National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862. NO. 170.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, LAND WARRANTS, AND CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS

Secured for Soldiers, or their legal representatives, at low rates, by the subscribers.

Also, claims of citizens of the United States against Costa Rica, under treaty of July 2, 1859, and claims of any description against foreign governments, to be presented at the Department of State, in this city.

CLARK & GALLOND,
No. 490 Pennsylvania avenue,
mar 14—3m Washington, D. C.

CHINESE GOODS.

Just received, per recent arrival, an invoice of

GAMES, PUZZLES, FANS, &c.

Also,

FINE TEAS OF ALL KINDS,

Consisting of

IMPERIAL, YOUNG AND OLD HYSON, OOLONG AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

For Sale by
WM. CORWIN BERRY,
Importer of Tea,
my 17—tf Corner of F and Thirteenth sts.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a direct importation per steamer Fulton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, having been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well-assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, gold, silver, and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight, by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my old establishment.

486 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets.

My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied.

oct 10—1y

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

FINLEY HIGGS, (late Register of the U. S. Treasury,) and CHARLES E. SHERMAN, Counsellors at Law, will devote their entire attention to the prosecution and settlement of demands against the United States, growing out of the present war, including the Accounts and Claims of States, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers; applications for the restoration of property illegally seized or sequestered, and for compensation for the use of private property for Government purposes, and for damages for the injury of such property by the army; for military pay, pensions, and bounty lands; and for distributive shares of monies payable at the Treasury and due to such contractors and others.

They will also give legal advice to claimants, contractors, and to unprofessional agents in litigated cases; and prepare written arguments when desired.

With Non-resident Agents who may send them claims, an equitable division of commissions will be made.

Undisputed Demands will be collected and promptly remitted for a commission of from a half to two and a half per cent—depending on the amount; and negotiations with the Departments conducted on moderate terms.

By prompt attention, moderate charges, long experience, and a minute knowledge of the of laws, regulations, rules and precedents, governing the dispatch of business at the Departments, they hope to render their services useful to claimants and public creditors.

References may be made to Members of Congress, and officers of the Government, and especially, by permission, to the Hon. ELIZAR WRIGHT, First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Address—"Messrs. HIGGS & SHERMAN, Washington, D. C."

Office, No 115 F street, near Treasury and Willards' Hotel. nov 8—3m

DR. LELAND'S

Anti-Rheumatic Band!

PERMANENTLY CURES

RHEUMATISM, in its various forms,

GOUT and NEURALGIA,

STIFFNESS and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

IMPURITIES of the BLOOD,

And the Bad Effects of Mercury

It is a conveniently arranged BAND or BELT, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the body, about the waist, EQUALLY AFFECTING ALL PARTS, wherever the disease may be, and can be worn without injury to the most delicate person.

By this treatment, the medicine properties contained in the BAND, being of a highly aromatic and volatile nature, and capable of being readily absorbed through the pores of the skin, come into direct contact with the BLOOD and general circulation, without first passing through the process of digestion, which would tend, not only to detract from their curative powers, but to impair the internal organs and derange the digestion also—thus avoiding the injurious effects so often the result of internal remedies, and effecting a perfect cure, by purifying and equalizing the circulation of the vital fluids, and restoring the parts affected to a healthy condition. This BAND is also a most powerful "ANTI-MERCURIAL AGENT," and will entirely relieve the system from its pernicious effects.

Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials—to which we invite inspection at our office—of their efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

Price Two Dollars. Sent by mail upon receipt of $2, or by express everywhere, with all necessary instructions, from the principal office of

G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors,
421 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Descriptive circulars sent free.

☞ This Band will not interfere with the soldier's duties. nov 16—1y

★ ★ ★

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, The great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders, External Injuries, &c.

All sufferers should give it a trial.

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Norwich, Conn.

For sale by CHARLES STOTT, General Agent for Washington, and by all dealers.

feb 24—dkw1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I TAKE PLEASURE IN informing my friends that I have just received another stock of the best and finest Clothing in the country, which I am now offering at less than wholesale prices, at J. A. SMITH'S Clothing Store, No. 469 Seventh street, near F.

J. W. KEEP,
Formerly over Galt's Jewelry Store.

mar 20—d2m

JUST RECEIVED AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh between I and K streets, a new stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS.

L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, is the place to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS, at New York prices.

COME ONE AND ALL AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS at very low prices, at L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh, between I and K streets.

mar 21—dtm

PATENT OFFICE BUSINESS.

Soldiers' Pensions & Bounties.

SOMES & ALEXANDER.

The undersigned have entered into a co-partnership, as ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS, for the procuring of PATENTS, and all other kinds of business, at the Patent Office.

Special attention will be given to rejected applications, to extensions and opposition to extensions and to taking and preparing evidence and arguments in interference cases.

The undersigned will also attend to obtaining PENSIONS and BOUNTIES for Soldiers serving during the present and previous wars, and to the prosecution generally of all similar classes of business with the Government.

Office, corner of Seventh and F streets, opposite the Patent Office.

DANIEL E. SOMES,
C. M. ALEXANDER.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862. mar 13—dkw1f

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Stricture.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Diseases of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Stomach.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Hectic of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Whites in men.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heat of the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervous Irritability and Sudden Nervous Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excess arising from Indulgence, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE OR MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE, TAKE NO MORE PILLS,

THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in

THE DECLINE OF CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞ SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE. ☜

No Family should be without it.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine, for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their stages, At little expense
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for Excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,

" " " "

And for diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS.

" " "

Whether existing in

Male or Female,

" " "

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of How Long Standing.

" " "

All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same cause.

Read! Read! Read!

Helmbold's Buchu is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparations contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs but is purely vegetable

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Phila.

Beware of Counterfeits AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. S. WAITE,
S. C. FORD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. S. RITTENHOUSE,
J. S. MAJOR.

And by all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it
And avoid imposition and exposure

jo 9—3m

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
my 24—3m 478 Broadway, New York.

TO BE GOOD LOOKING.—Old faces made to look young and beautiful. You may obtain a handsome complexion, exempt from Pimples, Blotches, &c., by using Dr. Tumblety's Pimple Banisher. Price, $1 per bottle.

Sent by mail or express to any address.

Office—No. 11 Washington Building, Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

je 4—tf

THE ST. LOUIS, Chestnut Street, Between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia

The undersigned having leased for a term of years this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated, and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depots and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Price of Rooms from Three to Seven dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1.50 per day. Table d'hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 p. m.

HENRY NEIL,
my 5—tm ISAAC L. DEVOE.

STATUARY, MARBLE MONUMENTS, &C., &C.

I have a large and most extensive stock of Italian Marble Monuments, Gravestones, &c., &c.,

for sale at low prices, for cash. I will sell at reduced prices to those of the army or navy who may want them as mementoes for their comrades who have fallen in defence of the Union.

WM. RUTHERFORD,
feb 17—6m K street north, bet. 12th and 13th.

NEW YORK BUSINESS.

LAW, FINANCIAL AND COLLECTING.

INVOICE BILLS & BUSINESS NOTES NEGOTIATED.

PROTESTED NOTES AND DEFAULTED ACCOUNTS BOUGHT AND COLLECTED.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

☞ GOVERNMENT CLAIMS BOUGHT. ☜

By G. Z. HOUSE,
Counsellor at Law,
35 Nassau Street, New York.

☞ Ten years in the State and United States Courts.

Advice gratis. apr 8

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, May 24, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal," will be received by the undersigned until 10 a. m. of the 14th June for the delivery of 400 tons best quality Cumberland COAL—"run of the mine"—suitable for burning in the furnaces of a Steam Engine and blacksmith's use, to be delivered and stored away in the coal house at this Arsenal, free of expense to the Government. One boat load must be delivered previous to the 10th of July, and the remainder previous to the 30th of September, 1862. Payment to be made when the whole shall have been delivered.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Lieut. Col. Com'dg.

my 26—eod14 June [Star & Intel.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN

Introduced in London, and put up solely to quart and pint bottles, to meet the requirements of Druggists, and those to whom Pure and Unadulterated liquor is a Necessity or a Luxury.

It is the oldest established of all the Gins (!) which have started into existence upon the heels of its well deserved and hard earned celebrity.

It has no connection with, and is in no way like all other Gins, Old Tom, London Dock, or London Gin, &c., &c., no matter how much "antiquity" or "respectability" is claimed by their begotten.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, says: "It is far preferable to even Pure Holland Gin, and is the best article of its kind I have ever seen." So say thousands of physicians.

The New York Herald says: "We are surprised at its brilliant success; it is a certain safe guard to health."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "It has no superior, if an equal, in medicinal virtues."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There is no remedy on earth for dyspepsia equal to it."

The Boston Journal says: "As a beverage, as a preventive, or as a remedial agent, we want no other. It is our valid motion."

Women of America, for you it is particularly adapted. In sickness or health, it is your greatest friend.

S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Sole Importers,
91 Liberty street, New York.

Sold in Washington by
LOVELL, COLLES & CO.,
315 E street, near Pa. avenue.
dec 12—1y And dealers generally.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

GOSLING RESTAUR'NT,

247

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

SOUTH SIDE,

(Formerly of New York.)

Has the Name and Fame of being

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN TOWN.

☞ Give us a trial, and judge for yourself. ☜

Everything in the House is of the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

Don't forget the number,

247, Pennsylvania avenue,
between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,
mar 10— South side.

PROPOSALS FOR GUNBOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1862.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 23d day of June, 1862, receive propositions for the construction and complete equipment of double-bowed side wheel gunboats, rudder at each end, bow and aft schooner rigged, the load draft of which is not to exceed six feet, and the speed to be not less than thirteen knots for ten consecutive hours in smooth water when loaded, carrying coal for five days consumption at that speed. The engines to be single, and either beam, half beam, or inclined; the wheels to be overhung, and the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable.

The vessel to be built of the best materials, to be iron strapped, copper but bolted, and sheathed with twenty-four ounce yellow metal; the bulwarks to be rifle-proof, and of plate iron. The armament to be one pivot gun at each end, weighing six thousand pounds each and four 64-pounder howitzers in broadside.

The vessel is to be delivered at a Navy Yard within four months of date of contract, complete in every respect for naval cruising, and ready for her officers and crew, excluding only the armament, ordnance stores, fuel for machinery, provisions, and anchors and cables. To be fitted and supplied in accordance with naval usages, and the terms and conditions of those usual in naval contracts.

Parties proposing will present their own plans, specifications and models.

The price stated must include the vessel with machinery and equipments complete, as above specified.

No proposition will be considered unless from parties actually engaged in the construction of vessels and machinery.

je 6—tsw2w

DR. A. ZAPPONE,

☞ Regular Physician and Professor of various branches of Science connected with Medicine,

Office, No 61 K street, near the Circle.

There are no better remedies than those used by Dr. Zappone, for the Cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Dropsy, Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other diseases prevalent here.

Female obstructions and other complaints, as well as confidential diseases of all kinds, relieved in a very short time, without the use of harsh or dangerous medicines. He promises to all satisfaction and prompt relief.

Charges very moderate. ap 9—tf

BATES & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,

CONSISTING OF

Pickles, Preserves, Catsup, Sauces
Jellies, Fruits, Olives,
Sardines, Salad Oils, Choice Relishes,
Condensed Milk, Mustards.

PRESERVED MEATS, FISH, SOUPS, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors by the Package

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

☞ Agents for Tilden's Extract of Coffee, with Sugar and Milk combined.

699 Pennsylvania avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

dec 11—tf

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the corporators of the above named company, held at the National Hotel, May 29, 1862, the capital stock was fixed at three hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, after the organization of the Company.

At the same meeting the Bank of Washington was selected as the depositary of the funds and securities to be paid in by the subscribers to the capital stock, at the time of subscribing.

E. KINGMAN, President.

J. J. COOKE, Secretary. my23

WASHINGTON CITY GARDEN,

NEW YORK AVENUE,

Between First and Second Streets.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has re-opened the above pleasant retreat for this season, and that hereafter, on every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock p. m., there will be a Band of Music in attendance.

A fine Ten-pin Alley and Shooting Gallery have been erected for the amusement of visitors.

Clubs and Associations can have the use of the Garden by giving notice to the proprietor. He pledges himself that he will use his best endeavors to please all who will honor him with their presence.

my 14—3m ERNST LOEFFLER.

NOTICE.

The Proprietors of GLYMONT takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, that this favorite place of resort will be re-opened for the accommodation of parties on and after the 1st day of June, 1862. For further particulars apply, 3 street, next door to Brown's Restaurant, corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Any person wishing to buy a lucrative business can also be accommodated by making application at the above named place.

JONES & MILLER,
may 13—1m* Proprietors.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

1517 and 1519 Spruce Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literatures—Latin, if required—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English and French education.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institution. It is the object of particular attention, and is taught from the rudiments to the highest course of Literature and Composition.

The scholastic year commences September 15th and closes July 1st.

Circulars, &c., can be obtained from

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
my 10—3m Principal of Chegary Institute.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the seventh day of April last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

Treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to render more effectual the means hitherto adopted for the suppression of the slave trade carried on upon the coast of Africa, have deemed it expedient to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: 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 honorable Richard Bickerton Pemell, Lord Lyons, a peer of her United Kingdom, a knight grand cross of her most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant 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 of 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 may detain, and send or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

In order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this treaty, and at the same time avoid doubts, disputes, and complaints, the said right of search shall be understood in the manner and according to the rules following:

First. It shall never be exercised except by vessels of war, authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this treaty.

Secondly. The right of search shall in no case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchant vessels; and it shall not be exercised by a vessel of war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial waters of the other party.

Thirdly. Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship of war, the commander of the said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval 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 before-mentioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as above described. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on lawful objects, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special instructions; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage. The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be less than that of lieutenant in the navy, unless the command, either by reason of death or other cause, is at the time held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fourthly. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba.

ARTICLE II.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execution, it is agreed—

First. That all the ships of the navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the African slave trade shall be furnished by their respective Governments with a copy of the present treaty, of the instructions for cruisers annexed thereto, (marked A,) and of the regulations for the mixed courts of justice annexed thereto, (marked B,) which annexes respectively shall be considered as integral parts of the present treaty.

Secondly. That each of the high contracting parties shall, from time to time, communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders. The said commanders shall hold the rank of captain in the navy, or at least that of lieutenant; it being nevertheless understood that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of lieutenant of the navy, or other superior rank, shall, in case of his death or temporary absence, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel has devolved to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly. That if at any time the commander of a cruiser of either of the two nations shall suspect that any merchant vessel under the escort or convoy of any ship or ships-of-war of the other nation carries negroes on board, or has been engaged in the African 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, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; 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 the places where the mixed courts of justice are stationed, in order that it may there be adjudicated upon.

Fourthly. It is further mutually agreed that the commanders of the ships of the two navies, respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid instructions.

ARTICLE III.

As the two preceding articles are entirely reciprocal, the two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the search and detention of vessels specified in the first article of this treaty shall be effected only by ships which may form part of the two navies, respectively, and by such of those ships only as are provided with the special instructions annexed to the present treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof. The indemnification for the damages of which this article treats shall be paid within the term of one year, reckoning from the day in which the mixed court of justice pronounces its sentence.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the first article of this treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, three mixed courts of justice, formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective Governments. These courts shall reside—one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good 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 them according to the provisions of the present treaty, and according to the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the present treaty, and which are considered an integral part thereof, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

ARTICLE V.

In case the commanding officer of any of the ships of the navies of either country, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the first article of this treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said treaty, or from the instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged 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 inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any wilful transgression which he may be proved to have committed.

ARTICLE VI.

It is hereby further mutually agreed that every American or British merchant vessel which shall be searched by virtue of the present treaty may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the mixed courts of justice established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if, in her equipment, there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches, which are usual in merchant vessels.

Second. Divisions or bulk-heads in the hold or on deck in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Third. Spare plank 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 tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixth. An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating 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 commerce.

Seventh. A greater number of mess-tubs or kids than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighth. A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

Ninth. An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassada, commonly called farina, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such rice, flour, farina, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenth. A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

If it be proved that any one or more of the articles above specified is or are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the African slave trade, and she shall in consequence be condemned and declared lawful prize, unless the master or owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the mixed court of justice that at the time of her 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 detention, or as may have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when captured, were indispensable for the lawful object of her voyage.

ARTICLE VII.

If any one of the articles specified in the preceding article as grounds for condemnation should be found on board a merchant vessel, or should be proved to have been on board of her during the voyage on which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case, be granted either to the master, the owner, or any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though she should not be condemned by the mixed court of justice.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed between the two high contracting parties that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this treaty by their respective cruisers as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by one of the mixed courts of justice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after 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 competent person chosen for that purpose by the mixed court of justice, in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first option of purchase.

ARTICLE IX.

The captain, master, pilot, and crew of any vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs, as shall also the owner or owners and the persons interested in her equipment or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation 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 any vessel which may be condemned by a sentence of one of the mixed courts of justice, as well as any other persons found on board the vessel, shall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction of the nation under whose flag the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture; and that the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of such master, crew, or other persons, shall also be sent with them.

The same course shall be pursued with regard to subjects or citizens of either contracting party who may be found by a cruiser of the other on board a vessel of any third Power, or on board a vessel sailing without flag or papers, which may be condemned by any competent court for having engaged in the African slave trade.

ARTICLE X.

The negroes who are found on board of a vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government whose cruiser has made the capture; they shall be immediately set at liberty, and shall remain free, the Government to whom they have been delivered guaranteeing their liberty.

ARTICLE XI.

The acts or instruments annexed to this treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

(A.) Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations, destined to prevent the African slave trade.

(B.) Regulations for the mixed courts of justice.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible. It shall continue and remain in full force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty shall altogether cease and determine.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have hereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

[L. S.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[L. S.] LYONS.

Annex (A) to the treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, signed at Washington on the seventh day of April, 1862.

Instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies employed to prevent the African slave trade.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the United States or British navy which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain any United States or British merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the African slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purpose thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the United States or British navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel (save in the case provided for in article fifth of these instructions) as soon as possible, for judgment, before one of the three mixed courts of justice established in virtue of the fourth article of the said treaty, that is to say:

If the vessel shall be detained on the coast of Africa, she shall be brought before that one of the two mixed courts of justice to be established at the Cape of Good Hope, and at Sierra Leone, which may be nearest to the place of detention, or which the captor, on his own responsibility, may think can be soonest reached from such place.

If the vessel shall be detained on the coast of the Island of Cuba, she shall be brought before the mixed court of justice at New York.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the said treaty, the search shall be conducted with the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of a lieutenant in the navy, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel, in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained the master, the mate, or boatswain, and two or three, at least, of the crew, the whole of the negroes, if any, and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up, in writing, a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given in or sent, together with the captured vessel, to the mixed court of justice before which such vessel shall be carried or sent for adjudication. He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of the papers found on board the same, as well as a certificate of the number of negroes found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of bringing the vessel's papers into the mixed court of justice, deliver into the court a certificate signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, the negroes if any, and her cargo, between the period of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

ARTICLE IV.

If urgent reasons, arising from the length of the voyage, the state of health of the negroes, 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 take upon himself the responsibility of so disembarking the negroes, provided the necessity of the disembarkation, and the causes thereof, be stated in a certificate in proper form. Such certificate shall be drawn up and entered at the time on the log-book of the detained vessel.

ARTICLE V.

In case any merchant vessel, detained in pursuance of the present instructions, should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to 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 date, 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 imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed in duplicate at the time.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the negroes and papers found on board, and one copy of the sworn certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered to the proper mixed court of justice at the earliest possible moment.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the eleventh article of the treaty signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said treaty, and be considered as an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington the se