the Presiofgovernment who shall defend their from all in suit or injury of and sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, in diaries or other violent of lhwless persons the heal officers on requsition of the consul shall immediately Whereas a treaty between the United States of despatch a military force to disperse the flaters, and America and the Ta-Tsing Empire was concluded prehend the guilty individuals, and punish them and signed at Tientsin by their respective plonip with the utmost riger of the law. Subjects of Ch. tentiaries, on the eighteenth day of June, 1858 na guilty of any criminal act towards ritizme of the United States shall by punished by the Thire authorities according to the laws of China and chi-The United States of Americe and the Ta-Tsing Empire desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and zens of the United States, either on shore or in unw sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a merchant vessel, who may insult trouble or wound manner clear and positive by means of a treaty or the persons or injure the property of Chinese or general convention of peace, amity and commerce, commit any other improper act in China, shall be the rules which shall in future be naturally obpunished only by the conful or other public fund served in the intercourse of their respective countionary there to authorized according to the laws of

of the United States and the august sovereign of made by either the Chinese or the United States the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their plenipoauthorities tentiaries, towit: The President of the United States Art. 12. Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at my of the ports open to foreign mmerce, shall be permitted to reat houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches and agree in the selection the arbitrator, or umpire the Board of Civil Office and Major-General of the by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors cemeteries. The partics intersected can fix the rent shall be appointed by the Minister of his Majesty shall be appointed by the Minister of his Majesty the King of the Belgians to the United States, ner men, both of them being imperial Commission local authorities interfere, unless there be some obwhom the two high contracting parties shall invite ers and Pienipotentiaries, and the said Ministers, in jections offered on the part of the inhabitants resprating the place. The legal fees to the officers for ceived from their governments, have agreed upon applying their scal shall be paid. The sitizens of Le United States shall not reasonably in ist on Art. I. There shall be, as there have always been particular spots, but each purty shall conduct with beace and friendship between the United States of justice and moderation. Any desceration of the America and the Ta-Tsing Empire. and between metries by natives of China shall be soveralp pantheir people, respectively. They shall not insult or ished according to law. At the places where the oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to chips of the United States anchor or their citizens produce an estrangement between them; and if any reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely other nation should act unjustly or ppressively, the pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood; United States will exert their good offices, on bebut, in order to the preservation of the public peace ing imformed of the case, to bring about an amicathey shall not go into the sountry to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of ble arrantfement of the question, thus showing their

the United States. Arrests in order to trial drays be

Art. 2. In order to perpetrate friendship, on the Art. 13. If any vessel of the United States be exchange of ratifications by the Fresident, with the wrecked or stranded on the coast of Cains and be advice and consent of the Senate of the United subjected to plunder or other damage the proper officers of government on receiving inform the fact shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repear at once to the nearest port and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese govern-Art. 3. In ord that the people of the two countries may know a roop the oney the provisions of this treaty, the United States of America agree, imment exercises jurisdiction be plundered by rubbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them discery on the exchange of ratigeations, to proaccording to law, and shall cause all the property. claim the same and to publish it by proclamation in me grantes where the laws of the United States of or piaced in the hands of the consul. If, by reason America are published by authority; and his majesof the extent of territory and numerous population ty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifi of China, it shall in any case happen that the role cations, agrees immediately to direct the publication bers cannot be apprehended, and the property only of the same at the capital and by the governors of in part recovered, the Chinese government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that tee local authorities have been in the minister orcommissioner, or the highest diplo llusion with the robbers, che same shall be courmatic representative of the United States of Amer municated to the superior authorities for memorial ring the Throne, and these officers shall be suverely correspond on terms of perfect equality and confipunished, and their property be confiscated to re-

dence with the officers of the Frivy Council at the Art, 14. The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-Chau or Swatau, in the provice of Kangtung, Amoy, Fuh-shau, and Tui-wan, in Formosa, the capital he shall have the right to send it through the province of Fuh-kien, Vingpo, in the province. of Cheh-kinng, and Shanghai, in the provice of Kiang-su, and any other port or place hereafter le treaty with the nited States opened to commerce and to reside with their families and trade there and to proceed at pleasure with their vassels and ledge suc communications promptly and respectmerchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not earry on a clan-Art. 5. The minister of the United States of destine and fradulent trade at other ports of Chim not declared to be legal, or along the dost thereof: and any vessel under the American flag viola log this provision shall, with her owigo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in alay ontraband article or merchandise shall be subject His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, withshall complete his business without unnecessary deout being entitled to any countenance or protentian lay. He shall be allowed to go by laud or come to from that of the United States; and the United the mouth of the Peibo, into which he shall not States; and the United States will take measures to bring ships of war and shall inform the authorities

Art, 15. At each of the ports open to commerce citizens of United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell purchase, and oxport aff rehandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire .--The tariff of duties to be paid by citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods pect on his way. On his arrival at the capital, he from and into China, shall be the same as was shall be furnished with a suitable residence preparagreed upon at the treaty of Wanghia, except to ed for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; far as it may be modified by treaties with other naand his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons, tions, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the exclusive to his chinese attendants none of whom United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favored nation. Art. 16. Tonnage duties shell be paid on every

prevent their flag from being abused by the subject

f other nations as a gover for the violation of the

Art. 6. If at any time his Majesty the Emperor China shall by treaty voluntarily made, or for any merchant vessel belonging to the United States entertng either of the open ports at the rate of four y nation to reside at his capital for a long or short mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be over one time then without any further consultation or exhundred and fifty tons bunden of one hundred and press permission, the representative of the United fifty tons or under according to the tonage specified in the register; which with her other papers, small, Art. 7. The superior authorities of the United on her arrival, be lodged with the consul, who shall report the same to the commissioner of customs .--And if any vessel having paid tonage duty at one port snall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her carge; or being in callest to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete the disposal of her cargo the consul shall report the same to the commissioner of customs who shall note on the porn other custom houses, in which ease, the said vessel the style of petition, (pinching.) In no case shall shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not to be ing and conclusive and it shall work the same effect any terms or style be used or suffered which shall charged with tonage duty a second time. The colbe offensive or disrespectful to either party. And lectors of customs at the open ports shall consult cision of the case or of the cases raspectively, pro- form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the Uni- light-houses, and where baoys and light-ships with the consuls about the erection of bessons or should be pinced. Art, 8. In all future personal intercourse be-

Art. 17. Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage vilots to take their ve-sels into tween the representa tive of the United States of port, and wherethe lawful duties have all been paid. take them out of port. It shall be lawful for there of the said sixty days the authority and power the said officers er at their temporary residence, or laborers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, writers service with passage or cargo boats, for a reasona-States of America, whichever may be agreed upon ble compensation to be agreed upon by the part of or determined by the consul. declining these interviews. Current matters shall

Art. 18. Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the collector of customs shall, if he see fit, appoint sustom-house officer to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convience. The among the ports opened for trade for the protection local authorities of the Chinese government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters) ment of science shall arrive at or near any of the from on board the vessel of the United States in ports of China, commanders of said ships and the China on being informed by the consul, and will desuperior local authorities of government shall, if it liver them up to the consuls or other officer tor pun-be necessary hold intercourse on terms of equality ishment. And if criminals, subjects of China. take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be barboned or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justine shipwreck of any American vossel, and its being States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If indishall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas viduals of either nation commit acts of violence or adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked. disorder, use arms to the injusy of others or create the national vessels of the United States shall pur- disturbances endangering life, the officers of the so the said pirates, and if captured deliver them two governments will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial lustice in the premises.

have the right to appoint consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside Art. 1. It is agreed that all c aims of citizens of the United States upon the Govern meat of Costs ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications be agreed to be opened; whe shall hold official inter-