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ADVERTISING AGENTS, and Dealers in Inks and Printing Material of all kinds, Office Tribune Building, are our authorised agents for the Advertiser and Fer-

Farmers are now cutting Winter

The weather this month has been delightfully cool. See the article on Fourth of July,

in another column. We see several new houses now going

up on Main Street. Hon. S. G. DAILY departed for

Washington on the Denver. The Grand Lodge of the Free Mas-

"I bons was this week, in session in Omaha.

CROPS .- Corn and Spring Wheat, farmers tell us, look very favorable.

The River is in good boating order, but not so high as usual at this season of the year.

The Union men of Ohio have nominated John Brough, a life-long Democrat, for Governor.

Grant is still reported as being confident of capturing Vicksburg. requires time. Be patient,

Mr. WATTERS, editor of the Nebraska City Daily Press, made a short visit to our village this week.

Swan and McLaughlin have received stock of Groceries. Among other things, a great variety of Fancy Candies.

PHIL. DEUSER has purchased a Soda Fount, and is prepared to accommodate all temperance men, and others, during the hot weather, with ice cold Soda Water.

Gold.-Rose a few cents premium on receipt of the news of the Rebel The raid into Pennsylvania, but it has fallen back, and seemes to be slowly declining-s good sign.

"Spirit of the West," is the name of a new paper published in Chicago, devoted to Literature and Western Progress. I is very neat in its appearance, and appears to be conducted with ability. We

We understand the citizens of Nemaha City and others in the Southern part of the county, are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth, somewhere near the mouth of the Neon maha River.

The Nebraska Second Cavalry, according to letters received in town yesterday, were to leave their camp near Sioux City, and move up the river on the 18th. It is now supposed their destination is Devil's Lake.

About one thousand mormons passed re up the river on the steamer Denver, we on Monday last. Judging from their physiognomy they appear to be mostly The rank of the officer was makes the seach must rican slave trade. Germans. Probably, however, all civilized nations were represented.

THE REBEL RAID .- The excitement in the East, at the advance of Rebels into Pennsylvania, has very much subsided. The effect of this raid, we think, is very beneficial. It is waking the people to the importance of renewed effort.

Adjutant CRAMER, of the Nebraska ha First, passed through our town on his way back to the Regiment, on Wedan impression wherever he may go .-He possesses enough audacity to make him gallant among the ladies, as well as on the battle-field.

Throw it to the Dogs .- If every housewife will throw her cheap, worthless kinds of salertus and soda to the dogs there will not be so much yellow, heavy bread and biscuit to be seen, and consequently not so much dyspeptic, ailing persons. Get a paper and if does not suit your money will be refunded .- For sale by all Wholesale Grocers in Chica-

PENNICK'S REGIMENT .- This Regiment was mustered out of service at St. Joseph on Monday; they were to be paid off on Tuesday and Wednesday, when they would start for home. A large number of this far-famed glad to meet them; but they are somewhat astonished that this Regiment, the most effective in Missouri, which this article treats shall be paid within the of the damages which he may have a right to depective Governments.

If she vessel shall be brought before the of the damages which he may have a right to depective Governments.

If she vessel shall be brought before the of the damages which he may have a right to depective Governments.

In a linear the manages of the person may before the same court, claim valuation. State for Eoreign Affairs; on the part of their response of the damages which he may have a right to depective Governments.

In a linear three most effective in Missouri, which this article treats shall be brought before the mand, The captor himself, and, in his default, his land of Cuba, she shall be brought before the mand. The captor himself, and, in his default, his land of Cuba, she shall be paid within the mand. The captor himself, and, in his default, his land of Cuba, she shall be prompted to the damages of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the coast of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the damages of the damages which he may have a right to depend on the damages of the damages the rebels, should be dismissed.

izens of Brownville, to the propriety of providing suitable ground for a Ceme-

of private individuals, the titles for which are scattered all over the Union, Measures should be taken at once to secure land conveniently located, for a Public Cemetery. It can now be obtained with a cost of little, or perhaps nothing to the City. The longer it is delayed the more valuable land becomes, and the more expense it will be to the City, or to individ-New York, and Brown's Iron Building Philadelphia, bals purchasing it. In selecting land for this purpose, several things should be kept in mind. It should be convenient to town, and easy of access, yet where it would not be in the way of improvements to the City for years to come .--The present grave yard is lying open in the commons, where cattle and hogs run over and tramp and root down many of the graves; but as it is private property it cannot be fenced.

OFFICIAL.

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

TREATIES.

reaty between the United States and Great Britain for the Supresaion of the slave trade. Consluded at Washington April 7, 1862. Ratifications exchanged at London, May 25, 1162. Pro-claimed by the President of the United States,

BY THE PSESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-A FROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of Kingdom of Great British and Ireland was conclud- as a merchant vessel. ed and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries; at the city of Washington on the seventh day of an unusual size and larger than requsite for the use April last which treaty is word for word af foilows: of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel or her majesty the Queen of the United K n dom of the ordinary size. Great Britian and Ireland, for the suppression

and Ireland being desirous to render more effectual of the crew: unless such rice Rour farinha maize, the means hitherto adopted for the suppression of Indian corn or other articles of food be entered on the slave trade carried on upon the coast of Africa, the manifest as part of the cargo for trade,

The President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State: And her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the right honoraby the last boat large additions to their her United Kingdom a knight grand cross of her as prima facie evidence that the vessel was employ-Extraordinary and Minister Alenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due of the mixed coart of justice, that at the time of form have agreed upon and concluded the following here detention or capture the vessel was employed

Art. 1. The two high contracting parties mutualv consent that those ships of their respective pavies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose as hereinafter mentioned may visit such merchan vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade or of having been fitted out for that purpose; or having during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers. been engaged in the African slave trade contrary to the provisions of this treaty; and that such cruisers order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agroed upon.

In order to fix the rectprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this treaty and at the iame time avoid doubts disputes and complaints the said right of rearch shall be unders and in the manner and according to the cules following: First. It shall never be exercited except by ves-

sals of of war authorized expressly for that object, secording to the stipulations of this treaty Secondly. The right of search in no case be exereised with respect to a vessel of the cavy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchant vessols; it shall not be exercised by a vessel of war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port not within the territorial waters of the other party.

Thirdly. Whenever a merchant vessel is search-

ed by a ship of war the commander of the saie ship shall in the act of so doing exhabit to the comander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he ip duly anthorized to search; and shall deliver to such commander a certificate signed by him self stating his rack in the maval service of his country and the name of the vessel he commands, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the african slave trade or is fitted up for the said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander such officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant vessel a copy of the b fore mentioned special instructions, s gned by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall in like nanner deliver a certificate signed by himself stating his rank in the navy the name of the comman der by whose orders he proceeds to make the search of the search as above described. If it appear from har order, and that it is employed on lawful objects, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vossel aforsaid special instructions; and the vessel shall be eft at liberty to pursue its voyage.

not be less than that of Heutenant in the navy unless the command either by reason of death oi other cause is at the time held by an officer of inferior

Fourthly. The reciprocal right of search and deto the southward of the thirty second parallel of livered guaranlying their liberty. north latitude and within thirty leagues from the coast of the Island of Cuba,

Art. 2. In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execu-First. That all the ships of the navies of the two notions which shall be hereafter employed to pre vent the African slave trade shall be furnished by

their respective Governments with a copy of the | don in six months from this date, or soonee if poshesday last. Mr. Cramer will make the names of the several ships furnished with such to the other at the end of said term of ten years: months, of lieu'enant; it being nevertheless understood that treaty shall altogrther cease and determine. the instructions originally is ued to an officer hold- In witness whereof the respective plenipotentithe rank of lieutenant of the navy or other superior aries have signed the prevent treaty, and have thererank, shall in case of his death or temporary absence anto affixed the seal of their arras be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the | Done at Washington the seventh das of April command of the versel has devolved to make the in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bubdsearch although such officer may not hold the afore- red sixty-two

Thirdly. That if at any time the commander of a cruiser of either of the two nations shall suspect and use only the Chemical Saleratus, of any ship or ships of war of the other nation carthat any merchant vessel under the escort or convoy | Annex (A) to the treaty between the United ries negroes on board or has been engaged in the Afaican slave trade or is fitted out for the purpose thereof the commander of the cruiser shall communicate his suspicions to the commander of the convoy who accompanied by the commander of the cruiser, and Crstish Navies employed to prevent the vessel may be condomed or in his power to the Government of that other high shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; can Slave Trade. commanders of the ships of the two navies, respect

adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid of, or to have been engaged in such trade during said court, they shall draw by lot the nane of one in conformity with the XIth article of the treaty mutually to make good any losses which their re- ceant vessel (save in the case provided for in arttrary and illegal detention of their vessels, it being judgment, before one af the three mixed courts of understood that this indemnity shall be borne by justice established in virtue of the 4th article of he Government whose coulser shall have been guil- the said treaty, that is to say: Regiment are from this and adjoining ty of such arcitrary and illegal detention, and that the search and detention of vessels specified in the first article of this treaty shall be affected only by mixed courts of justice to be established at the ships which may form oart of the two navies restances them; but they are postively and by such of those ships only as are provided with the special instructions annexed to the place of detention, or which the provided with the special instructions annexed to the place of detention, or which the provided with the special instructions annexed to the place of detention, or which the provided with the special instructions annexed to the place of the provision of the United the instructions annexed to the treaty of this date, in the instructions annexed to the instructions anne ment, the most effective in Missouri,

GRAVE YARD. We desire to call the little delay and inconvenience as possible the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor attention of the City council and the cit- of the first article of this tree ty there shall be escourts of ju-tice formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations named by this purpose tery. The present grave yard is on lots

ood Hope and one at New York. But each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself the right of changing at its pleasure the place of residence of the court or courts held within its own territories. These courts shall judge the causes submitted to hem according to the provisions of the present treaty and according to the regulations and instruc-

ions which are annexed to the present treaty, and

which are considered an integral part thereof; and there shall be no appeal from their decision. Art, 5. In case the commanding offices of any of the ships of the navies of either country duly commissed according to the provisions of the first arti-cle of this treaty shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said treaty or from the inructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wron5ed thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the Government to which such commanding officer may belong binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint and to infliet upon the said officers a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may be proved to have

Art. 6. It is hereby further mutually agreed hat every American or British merchant vessel which shall be secrebed by virtue of the present treaty may lawfully be detained and sent or brought efore the mixed courts of justice established pursuance of the provisions thereof if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things herein fter mentioned namely.

First. Hatches with open gratings instead of the ose hatches, which are usual in merchant vessels. Second. Divisions or bulk heads in the hold or n deck in greater number than are necessary for essels engaged in lawful trade.

Third. Spare plane fitted for laying down as a second or slave deck. Fourth. Shackles' bolts or handcuffs. Fifth. A larger quantity of water in casks or in

anks than is requisite for the consumption of the essel as a merchant vrssel. Sixth. An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other vessels for holding liquid; unless the master shall produce a certificate from the customhouse at the place from which he cleared outwards, tating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should be used only to hold palm oil or for other purposes of lawful com-

Seventh. A greater number of moss tubs or kids America and her Majesty the Queen of the United | than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel Eighth. A boiler, or other cooking apparatus of

Treaty between the United States of America and more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus of Ninth. An extraordinery quantity of rice of the flour of Crazil of manioc or Cassada commonly called The United States of America and her Majesty farinba,or maize or of Indian corn, or of any other the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain | article of food whatever beyond the probable wants

have deemed it expedient to conclude a treaty for Tenth. A quantity of mats or matting greater that purpose and have named as their Plenipoten- than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vesting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo

If it be proved that any one or more articles above specified is or are board during the voyage in which ble Richard Bickerton Pemell Lord Lyons a peer of | the vessel was captured that fact shall be considerep most honorable Order of the Bath and her Euvoy | ed in the African slace trade and she shall in consequence be condemed and declared lawful prize, unless the master or owners shall furnish clear and ncontrovertible evidence proving to the satisfaction. here detention or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of dot nt on or as may have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when captured were indispensable for the lawful

secoding article as grounds for condemnation | shall be brought before them, should be found on board of her during the voyage on which she was captured no compensation for lo ses damages or expenses consequent upon the deention of such vessel shall in any case be granted may detain and sen a or carry away such vessels, in either to the master, the owner or any other person nterestep in the equipment or in the lading even hough she should not be condemed by the mixed

Art. 8. It is agreed between the two high con cracting parties, thatrin all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this treaty by their respec tive cruisers, as baving been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof and shall consequently be odjudg ed and condemed by one of the mixed courts of justice to be established as aforesaid the said vessel hall immediately af its condemnation be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up; unless either of the two Governments should wish to purchase her for the use of its navy, at a price to be fixed by a compeent person chosen for that purpose by tae mixed ourt of justice in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the the condemed vessel shall have the first option of purchase.

Ar . 9. The captain master pilot and crew of any ve s | condemned by the mixed courts of Justice shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which such v ssel belongs as shall also the owner or owners and the persons interested in her equipment or cargo, anless they prove that they had o perci i ation in the enterprise. For this purpose the two high contracting parties

agree that in so far as it may not be attended with grievous expense and inconvenience, the master and crew of a y vessel which may be condemned by will as any other persons found on board the vessel -hall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction on the nation under whose flag the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture and that the witnesses and proofs necessary to established the guilt that of the cruiser in which he sails and the object of such master crow or other persons shall also be

The same course shall be pursued with regard to subjects or citizens of either contracting parto who may be found by a cruiser of the other on baard a that the search has been made in pursuance of the of any third power, or on toard a vessel sailing without flag or papers, which may be condemned by any competent conet for having engaged in the Af-

Art. 10. The negroes who are found on board of such a vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be placed at the dirposal of the Government whose cruiser has, made the cupture; thty tention shall be exercised only within the distance shall immediately be set at liberty, and shall remain of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa; and free, the Government to whom they have been de-

Art. 11. The acts or instruments annexed to this treaty, end which is murually agreed shall form an integral part theroj, are as follows: (A.) Instructions for the ships of the

nations, destined ro prevent the African slave trade. (A.) Regulations for the mixed courts of justice. Art. 12. The presen treaty shull be ratified, agd the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Lonnexed thereto, (marked a,) and of the regulations the term of ten years from the day of exchange of cause, except upon the application of any of the British arbitrator; and of the regulations the term of ten years from the day of exchange of cause, except upon the application of any of the British arbitrator; and of the regulations the term of ten years from the day of exchange of cause, except upon the application of any of the left arbitrator; and of the regulations are caused as a second are cause for the mixed courts of justice annexed thereto, the ratifications, and furthen, until the end of one parties interested; but in that case, upon such parmarked B.) which annexes respectively shall be year after either of the contracting parties shall by or parties giving satisfactory security that teey arbitrator, his place shall be filled by the British considered as integral parts of the present treaty. have given notice to the other of its intentions to will take upon themseives the rapemse and risks British Consul, or in the anavoidable absence of the Secondly. That each of the high contracting par- terminate the same, each of the contracting parties of the delay, the courts may at their discretion, Consul, by tee British Vice Consul; and in case the ties shall from time to time commicate to the other reserving to itielf the right of giving such notice grant an additional delay, not exceeding four tt vacancy be both of the British judge and the astructions the force of each and the names of the And it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the several commanders. The said commanders shall expiration of one year after such notide shall have hold the rank of captain in the navy or at least that | been received by either from the other party, this

WILLAM H. SEWARD. LRONS. States of America and Great Britain for the Sup-

pression of the African Shave Trade, signed at Washington on the 7th day of April, 1862. Instructions for the Ships of the United States

gaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the African or in case any difference of opinion should arise betively who shall be employed on this service shall slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purpose there- tween them as to the mode of proceeding in the the voyage in which she may be met with by such art. 3. As the two preceding articles are entirely ship of the United Ttutes or Critish navy. and such | which arbitrators, after having considered the proeciprocal the two high contracting parties engage commander shall thereupon bring or send such merpective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbi- icle 5, of thece instructions) as soon as possible, for

Art. 5. In order to bring to adjudication with as navies duly authorszoe as aforesaid, shall meet a tiges to which the master of such vessel, or she ica, have caused the said tracty to be made public, n40-tr

visions of the soid treaty, the vesse shall be conduc- | pronounced to be entitled their respective Governments. These courts a lieutenant in the navy; or by the officer who at the that such cosns and damages shall be paid by the hall reside one at Siprea Leone, one at the Cape of time shall be second in command of the ship by Government of the country of which the captor which such seaveh is made.

vessel so detained, the master, the mate or boat - | brought on board for the purpose of trade; and the state inwhich he found the detained vessel; such expenses hereinafter mentioned declaration shall be signed by bimself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel disembarked shall receive from the court a nertifi-to the mixed court of justice before which such ves-sel shall be carried or sent for adjucation. He the Government to whom the cruiser which made shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel the capture belongs, in order to be forthwith set at a signed and certified list of the papers found on liberty. board the same, as well as t certificate of the numher of negroes found on board at the moment of de-

been made.

in respect to the vessel, her crew, the negroes if tained by such capture and detention; and it is agany, and her cargo, between the period of her de- ced that the indemnification shall be as follows: tontion and the time of delivering in such paper. Art. 4. If urgent reasons, arising from the length of the voyage the state of health of the negroor, or any other cause, should require that either the whole or a portion of such negroes should be disembarked before the vessel can arrive at the place at which one of the mixed courts of justice is established, the commander of the capturing ship may would have been payable upon the sale of such cartake upon himself the resposibilty of so disembarking the negroes, provided the necessary of the disebarkation, and the cause thereof, be stated in a certificate in proper form. Tuch certificate shall be drawn up and entered at the time on the logbook of the detained vessel.

art. 5. In case any merchant-vessel, deteined in oursuance of the present instructions, should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to freight, when due or yayable. be taken to one of the three ports where the mixed courts of justice are to be established in pursuance of the treaty of this cate, the commander of the detaining cruiser may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imified on oath. Tuch certificate shail be drawn up and formally executed in a duplicate at the time. In case of the abandonment or destruction of a The whole amount of such indemnifications shall be detained vessel, the muster and crew, together with | calculated in the money of the country to which the negroes and papers found on board, and one the detained vessel belongs, and shall be liquidatcopy of the sworen certificate mentioned in the pro-eeding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and The two high contracting parities, however, have the earliest possible moment.

considered an integral part thereof. Done at Washington the seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Regulation for the mixed courts of justice. Art. 1: The mixed couris of justice to be estabthese regulations are declared to be an intergal part, shall be composed in the following manner: The two high contracting parties shall each name a judge and an arbitrator, who shall be au- 27I tons to 300 tons, thorised to hear and decide, without appeal, all ases of capture or detention of vessels which, in Art. 7. If any one of the articles specified in the pursuance of the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty,

The judges and one arbittrators shall before they nter upon the duttes of their office, nespectively make oath before the principal magistrate of the place in which courts shall respectfully reside, that they will judge fairly and faithfully; that they have no preference either for clasmant or for captor. and they will act in all their decisions in pursuance of the stipulations of aforesaid tseaty. There shall be attached to each of such courts a

ecretary od registar, who shall be appointed by he party in whose terretories such court shall re-

Such registar shall register all the acts of the ourt to which he is appointed; and shall, before he enters upon this office, make oath before the court, that he will conduct himself with due respect for its authority, and will act with fidelity and impartiality in all the matters relating to his office. The salaries of the judges ond arbitrators shall be paid by the Governments by whom they are ap-The salary of the secratary or registar of the

court to be established in the territoies of the United states shall be paid by the United States Jovernment: and that of the secretaries or resistar of the two courts to be established in the treritores of Great Hritain shall be paid by her Hritann-

Each of the two Governmenti shall defray half of tee aggregate amount of the other evpense of

Art. 2. The expenses incurred by the officer with the execution of the sentence, and all disburscotence of one of the mixed courts of justice as tion, shall, in case of condemnation, be deflayed from the funds arising out of the sale of the materials of the vossel, after the vessel shall have been broket up, of the ship's stores' and such parts of the cargo as snall consist of merchadise. And in case the proceeds arising out of these sales should not prov sufficient to defray such expenses, the detion shall have taken place.

be defraged by the captor, except in the cases specified and otherwise provided for under articlb VII. proceed to addudge the same and pass sentenceacof the treaty to which chose regulations form an annex, and under article 7 of these regulations. Art. 3. The mixes courts rf justice are to decide upon the lingglity of the detention of such vessel as

suance of said treaty. the capture and detention of such vessel. sels shall have been brought into the Port where to pass sentence accordingly.

the deciding caurtshall reside.

Fourthly; On the part of Great Britain, and in

The final sentence shall not, in any case, be delayed beyond the period of two months, either on the, United Sistes of America; if the vacancy be

nsel as he may think fit, to assit him in the con-

cooding to judgement shall be as follows:

and of two or three, at least, of the principal indi-viduals on board of suce vessel; and shall also take The chief authority of the place in the territorthe declaration or oath of one captor, if it should ap- ies of either high contracting party where the mixpear to them necessary to do so, in order to judge | ed couris of justice shall sit, shall, in the event of and prodounce whether the said vessel has been a vacancy arising, either of the judge on arbitrator justly detained or not, according to the stipulations of the other high contracting party, forthwith give of the aforesaid tracty, and in order that, according notice of the same by the most expeddious method released. In the event of the two judges not ag- contracting party, in order that such vacancy may and in case the suspicions appear well founded according to the tenor of this treaty then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of this places where the mixed courts of justice are stationed, in order that it may there be adjudicated upon.

Art I. The commander of any ship belonging to nonnee in any case brought before them, whether the suspect to the legality of the detention, or the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or as to the vessel to condemnation, or as to the liability of the vessel to condemnation, or as to the liability of the vessel to condemnation to be allowed, or as to any other question which may arise out of the said capture; ever. of the two arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid

opinion of the majoriey of the three.

Art, 5. If the detained vessel sholl be restored by the sentence of the court, the vessel and the cargo, in the state in which they shall then be found with the exception of the negroes found on board if such negroes shall have been previously disem-barked under the provisions of articles 4. and. 6 of by Charles Francis Adams, Esqr., Envoy Extraord person may before the same court, claim valuation State for Eoreign Affairs; on the part of their resthe mixed court of justice pronounces its sentence. Art. 3. Whenever a ship of either of the two Government, shall remain responsible for the dam- LINCOLN, President of the United States of Amer-

merchant-vessel liable to be screhed under the pro- Owners asther of the vessel or of her cargo, may be ted with the courtesy and consideration which The two high contracting parties bind themselves tablished as soon as may be practicable three mixed ought to be observed between allied and friendly to pay within the term of a year from the date of by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of awarded by the court; jit being mutually agreed affixed.

> shall be a subject. Art. 3. The ommander of any ship of the two Art. 6. If the detained vessel shall be condomned navies, duly authorized as aforesoid, who may de- she shall be declaired fawful prize, together with tain any mrrchat-vessel, in pursuance of the tenor her cargo, of whatever description it may be, with of the prefent instructions, shall leave on board the | the exceptions of the negroes wuo shall have been swain, and two or three, at least, of the crew, the sard vessel, subject to the stipulations VIIIth artwhole hi the hegroes, if any, and all the cargo. The | icle of the treaty of this date, shall, as well as her captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up, in cargo, be sold by public sale for the profit of the writing, a declaration, which shall exhibit the two Givernments, subject to the payments of the

The negroes who may not previously have been Art. 7. The mixed courts of justice shall also

take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on In the declaration whice the captor is hereby re- account of losses occasioned to the vessels and carquired to make, as well as in the certified list of the goes which shall have been detained under the propapers seized, and in the certificate of the number | Visions of this treaty, but which shall not have been of negroos found on board the detained vessel, he condemned as legal prize by the said courts; and in shall insert his own name and aprname, the name alle ases where restitution of such vessels and earof the capturing ship, and the latitude and longi- goes shall be decreed, save as mentioned in the VII an annex, and in a subsequent part of these regula-The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall tions the coust shall award so the claimant or claimat the time of brining the vessel's papers into the cuts, or his or their lawful attorney or attorneys, for mixed court of justice, deliver into the court a cer- his or their use, a just and complete indemnification tificate signed qy himself and varified on oath, for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages stoting any changes which may have taken place | which the owner or lowners may have actually sus-First, In case of total loss, the claimant shall be (A.) For the seip, her tackle, equipment and

> (B.) For all freights due and payable. C.) Fir the value of the cargo of merchandise, if any, deductin all charges, and expenses which go, including commission of sale-D.) Eor all other regular charges in such case

Secondly. In all other cases (save as her inafter mentioned) not of total loss, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified-(A.) For all special damages and expenses occaoned to the ship bh the detention, and for loss of (A.) For demurrage when due, according to the hedule annexed to the present article.

(C;) For any detorioration of the cargo. [D.] For all premium of insurance on additional The claimants or claimants shall be cutitled to peratively necessary be stateb in a certsficaie ver- interest at the rate of 5 [five] per cent. per annum on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs .-

delivered to the proper mived court of justice at agreed, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the judges of the twe nations, and without having recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that The unpersigned plenipotes tiaries have agreed, the captor has been led into error by the fault of the or commander of the detained vessel, the detreaty signed by them on this day, that the present | taiped vessel in that case shall not have the right structions shall be annexed to the said treaty, and of receiving, for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated be the present article, nor any compensation for losses, damages or expenses consequent ugsn such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily alowance for vessel of-100 tons to 120 tons, incluse 121 tons to 150 tons, 151 tons to 170 tons, 161 tons to 200 tons, 201 tons to 220 tons, 221 tons to 250 tons, 251 tons to 270 tons, And so on in proportion.

Art. S. Neither the jueges, nor the arbitrator, nor the secretaries or registars of the mixed court, of justice, shall demane or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such courts any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatever, for the performance of the duties with such judges, arbitrators, and secretaries or registars have to perform.

Art. 9. The two high contracting parties have agreed that, in the event of the death, sickness, ab sence on leave, or any other legal impediment of one or more of the judges or arbitratoas composing the above mentioned courts, respectivly, thesost of such judge or arbitrator shall be supplied, I interim, in the following manner:

First. On the part of the Unsted States, and in that court which shall set within their territories: if the vacancy be that of the United States judge, his place shall be filled by the United States arbiancy be originally that of the United States arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled by the judge of the Unite ! States for the southern district of New Eork, and the said court; so constituted above, shall sit, and in all pases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.
Secondly. On the part of the United States of

America, and in these courts which shall sit within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty: if the vacancy be that of the United States judge, his place shall be filled by the United Stees rebitrator, and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the United States arbitrator, his place hts place shall be filled by the United States Concharged with the reception, maintainance, and sul, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Consul, care of the detained vessel, negroes, and cargo, and by the United States Uice-Consul. In case the vacancy be both of the United States judge and the United States arbitrator, then the vacancy of the he will sell cheaper than any other House in the West. judge shall be filled by the United States Consul My motto shall ever be, and that of the United States arbitrator by the United States Consul or Vice Corsul to fill the place of the United States arbitrator, then the British arbitrator shall be called in those cases in which the United States arbitrator would be called in; and in sceney shall be made good by the Government of case the vacancy be both of the United States the country within whose territories the adjudica- judge and of the United States rebitrator, and there be neither United States Consul or Vice-Consul to If the detained vessel shall be released; the ev- fill, ad interior, the vacancies taen the British penses occasioned by brining her to adjucation shall | judge and the British arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall

Thirdly. On the part of her Britannic Majesty, and in dhose courts which shall sit within the possessions of her said Majesty, if the vacancy be that the cruisers of either nation shall detain in pur- of the Aritish judge, his place shall be filled by the British arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case The said court shall adjudge definately; and with- the vacancy be originally that of the Brinish arbiout appeal, all questians which shall arise out of trator the place of such arbitrator shall be filled by the Govenor or Lieutenant, Govenor resident in The proceedings of the courts , shall take place as such quesessions; in his unavoidable absence by the summinarily as, possible, and for this purpose the principal magistrate of the sane; or in the Governcourts are required to decide each case, as far as ment; and the said court, so constituted as above, may be practable, within the space of twenty days shall sit, and in all eases brought before it for adto be dated from the day on which the detained ves- judication, shall proceed to adjudge the same, and

unce of witnesses or for any other that of the British judge his place shall be fi British arbitrator, then the vacancy of the Brstish Either party shall ee allowed to employ such con- indge shall be filled by the British Constl, and that of the Biltish arbitrator by the Oice Consul. But if there be no British Consul or Vice Cansul to fill All the acts and essential parts of the proceedings | the place of British arbitrator, then the Unrtee of the said courts shall be committed to writing and States arbitrator shall be called in those cases i be placed upon recorp, which the British arbitrator would be called in Art. 4. The form of the process, or mode of pro- and in case the vacancy be both of the British judge which the British arbitrator would be called i and of the British arbitrator, and there be neither The judges appointed by the two Governments, British Consul or Nice Consul to fill, ad incrim, the respectively, shall in the first place proceed to ex-vacancies then the United States judge and arbi-trator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them take the deposition of the master or commander, for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same

The undersigned Pionipotentiaries have agreed, signed by them on this day, that the preceding regulation shall be annexed to the said treaty and ceedings which havr taken place sahll consult with the two judges on the case; and the final sentence offsidered an inegral part therof. Done at Washington the seventh day of April, or decision shall be pronounced conformable to the in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEONS. And wheras the said trenty has been duly raified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the

le thereof may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof. ought to be observed between ailied and friendly to pay within the term of a year from the date of In testemoney wegreef I have hereunto set my nations; and the search siall, in all cases, be made the sentence, the costs and damages which may be hand rad caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the city of Washington this twen tieth day of June, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight handred and slrty-two and of the independence, of the United States of america the eighty-sixth, aBRaHaM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State,

MANTER'S SALE. Court in and for Kemaha County, Nebraska Territory, tiling in Chancery, bearing date May 29th, 1862, in a ertain cause sending in said Court, wherein Bergamin 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, effer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, he 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 Nemaha County, Nebraska J. S. BEDFORD,

MASTER'S SALE. Court in and for Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory. sitting in Chancery, bearing date May 29th, 1589, in a of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have article of the treaty to which these regulations form G. Cooper is complainant, and Edward M. McComas, at al, are defendants, I will on Tuesday, July 7th, 1863, at 16 o'clock at he, 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 sh, the following described premises, to-wit; The orthwest quarter of section number twenty-nine, waship number four, north of range number fifteen JAMES S. BEDFORU,

READQUARTERS COMPANY "C," CAMP COTTONWOOD SPRINGS, NEBRASKA, May 21st, 1862,

Special Order, No. 3. It having been reliably brought to my notice that er one engaged in keeping Ranches and stores along he road, and persons passing over the road, bave been in the habit of furnishing whicky to the Jadians, therecommitting a very grave criminal offence. I now now notify all such persons, that they must nmediately discontinue such traffe; and if this pracice is persisted in, in a single instance, I will prompt. y and severely punish the offender. T. W. BEDFORD,

Captain 2d Nebraska Cavalry, N. P. HEWETT, Post Adjutant

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the lst of July next, for the construction of a FARM SCHOOL HOUSE, at the Pawnee Indian Agency.
The building will be of Brick, 113 reet long by 42 reet inches wide, and will consist of basement, first and second story. Plans and Specifications may be seen at this office af-

All bids must be accompanied by the written guarintee of two responsible persons, that the bidder i able to perform, and will execute the contract, should t be awarded to him, and that he is a practical builder The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be considered to the interest of the Government to do so, Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, en-

dorsed, "Proposals for the construction of a Parm Probate Notice. Elizabeth Melvin having been appointed Administra rix of the Estate of James G. Meivin, deceased, notice

id-estate, to have them on file in the office of the Prodate Judge of Nemaha county, Nebraska, on or before the 27th day of December, A. D., 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., the time set for hearing elaims against said estate, n56-6w-83 50 C. W. WHRELER, Probate Judge. Administrator's Notice. I will offer for asie on the 20th day of July, 1863, in front of Den's store, to the manual hidder for cash, the following described property to-wit: Lot number one, section 29, containing thirty-hundredths of an acres

Lot number one, section 32, containing forty-four acres and ten-hundredths; Lot number two, containing thiry-nine acres; Lot number three, containing thirty scres and ten-hundredths; the southwest quarter of section 32, containing one hundred and sixty acres; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of section thirty-two, containing forty acres, in township five. range fifteen according to Government survey, lying in emaha County, Nebraska. By order of the Probate Court of Richardson County, Nebraska. F. M. BARMES, Administrator of William Dripps, dge'd.

MASTER'S SALE. In pursuance of a decree of the District Sourt, In and or Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory, sitting in Chancery, bearing date May 16th, 1861, in a certain cause pending in said court, wherein Day & Matlock and et al, are defendants, I will, on Tuesday the 25th day of July, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M and four o'clock P. M. of said day, 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; Lots number four (4,) and five (5,) of the ownship number four (4;), north of range number sixteen (16.) east of the 6th principal meridian in Nemaha County, Nebraska Territory.

J. S. BEDFORD, Master in Chancery.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis which

And my Goods shall be Sold Cheap for

I ALSO AM AGENT FOR

MY OWN HOUSE, FOR THE PURCHASE OF

FOR WHICH I WILL

ALWAYS PAY THE

MY STOCK CONSISTS OF DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES.

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Large Assortment of Notions, Ladies' Hats and Trimmings, Hoslery and Gloves, Hair Nets and Head-Dresses, 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

DENS

A VARIETY OF CHOICE LIQUORS

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

WM. T. DEN.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT PARTY

THE TIMES

Is now receiving and opening out M. Stock of Goods, cousis ing of

Dry Goods. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoe

Hardware. Sash and Doors Window Glass

Which I will sell cheap for CASH OR PRODUCE

Call and examine my stock before project Brownville, April 24, 1862,

MCLAUGHLIN & SWAN HAVE OPENED OUT IN THE BRICK BUILDING PORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE NEWARA VALLEY BARE

BUGAR, GOFFEE, TRA,

SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

PROVISIONS: SUCH AS DRIED RESP. WESTERN RESERVE CHRESE, CRACKERS, &c., &c., ALSO FISH OF ALL KINDS,

NAILS, GLASS AND PUTTY, TUBS, BROOMS, AND WASHING BOARDS, BOAPS, COAL OIL, LAMP CHIMNEYS AND WICES,

ATTENTION TO OUR FINE STOCK OF Tobacco, Cigars, & Confectionay

WE EEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS. SUCH AS BRANDIES, GINS,

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

WHISKIES, &c., OF THE MOST AP-

MOLINE PLOWS, CORN SHELLERS, &C A large lot on hand and for sale d

FACTORY PRICES! D. A. Constable, Agh

our side in Third Street, Between Felix and Edmond .... Sr. Joseph. 1 n37-3m

Iron and Steel Warehouse,

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPH HENRY M. SILL DAGUERREIAN ARTIST Is now temporarily located in Brownville, where who desire their likeness taken, will find him reside accommodate them. From his past experience, flatters himself that he is competent to give only in

Ambrotypes taken at the extreme low price of Fifty Couts! May 14, 1868 .- n45-45

B. C. HARE, AMBROTYPIST, s prepared to take AMBROTYPES and MR OTYPES in the best style of the ark and at Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered Brownville.

His Booms are over Mahron's Clothing Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Brownville Bost Pictures Warranted to Give Satisfaction The public are invited to call at the room and an amine the specimens. Cathing will also be sill in' ao workanahilka manner, and at their ration Every person should have a tencil plate and a be

the of indelible ink for marking blues, de-Hours of operation, from 9 A. z. to 4 r. s.

Brownville, May 21st 1863, 048-3m

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, Printed and for sale at the ADVERTISER OFFICE.