THE ADVERTISER.

BROWNVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

LOCAL.

C. H. SCRIVEN,

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, and Dealer in Paper, Book, and Colored Inks of the Best Quality, 41 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, is our authorized agent for the *Advertiser* and *Farmer*.

A letter from the Nebraska Second is crowded out this week for want of room.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH.—Pawnee Indian Agent, passed up the river on the Packet last Monday.

H. H. MARSH has at his Book Store a few Microscopes or Magnifying glases, for sale at the low price of 40 cents.

The Ferryboat is now under the control of R. V. Muir. Mr. Muir has declined to purchase it for some time.

From a letter just received, and which we will publish next week, we learn that the Neb. First is now at Pilot Knob, Mo.

CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.—See an advertisement from B. F. Lushbaugh, in another column, of "School House to Build."

NEB. SECOND.—We saw a number of soldiers of the Neb. Second Cavalry in town yesterday. They belonged to Company M.

Latest advices from Mexico, bring intelligence of the capture of Puebla. The French will immediately start for the City of Mexico.

THE Denver and Spread Eagle passed up the river on Thursday. The Denver had on board 800 mormons, emigrants from Europe, Asia, Africa.

RAIN.—On Saturday evening, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, we had a splendid rain. Ground will not suffer if there is no more till after the fourth.

Lieut. Col. Pile, of the 33d Missouri, has received permission from Governor Gamble to recruit and enlist colored troops in St. Louis.

We see some improvements going on in the way of paving the side-walk. An ordinance has been passed requiring all the side-walk on Main street between the Brownville House and Front St. paved.

The latest news from the Neb. Second Cavalry, they expected to start in a few days for Devil's Lake; from there, by way of Fort Pierre to Ft. Laramie, then down the Platte River, home. They will not have more than time to perform this circuit till their term of service expires.

TRUTH WILL SUCCEED.—This fact needs no new proof, but it has one in the success of D. B. Deland & Co's Chemical Saleratus. It has been introduced only a few years and yet we see it taking the place of all other kinds in the market. Would a bogus article do this.—For sale by all Wholesale Grocers in Chicago.

We are under obligations to Horace Watters of New York for several specimens of New Music. Horace Watters, notwithstanding the war is doing a magnificent business in the sale of Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and music. All our readers, who desire to purchase either a Piano or Melodeon cannot get so good a bargain of any other dealer as of Horace Watters.

NEW POTATOES.—We have in our office specimens of potatoes raised this season. One of them is 8¾ inches in circumference! This is no joke. Think of it. Potatoes nearly a foot in circumference by the tenth of June. They are of the variety called Shaw Potato; and were not planted for early potatoes.

SKIFFS.—All the skiffs and flat-boats on the River from the Iowa line to Kansas City, have been destroyed, by order of Provost Marshall of the North Western District. It was done to prevent, to some extent, horse-stealing, and other crimes. Many were running away from Mo. without paying their commutation money, some of them would cross in the night in a skiff and let their horses swim after them.

KILLED.—The Rev. Mr. Payne, residing in Clinton County, near Plattsburg, was killed about the middle of last week. A squad of soldiers went to his house, called him out, compelled him to mount his horse and go with them. Two days afterwards his body was found in the woods. He was a rebel, and the boys say attempted to run away, and was shot. He preached on several occasions in this city, last winter.—*St. Joseph Morning Herald.*

SAM. HOUSTON A REBEL.—The Galveston Telegraph, of March 23d, publishes a speech made in that city the previous week by General Houston. The speech is of considerable length, and in it General Houston declars that his fondest, best wish is in behalf of the Sothern Confederacy. The success of the reble cause, he says depends on the ardent and devoted hearts and strong arms of the Southern people. He does not expect foreign intervention, but looks with hope upon the signs of division and discontent at the North, and the depreciation of money.

From the Second Nebraska Cavalry.

HEAQUARTERS SECOND NEBRASKA CAVALRY
CAMP COOK, DACOTA TERRITORY,
May 15th. 1863.

Editor Nebraska Advertiser:

I presume that you would infer from the heading of this letter, that we were away out of the world, but when I inform you that the Dakota line runs within four miles of Sioux City, Iowa, and that we are encamped six miles distant from that famous town. You must necessarily come to the conclusion that we are not yet—at the jumping off place, although appearances indicate that we are not far distant from it.

My ideas of Sioux City, before my arrival were very exhalted indeed, from the glowing descriptions of same given in Newspapers. But distance in this instance certainly lends enchantment to the view, for of all the God forsaken looking towns and country around it, that I ever saw, Sioux City and country immediately atound it, and for some distance north and east of same, excells all.

Hills, and sand-bars &c., are prolific and meet the eye at every step, affording magnificient sites for pallatial residences, but a poor prospect for the rapid development of Agriculture. You may think that I exaggerate the appearance of Sioux City and surrounding country; but if you dont beleive it, ask any one in the 6th Iowa, or 2d Neb. cavalry or come and see for yourself.

What ever induced any one to lay off a town in this locality, I cannot imagine, unless it was some one who had his eye on the corn trade.

It only cost the Government $2.50 per bushel for corn at this place, and other things in proportion, while thousands of bushels of shelled corn could be delivered here, from the Nebraska side of the river at 50 cents per bushel, and farmers would be glad to sell at that price. Gen. Cook who commanded this District is in no way responsible for the state of affairs, and if I am correctly informed is in every way possible, disposed to economisefor the Government.

The Gen'l is very well liked, and has the reputation of being a brave and efficient officer. He commanded a brigade at Shiloh and acquitted himself nobly in that bloody contest. Our regiment arrived here on the 5th inst. and encamped on the left of the 6th Iowa cavalry; where we have been ever since, with a prospect howevr, of moving soon for Devils Lake, or some other point, where corn cannot be obtained, even at two dollars and a half per bushel. A large number of our men have been sick.—Cause, change of climate, mode of living and high price of corn.

Companies "A" Capt. Reed and "K" Capt. Patrick, arrived here week before last, so we now have eight Co's of the Regiment together viz "A, E, F, G, K, L and M." Maj. Taffs has been ordered here, but is not well enough to comply with the order.

Col. Furnas is untireing in his efforts to make the men comfortable, aud is at work early and late. He is certainly the right man, in the right place.

All honor and esteem him from the the highest Field Officer to the humblest private. Mark my word for it, the Col. will with the 2d Nebraska cavalry, show an honorable career, during its term of service, and if they only get the opportunity will make a reward that their children and friends will not blush to see.

Our regiment has not yet been tried on the battle field, but when the time does come for us to go forth, and give battle to the hosts of copper colored enemies of our country, or rebels. I hope to see our boys go in on their nerve and acquit themselves as Nebraskians, and as brave men should, Maj. Pearman, our amiable and good natured Major is well liked, and is a good officer.

I have not time to particularize, but will say all that both officers and men feel proud in doing their duty.

The boys need clothing very much and Col. F. is doing his best to obtain the needed supply. The troops drill four hours per day. Our dress parades are very fine. Eight squadrons of cavalry, or eight hundred men and horses in line (single rank) making a front of more than a half a mile, with sabres glittering in the sunlight, is a very pretty sight to witness in this far west, where corn is worth two dollars and a half per bushel.

Port Richardson, as he familiarly called, is our Post Master, and is anxiously looked for every evening, as he is also carrier. Our men have shelter tents.—Capt. Marshall Lieuts. Hewitt and Maun are members of the Court Martial, recently convened by order of Gen. Cook at Sieux City. I understand that there is considerable business before the court.

One night last week the Col. sent out a detachment of twenty-four men under Capt. Reed and Lieut. Maun to capture some Indians who were reported to been camped two or three miles from here, but the expedition returned without getting on track of the Red-skins.

The Pay-master was here last week and left a large sum of money with us. Uncle Sam has been very prompt so far in paying us off.

The sickness in camp is not of a serrios nature and most all that are complaining are able to be about.

One copy of the Advertiser has reached us since our arrival here; and it was eagerly sought for, as no paper is more interesting to our Nebraska boys. I have read the proceedings of the Union meeting in Brownville with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction and can only say, keep the ball rolling in the same style.

We will leave this place in the course of two or three weeks at farthest.

One Battalion of the 6th Iowa leaves to-morrow for Fort Randall. The Iowa 6th is a fine Regiment and has an excellent set of officers.

Letters directed to any of the members of our Regiment should have the company and Regiment legibly writen thereon, and sent to Sioux City, will follow us up in case we are ordered off.

YOURS &c.
BRIG. GEN. LITTLE CROW.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

TREATIES.

(Concluded on third page.)

the country to native citivens; for which purpose they may employ in defence of their interests and and rights such advocates attorneys, and other agent as they may think proper.

Art. 4. The citizens of each of the high contracting parties residing in the other, shall enjoy the most perfect liborty of conscience. They shall be subjected to no inconviences whatever on account of their religious belief. Nor shall they in any manner be annoyed or distributed in the chapels and place which they may select for that purpose provided that, in so doing they observe the decorum due to the laws usages and customs of the country. It is likewise afreed that the citizens of the one country dying in the territory of the other may be selected for that purpose by their own government, or by their personal friends or representatives, with the consent of the local authorities. All such cemeteries and funeral processions, going to or returning from them shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

Art. 5. The citizens of each of the high contracting parties within the jurisdiction of the other shall have power to dispose of their personal property by sale donation testament or otherwise; and their aersonrl representatives being citizens of the other contracting party shall succeed to their personal property whether by testament or ab intestato.—They may take possession thereof either by themselves, or by others acting for them at them at thrm at their pleasure, and dispose of the same paying such duty only as the citicens of the country wherein the said personal property is situated shall be subject to pay in like cas s. In the absence of a personal representative the same care shall be taken of the property as by law woulo bg taken of the property of a native in a similar case whilst the lawful owner may take measures for securing it. If a question should arise among claimants as to the rightful ownership of the property, the same shall be [finally] decided by the judicial tribunals of the country in which it is situated.

When on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territory of one party such real estate would by the law of the land descend on a citizen of the other were he not disqualified by alienage the longest term which the laws of the country in which it is situated will permit, shall be accorded to him to dispose of the same; nor shall he be subjected, in doing so, to higher or other dues than if he were a citizen of the country wherein such real estate is situated.

Art. 6. The high contracting parties hereby 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 also be imported in the vessels may also be imported in the vessels or Venezuela and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessels shall be levied or collected whether the importation be made in a vessel under the flag of Venezuela. And reciprocally whatever kind of produce manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into Venezuela in her own vessels may also be imported in vessels of the United States and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected whether the importation be made in a vessel under the flag of Venezuela or under tee flag of the United States.

Whatever can be lawfully exported or re-exported by one party in its own vessels to any foreign country in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other; and the same duties bounties and drawbacks shall be collected and allowed whether such exportion or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one or the other. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the port of one party on vessels of the other, than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

Art. 7. The preceding article is not applicable to the coasting trade of the contracting parties which is respectively reserved by each exclusivoly for its own citizens.

But vessels of either country shall be allowed to discharge a part of their cargoes at one port, and proceed to any other port or ports in the territories of the other to discharge the remainder without paying higher or other port charges or tonnage due than would be paid by national vessels in such cases so long as this liberty shall be conceded to any foreign vessels by the laws of both countries.

Art. 8 For the better understanding of the preceding stipulations it has been agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of Venezuela and whose captain is also a citizens of the same such vessels havinging also complied with all the other requsites established by law to acquire such national character though the aonstruction and crew are or may be foreign shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty as a Venezuela vessel.

Art. 9. No higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the growth produce or manufacture of Venezuela or of her fisheries, and no higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into Venezuela of any article the growth produce or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries than are or shall be payable on the like articles the growth produce nor manufactere of any other foreign country or its fisheries.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any article to the United States than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation of any article the growth produce or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries or of Nenezuela and her fisheries from or to the ports of the United States or Venezuela which shall not equally extend to every other foreign country. If however either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately becom common to the other party, freely where it shall be freely where it shall be freely granted to such other nation or for the same equivalent when the grant shal be conditional.

Art. 10. Should one of the high contracting parties hereafter impose discriminating duties upon the products of any other nation the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of its products intended to enter the country by which the discriminating nuties are imposed.

Art. 11, When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked stranded or otherwise damaged on the coast or within the jurisdiction of the other their respective citizens shall receive as well for themseves as for their vessels and efforts the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the aucident happened and they shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in a like case.

If the repairs which a stranded vessel may require shall render it necessary that the whole or any part of her cargo should be unloaded no duties of custom charges or fees on such cargo as may be carried away shall be paid except such as are payable in like case by national vessels.

It is understood nevertheless that if while the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be unladen and kept in a place of deposit destined for the reception of goods, the duties on which have not been paid the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of such warehouses.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandise (contraband goods always excepted) faom any port whatever to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise with perfect security and liberty from the countries ports and places of those who are enemies of either party without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever and to pass not only directly from from the places and ports of the enemy aforementioned to neutral ports and places but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy whether they be or be not under the jurisdiction of the same Power unless such ports or places be effectively blockaded, besiged or invested.

And whereas it frequently haapens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is either beseiged blockaded or invested it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such ports or place but she shall not be detained nor any part of her cargo (if not contraband) be confiscated, unless after notice of such blockade or investment she she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper; provided the same be not blockaded, beseiged or invested. Nor shall any vesso of either of the parties that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually beseiged blockaded or invested by the other be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such ylace shall such vessel of her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Art. 13 In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war there shall be comprised under that denomination gunpowder saltpetre petards matches balls bombs grenades, shrapnes pikes halberds swords belts pistol holsters cavalry saddlesand furniture cannons mortars their carriages and beds, and generally all kinds of arms ammunition of war and instruments fit for the use of troops, all the above articles whenever they are destined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband just objects of confiscation; but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods whether belonging to the same or a differlnt owner.

Art. 14. It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods and that everything scall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens 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 accepted. It is also agreed in like manner that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship with this effect that although they be not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

Art. 15. In the of war the merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties which shall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties and concerning whose voyage and the articles of their cargo there shall be just grounds of suspecion shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads not only their passports but likewise their certificates showing that their goods are not of the quality of those which are specified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

Art. 16. And that captures on light suspicions may be avoided and injuries thence arising prevented it is agreed that when one party shall be engaged in war and the other party be neutral, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports, that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party, they shall be valid for any number of voyages but shall be renewed every year—that is, if the ship happens to retern home in the space of a year. If the ships are laden they shall be provided not only with the passports above mentioned but also with certificates so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificate that there are contraband goods on board any such ship and the commander of the same shall ager to deliver them up the offer shall be accepted and a receipt for the same shall be given and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conviently be received on board the ship-of-war or privateer, in which case as in all other cases of just detention the ship shall be carried into the nearest safe and covenient port for the delivery of the same. If any ship shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs admissible by the usage of nations that the ship belong to the citizens or subjects of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated but shall be released with he cargo (contraband goods excepted) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship named in the passport should happen to die or be removed by any other cause and another cause and another put in his place the ship and cargo shall nevertheless be equally secure and the passport remain in full force.

Art. 17. If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with on the high seas, by any ship of war or privateer of the oths for the avoiding of any disorder the said ship of war or privateers shall remain out of common shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his possport concerning the property of the ship; 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 his paper, or for any other examination whatever.

Art. 18. It is expressly agreed by the high contracting parties that the stipulations above mentioned relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ship of the neutral party shall be applicable only to ships sailing without convy and when the said ships shall be convoyed it being the intention of the parties to observe all the regards due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them; but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy that the ships he convoys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective cruisers as fully sufficient; the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys ships which shall have on board contraband goods destined to an enemy.

Art. 19. In all cases where vessels shall be captured, or detained to be carried into port under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the paper of the vessel as he shall retain which receipt shall be annexed to a copy of the said papers; and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests trunks casks bales or vessels found on board or remove the smallest part of the goods unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers and an inventory be made by them of the same: Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange, or alienate the said articles of contraband in any manner unless there shall have been lawful process, and the competent judge or judges squll have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation.

Art. 20. And in such time of war, that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embezzlement prevented it is agreed that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture or pending the proceeding against her, or her cargo or anything relating thereto; and in all cases where a vessel of the citizens or either party shall be captured or seized and held for adjudication her officers passengers and crew shall be hospitably treated; they shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel nor of the possession and use of their money not exceeding for the captain supercergo and mate five hundred dollars each and for the sailors and passengers one hundred dollars each.

Art. 21. It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts for prize causes in the contrary to which the prize may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgement against any vessel or goods or property claimed by the the citizens 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 proceedings in the case shall if demanded be delivered to one commander, or agent of the said vessel without any delay he paying the legal fees for the same.

Art. 22, And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the citizens of the contracting parties and to prevent theffering injuries all commanders of ships of war and privateers and all other said citizens shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other paftr or committing any outrage against them and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent judge sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no in the said privateer, each of whom together with the said commander shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars or of nine thousand rour hundred dollars Venezuelan currency, or if said ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars or eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars Nenezuela currency to satisfy all damages and injuries which the said privateer or her officers or man or any of them, may do or commit during her cruise contrary to the tenor of this convention or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and, further, that in all cases of aggressions, said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

Arc. 23. When the ship of war of the two contracting parties or these belonging to their citizens which are armed in war shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties the said public or private ships as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges or any others nor shall such prizes when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes but they may hoist sail at any time and dpart and carry their prizes to the places exrressed in their commissions which the commanders of such ship of war shall be obliged to show. It is understood however, that the privileges conferred by this article shall not extend beyodd those allowed by law or by treaty with the most favared natians.

Art. 24. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or State in enmity with either nation to fit their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither sall they be allowed to purchse provisions except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next por of that prince or State from which the have received their commissions.

Art. 25. No citizen of Venezuela shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States or any of them or against the citizens people or inhabitants of any of them, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them from any prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war; noa shall any or inhabitant of the said Unitep States, or any of them apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the citizens or inhabitants of Venezuela or any of them or the property of any of them from any prince or state with which the said Republic shall be at war, and if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque he shall be punished according to their respective laws.

Art. 26. The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having in the ports of the other consuls or vice-consuls of their own appointment who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nation: but if any of the said consul or vice consuls shall carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are injected in the same place.

It is understood that whenever, either of the two contracting paeties shall select a citizen of the other for a consular agent, to reside sn any ports or commercial places of the latter such consul or agent shall continue to be regarded, notwithstanding his vaality of a foreign consul, as a citizen of the nation to which he belongs and consequently shall be subject to the laws and regulations to which natives are subjected in the place or his residence. This obligation, however, shall in no respect embarrass the exercise of his consular functions or affect the inviolability of the consular archives.

The said consuls and vice consuls shall have the right as such to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belong to one nation whose interests are committed to their charge without the interference of the local authorities, unless their assistance should be iequired or the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country. It is however understood that this species or judgement or arbitrator shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort on their return to the judicial authority of their own country.

The said consuls and vice consdls are authorized to require the assistance of the local authoritios for the arrest and imprisonment of the deserters from the ship of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall in writing, demand such deserters proving by the exhibition of the the registers of the vessels, the muster rolls of the crews or by any other official documents that such individuals formed part of the crew and on this claim being substantiated the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters when arrested shall be placed at the disposal of the consuls and vice consuls, and may be confined in the public prisons at ther equests and costs of those who shall claim them in or to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country.—But if not sent back within three months of the day of their arrest they shall be set at liberty and shall not again be arrested for the same cause. However if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Art. 27, The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic and consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article committed with in the jurisdiction of the requiring party shall seek asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension of commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found; in all of which the tribunals of said country shall proceed and decide according to their own laws.

Art. 28. Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of this convention who shall be charged with any of the frllowing crimes to wit: murder (including assassination parricide infanticide, and poisening;) attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery; the counterfeiting of money; arson; robbery with violance intimitation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house, piracy, embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

Art. 29. On the part of each country the surren- shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof. The expenses of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

Art 30. The provisions of the aforegoing articles relating to the surrender offugitive criminals shall not apply to offences commited before the date here of nor to those of a political character.

Art. 31. This concluded for the term of eight year dating from tne exchange of the ratifications; and if one year before the expiration of that period neither of the contracting parties fhall have announced, by an official notification its intention to the other to arrest the operations to said convention it shall consinue binding for twelve months which will follow a similar declaration whatever the time at which it may take place.

Art. 32. This convention shall be submitted on both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Caracas as soon as circumstances shall admit.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the aforegoing articles in the English and Spanish languages and they have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Caracas, this twenty siventhday of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty..

E. A. TURPIN, [L. S.]
PEDRO DE LAS CASAS. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective natifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Caracas on the ninth day of August last:

Now therefore be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the same that the same and every clase and article thereof, may be, observed and fulfilled wrth good faith by the United Strtes 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 Washingtrn this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord (L. S.) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State;

MASTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, sitting in Chancery, bearing date May 29th, 1862, in a certain cause pending in said Court, wherein Benjamin G. Cooper is complainant and Jerome Hoover, et al, are respondents, I will on Tuesday, July 7th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of Den's Hall in Brownville, in said county, being the place where said court was last held, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises to-wit: The southwest quarter of section number twenty-nine, township number four, north of range number fifteen, east of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska Territory.

J. S. BEDFORD,
n48-5w-$4 80 Master in Chancery.

MASTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decretal order made by the District Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, sitting in Chancery, bearing date May 29th, 1862, in a certain cause pending in said court, wherein Benjamin G. Cooper is complainant, and Edward M. McComas, et al, are defendants, I will on Tuesday, July 7th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of Den's Hall, in Brownville, in said county, being the place where said court was last held, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section number twenty-nine, township number four, north of range number fifteen, east of the sixth principal meridian, in Nebraska Territory.

JAMES S. BEDFORD,
n48 5w-$4 80 Master in Chancery.

Notice to City Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday evening, June 15th 1863, the Council of the City of Brownville, will meet as a board of Equalization, at which time any person feeling agrieved at the assessment for 1863, may appear and have an appeal to said board therefrom.

C. G. DORSEY, Recorder.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for letters of Administration on the estate of Martin Nisses, and that Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., has been set for hearing. All persons interested are hereby notified then and there to appear.

CHARLES F. WALTHER, Probate Judge.

This notice to be published in the Nebraska Advertiser.

Falls City, May 12th, 1863. n46-4w-$2.50

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for letters testamentary on the estate of John Stumbo, and that the Probate Judge has set Monday the 15th day of June, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing, and proof of will. All persons interested are hereby notified then and there to appear.

CHARLES F. WALTHER, Probate Judge.

This notice to be published in the Nebraska Advertise.

Falls City, May 12th, 1863. n47-4w-$2.50.

SALIX ALBA.

The Greatest Timber for the PRAIRIES.

☞ It makes a perfect Hedge fence in four years!
☞ One Acre of it set this fall, in five years will make enough Wood for one Family!
☞ It grows straight, and very tall!
☞ It never sprouts from the roots; but when cut down, will grow again from the stump, very rapidly!
☞ It is the best soft wood for fuel, or any other purpose!
☞ When kept off the ground, the rails will last 30 years!
☞ It grows equally well with us on upland, where it is rich, as in the bottoms!
☞ Cuttings eight inches long stuck in the ground in the Fall, never fail to grow!
☞ We sell it for $5 per thousand Cuttings, delivered at any of our Agencies.
☞ Parties wishing to buy, should order early of our Agents, so that they may notify us in time.

AGENTS.

T. R. FISHER, Brownville, is Agent for Nemaha and east half of Richardson Counties.

CURTIS & PEAVER, Pawnee City, are Agents for Pawnee and west half of Richardson Counties.

REV MR. TINKHAM, Beatrice, is Agent for Gage and Jones Counties.

J. H. BUTLER, Austin, Agent for Clay and Saline Counties.

CUTTINGS

Bundled and delivered at the above places, as soon as the leaves fall.

Beware of Willow Peddlers.

We learn that many swamps of common Willow have been cleaned up, and the Cuttings sold as Gray Willow. We get our Willow of SAMUEL EDWARDS, of La Moille, Illinois, a responsible Nurseryman.

THOMPSON & HEDGES.
Nemaha Nursery, Nursery Hill P. O.
n47-tf Otoe County, Nebraska.

1863 SPRING STOCK. 1863

WM. T. DEN,

Has now received his Spring Stock of Goods direct from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis which he will sell cheaper than any other House in the West. My motto shall ever be,

Quick Sales & Small Profits,

And my Goods shall be Sold Cheap for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

I ALSO AM AGENT FOR MY OWN HOUSE, FOR THE PURCHASE OF

HIDES, PELTS & FURS,

FOR WHICH I WILL ALWAYS PAY THE

HIGHEST CASH PRICE.

MY STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,
Large Assortment of Notions,
Ladies' Hats and Trimmings,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Hair Nets and Head-Dresses,
Children's Hats and Caps.
Boots and Shoes in Great Variety,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gent's & Boy's Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Hardware, Queensware,

DOORS AND SASH,

IRON AND NAILS,

A VARIETY OF CHOICE LIQUORS.

DEN'S

Is the Place to Trade. Call and Examine his Stock of Goods before you Purchase, for DEN Cannot be Undersold,

MIND THAT!

n40-tf WM. T. DEN.

FINANCIAL.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

FEBRUARY. 1863.

Cash Capital,	$400,000 00
Cash Surplus,	169,351 65
	*569,351 65
The amount necessary to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, and to discharge all existing obligations of the Company,	165,822 04
Nett assets, over and above ALL obligations,	$403,529 61

H. KELLOG, Secretary. S. L. LOOMIS, President.

Branch, Cincinnati:
R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

*Assets, 1st April, 1863	$580,167 98

C. W. WHEELER, AGENT,
Brownville, N. T.

B. C. HARE,

AMBROTYPIST,

Is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and MELAINOTYPES in the best style of the art; and at

Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered in Brownville.

His Rooms are over Mahron's Clothing Store, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Brownville House.

Pictures Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

The public are invited to call at the room and examine the specimens.

☞ Orders for Tencil Cutting will also be filled in a workmanlike manner, and at short notice.—Every person should have a tencil plate and a bottle of indelible ink for marking linen, &c.—the best and most convenient arrangement for that purpose.

Hours of operation, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Brownville, May 21st 1863. n46-3m

COOPERS WANTED!

The undersigned desires to purchase 2,000 good Flour Barrels. The great demand for his flour, not only in this Territory, but from Julesburg, Denver, Central City, and all parts of Colorado; from St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas, renders it essential that he should have Barrels.

He is determined to furnish a good article of Flour, as cheap as possible, and as the high price of Sacks add to the price of Flour, he is determined to procure Barrels. He is willing to pay Coopers a higher price for their work than they obtain in the States

J. G. MELVIN.
Feb14-n32-tf.

Attachment Notice.

C. G. Dorsey, Plaintiff, vs John R. Davis, Def't. } Before Jesse John, a Justice of the Peace in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

On the 28th day of April, A. D., 1863, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of twenty-five dollars and eighty-five cents.

C. G. DORSEY.

Brownville, May 14th, 1863. n45-4w-$2

Probate Notice.

W. H. Dunbar, Public Administrator of Atchison County, State of Missouri, vs The unknown heirs and legal Representatives of August Ockle, deceased } In the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory,

To the unknown heirs and legal representatives of August Ockle, deceased, you are hereby notified that said Administrator filed in the Probate Court of said county of Nemaha, Nebraska Territory, his petition as said Administrator, for the sale of the following described real estate, of which said decedent died, seized, to-wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section number nine (9) township number four (4) north of range number thirteen (13) east of the sixth principal meridian in Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, for the payment of the debts and charges of Administration against said estate. Ordered that the prayer of said petition be hereby set for hearing on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as council can be heard.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 2nd day of May, A. D., 1863. O. W. WHEELER, Probate Judge.

n47-4w-$6 50

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT PRICES

TO SUIT

THE TIMES:

JOHN A. PONN

Is now receiving and opening out his Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Iron and Nails,
Flour and Bacon
Queensware,
Hardware,
Furniture,
Sash and Doors,
Window Glass,
etc., etc., etc.

Which I will sell cheap for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Brownville, April 24, 1862, n42-6m

NEW GROCERY STORE.

McLAUGHLIN & SWAN,

HAVE OPENED OUT IN THE BRICK BUILDING FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK, A NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SPICES OF ALL KINDS, DRIED FRUITS.

PROVISIONS:

SUCH AS DRIED BEEF, WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, CRACKERS