New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No 94 Camp street. Terms: $10 a year; $5 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Spaces.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 ..	38 ..	50 ..	80 ..	125 ..
Three	30 ..	53 ..	70 ..	110 ..	175 ..
Four	38 ..	67 ..	90 ..	140 ..	225 ..
Five	46 ..	80 ..	105 ..	170 ..	275 ..
Six	54 ..	90 ..	120 ..	200 ..	325 ..
Seven	60 ..	105 ..	135 ..	230 ..	375 ..
Eight	65 ..	115 ..	150 ..	260 ..	420 ..
Nine	70 ..	125 ..	165 ..	290 ..	460 ..
Ten	75 ..	135 ..	180 ..	320 ..	500 ..
Eleven	80 ..	145 ..	195 ..	350 ..	540 ..
Twelve	85 ..	155 ..	210 ..	380 ..	580 ..
Thirteen	90 ..	165 ..	220 ..	410 ..	620 ..
Fourteen	95 ..	175 ..	230 ..	430 ..	660 ..
Fifteen	100 ..	185 ..	240 ..	450 ..	700 ..
Thirty	175 ..	330 ..	450 ..	750 ..	1200 ..

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds of the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, $5; six months, $2 50.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

THE RAILROAD DEPOT HORROR.

Full Identification of the Victim—Suicide of the Seducer—Disclosure by the Doctor's Servant—The Mother of the Girl Involved.

PATERSON, N. J., August 31.—Miss Alice A. Bowlsley, of this city, residing with her mother, on West street, has been identified as the body of the young girl found in the trunk, in New York, at the Hudson river depot. She was universally respected here.

Walter Conklin, who, it is understood, was her seducer, committed suicide here this noon. He was employed at the Sales Silk Factory. He used a revolver, and died soon afterward. It is believed his connection with the Bowlsley affair led him to the act.

Upon the application of Mr. Howe, the counsel for Dr. Rosenzweig, Judge Sutherland to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus in his case. The discharge of the doctor is asked for on the grounds that the charges made are unfounded and unjust; that there has been no official investigation before a magistrate, and that he is illegally detained without legal process.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The public interest in the trunk mystery has in no way abated to-day.

Several important developments in the case have occurred.

Mrs. Harriet L. Williams, the aunt of Miss Bowlsley, visited the eighteenth precinct stationhouse and stated to the captain that she was satisfied the body found in the trunk was her niece. She also gave other information concerning the history of the young lady and her movements during the few weeks preceding her death. At police headquarters she identified the handkerchief found at Rosenzweig's house as having belonged to her niece.

A daughter of Rosenzweig was arrested this morning, charged with some complicity in the affair. Immediately after she was taken into custody several officers were sent to Rosenzweig's house, where a careful search was made of the entire premises, but without finding anything to throw any light upon the mystery.

Rosenzweig is much depressed in spirits by the developments now made, and inquires anxiously concerning all the facts discovered.

The body of Miss Bowlsley will be removed by her friends for burial, after the inquest, which takes place to-morrow, has been held.

Nothing thus far regarding the movements of Miss Bowlsley has been learned, with the exception of what has been learned from her mother, who states that her daughter and herself left their home in Paterson two or three weeks ago on a visit to Newark, New Jersey. She returned on the following day, and Miss Alice left on the Wednesday morning to go home by way of New York. Nothing more was seen of her until her body was found on Tuesday at the Morgue.

Her uncle, Mr. Williams, on Tuesday last left a description of her with the clerk in charge of the Bureau of Missing Persons at police headquarters. Strange to say, the description, though minute, was not seized upon by the police.

PATERSON, N. J., August 31.—Paterson was intensely excited to-day by the announcement, in the morning, that the remains of a young woman, found in the trunk at the Hudson river depot, in New York, had been identified as those of a Paterson girl, and, later in the day, by a report that the young man who had kept company with her had taken his own life, through fear of exposure and punishment.

With regard to the suicide of young Conklin, the following particulars have been ascertained: Conklin arrived at Dale's silk mill, where he was employed, early this morning, looking pale and nervous. He remained at his desk during the forenoon, conversed but little, and when spoken to concerning the reports in the morning papers, spoke of it as a matter of no consequence to him.

At noon, when the other clerks left for dinner, he remained at the mill, and shortly afterward the report of a pistol was heard, and Coaklin was discovered lying on the floor in a dying condition, blood flowing from the wound at the back of the left ear.

Word was at once sent to Alderman Conklin, his father, and a doctor was also promptly notified; but their services were of no avail, and the young man died shortly after their arrival.

In one of his pockets was found the following note: "I have long had a morbid idea of the worthlessness of life, and now to be obliged to testify in this affair, and cause unpleasantness in my family, is more than life is worth. Good bye, dear father, mother, brother and sister.

WALT."

All day the excitement continued in Paterson, thousands gathering around the building and discussing the last sad phrase of the tragedy.

NEW YORK, August 31.—At a late hour this evening Jane Johnson, servant of Dr. Rosenzweig, made a partial confession which proves that the unfortunate young lady was killed at the house of the Doctor. She states that on Wednesday, August 23, Miss Bowlsley came to the house, and after a short conversation in the parlor, was escorted to the Doctor's private room. She saw him enter with her, and did not see her go out again. She asked the Doctor's daughter next day where the body was, and she replied that the young lady had been taken away last night by her friends. On Saturday morning Jane was told to go out with the children for a walk—something very unusual—and it was at that time the body was removed.

Jane declines to tell anything more about the affair to-night. She is very reticent, and would say nothing to the reporters who were present.

PATERSON, N. J., August 31.—Conklin, who is the seducer of the murdered girl, Alice Bowlsley, and who shot himself in this city, has a wife living in St. Petersburg, and was engaged to be married to a Paterson lady.

Alice's mother, it appears, knew about the affair, and was anxious that her daughter should procure an abortion.

Presidential Movements.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The President arrived here early this morning, and expressed his intention to remain until to-morrow evening, and in the meantime hold a cabinet meeting. On Friday all the members will be here but Boutwell. Messrs. Delano and Creswell having returned to-night. The President declined to receive any visitors, but spent most of the day in calling at the Departments of the Postoffice and Interior, and found no one but subordinate officials with whom he conversed on the condition of public business. In his interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue he inquired as to the internal revenue receipts for the first month of the new fiscal year, and was informed that they footed up a little over eleven and a quarter millions. It seemed to be the President's desire to get some statistical matter as a basis for executive recommendation and comment at the cabinet meeting to-morrow. It is understood to be his intention to decide on the appointment of a new commissioner of Indian affairs, and an assistant counselor for the Geneva conference. The President will return here about the fifteenth of September to reside permanently, and in the meantime will probably visit Chicago.

The full delegation of twenty-one appointed by the Warmoth wing of the Louisiana Republicans to visit the President and ask for the removal of his brother-in-law as collector of New Orleans, and also the postmaster and United States marshal there, have arrived here and left for New York to await the naming of a time for their reception by the President. To-morrow or on Saturday, a sub-committee, at the head of which is Judge Dibble, will call on the President and ask for a conference. When this is granted the entire delegation will appear and submit a copy of the proceedings of the Warmoth State convention, together with the charges made against the three officials named, for using federal troops to keep them out of the Republican convention, which was recently held in the Customhouse. They will represent that the only hope of unity in the Republican party in the State, is the removal of these officials. If this is not done, they charge that the latter will so disrupt the party as to render a Democratic triumph inevitable.

Arrival of Corean Flags.

Two large boxes reached the Navy Department from San Francisco Thursday morning, containing the Corean battle flags captured by Admiral Rogers. They number some twenty-five in all, consisting of flags, banners and pennants.

The silk flags, representing the superior officers of the Corean army, are of fine texture, beautifully woven, and bearing the representation of some animal—a lion, tiger or flying serpent. The staffs of the flags of the officers of superior rank are mounted with pheasant's feathers. The flags of the junior officers are of cotton and calico, and are rudely printed in colors.

Each flag bears the name of its captor. The flag of the Corean commander-in-chief was designated by its captor, a private marine of the Colorado, for presentation to the President. It is of blue silk, and bears the figure of a tiger rampant. It is bound with yellow silk, and the staff is ornamented with a bunch of pheasant's feathers.

The flags will be sent to the Naval Academy and stored in the Naval Museum.

The following names are mentioned in Admiral Rogers' report as captors of flags: Hugh Purris, a private in the marine corps, captured the commanding general's flag; John Kelly, H. W. Talewan and J. B. Butler, privates in the marine corps, captured the battle flag; James Martin, Joseph Carroll, John McDevitt, Norman C. Roberts, James Smith, W. C. Colquehoun, John Thompson, Richard Andrews, George Duncan and Thomas Woods, seamen, captured battle flags.

Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The receipts at all ports for the week are 7579 bales, against 7630 the previous week, and 9454 three weeks since. The total receipts since September are 4,009,502 bales, against 2,907,909 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,110,593 bales in favor of the present season. The exports from all ports for the week are 12,583 bales, against 8702 for the same week last year. The total exports for the cotton year are 3,164,765 bales against 2,178,916 for the same time last year. The stock at all ports is 99,040 bales, against 64,355 for the same date last year. The stocks at interior towns are 10,726 bales, against 14,628 last year. The cotton in Liverpool is 567,000 bales, against 494,000 last year. American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 67,000 bales, against 26,000 last year. The Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 64,972 bales, against 492,448 last year.

The weather reports from the South during the week show less rain has fallen, and in many sections it has been dry. Less complaint is made of the caterpillar. Picking is progressing actively; especially in the far South. It is difficult to state the exact condition of the crop at the present time, as accounts from the South are conflicting. In some sections the reports are favorable, and in others the reverse.

Cotton was generally strong during the week, with a gradual and steady advance in prices. The sales for the week reached 90,500 bales, of which 81,000 bales were for future delivery, and 9500 bales on the spot and to arrive. Of the spot cotton exporters took about 4125 bales, spinners 3475 bales, and speculators 425 bales.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Hog products have been generally heavy, and an active business has been transacted; at the close a firmer feeling prevailed. Dairy products have been active for export. Tobacco has been active and buoyant, with a large business for shipment. Ingot copper has declined. Tallow has been active with full prices. Whisky and petroleum have advanced. Wool has been quiet. Naval stores have been fairly active. In other domestic products the movements have not been important.

The general trade of the city has further improved during the week, and may now be called quite active in nearly all branches of mercantile business. There is still a large representation here from the South, and Western buyers are beginning to pour into the city. The hotels are full to overflowing, and those precincts of the city in which the wholesale business is transacted now present a lively appearance. Almost every description of merchandise is held firmly, and there are very few weak spots in the market. All the indications favor a large distribution of goods from this point during the month of September.

The Bay St. Louis *Gazette* says of the borer worm:

Since the advent of the salty waters of the gulf on our shores, and the receding of the crevasse water from the Mississippi, the ravages of the borer worm have been incessant and destructive to all kinds of wood exposed to the sea water. These worms seem to work now with greater vim than ever before. Wharf posts and bath-house steps become honeycombed in a very short time. The only wood exempt from their ravages is the cabbage palm or palmetto, which grows in great abundance in Florida. In former years, loads of these palmetto posts were brought here for sale, and brought from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece. As they will last over twenty years, they would be cheap at any price.

This is from the Bay St. Louis *Gazette:*

The health of the seashore is good; it is always good. We remark very frequently that if any of our citizens are, by business, constrained to visit New Orleans, even if for a day or two only, they usually return homeward, enervated, sallow and bilious; but a day or two after their return, they are as well as ever. Most of the visitors coming here from the city arrive here in poor health, but they leave as hale and hearty, with rosy cheeks and tremendous appetites.

Jules Favre, whose statesmanship has not been successful, and who is the best-abused man in France, intends to return to the practice of law, in which profession he enjoys a deserved celebrity.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United of America. Treaty between the United States and Great Britain—Claims, fisheries, navigation of the St. Lawrence, etc., American lumber on the river St. John, boundary—Concluded May 8, 1871; ratifications exchanged June 17, 1871; proclaimed July 4, 1871.

Whereas, a treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the high commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the respective governments on the eight day of May last; which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States has appointed, on the part of the United States, as commissioners in a joint high commission and plenipotentiaries, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Robert Cumming Schenck, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Samuel Nelson, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts; and George Henry Williams, of Oregon; and Her Britanic Majesty, on her part, has appointed as her high commissioners and plenipotentiaries, the Right Honorable George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, a Baronet, a peer of the United Kingdom, Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, etc., etc.; the Right Honorable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, etc., etc.; Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America; Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada; and Mountague Bernard, Esquire, Chichele Professor of international law in the University of Oxford.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

WHEREAS, Differences have arisen between the government of the United States and the government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama claims;"

And whereas, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her high commissioners and plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels:

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generically known as the "Alabama claims," shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one; and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one.

In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of any or either of the said arbitrators, or, in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of a State.

And in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after receipt of the request from either of the high contracting parties of His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator either to fill the original appointment or in the place of one who may have died, be absent, or incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such arbitrator or arbitrators.

ARTICLE II.

The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, Switzerland, at the earliest convenient day after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators.

Each of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

ARTICLE III.

The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of said arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence so presented by the other party.

The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence and evidence, when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured.

If in the case submitted to the arbitrators either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrators may require.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the agent of each party, within two months after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his government relies; and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it; but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case.

A neutral government is bound—

First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her high commissioners and plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's government can not assent to the foregoing rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I arose, but that Her Majesty's government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of those claims, the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.

And the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules as between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

ARTICLE VII.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides.

It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it.

The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award.

The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each government shall pay its own agent, and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the abitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX.

The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

ARTICLE X.

In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a board of assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators.

The board of assessors shall be constituted as follows: One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by Her Brittannic Majesty; and one member thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Italy; and in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

As soon as possible after such nominations the board of assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the governments of the United States and of Great Britain, respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision.

The decision of each assessor shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated.

Each claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting, but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period, not exceeding three months.

The assessors shall report to each government at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such report; if further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting; and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months.

The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington.

All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report.

The board of assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary.

The expenses of the board of assessors shall be borne equally by the two governments, and paid from time to time, as may be found expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

ARTICLE XI.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration and of the board of assessors, should such board be appointed, as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to; and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the tribunal or board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the tribunal or board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ARTICLE XII.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of the citizens of the United States during the period between the thirteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in article one of this treaty, and all claims, with the like exception, on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition with the other, and which may yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claim which may be presented within the time specified in article xiv of this treaty, shall be referred to three commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and Her Brittanic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at Washington of His Majesty the King of Spain. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment; the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

The commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named; and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and of Her Britanic Majesty, respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

ARTICLE XIII.

The commissioner shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective governments in support of, or in answer to, any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion or delay whatsoever.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer.

The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the commissioners to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners on account of any claim shall be paid by the one government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction save as specified in article xvi of this treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The commissioners shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each government shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners, provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent on the sums so awarded.

ARTICLE XVII.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in article XII of this treaty upon either government; and fur her engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred or laid before the said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the twentieth day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article xxxiii of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article xxxiii of this treaty, take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern seacoasts and shores of the United States, north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said seacoasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE XX.

It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the fifth of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties and authority as the commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the fifth of June, 1854.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in article xxxiii of this treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty.

ARTICLE XXII.

Inasmuch as it is asserted by the government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under article xviii of this treaty are of greater value than those accorded by articles xix and xxi of this treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the government of the United States, it is further agreed that commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in articles xix and xxi of this treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under article xviii of this treaty; and that any sum of money which the said commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States government in a gross sum within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this article shall take effect, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

Each of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the commission.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the commissioners appointed under articles xxii and xxiii of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either government may present. If either party shall offer oral testimony, the other party shall have the right of cross-examination, under such rules as the commissioners shall prescribe.

If in the case submitted to the commissioners either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the commissioners, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the commissioners may require.

The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the commission, and the commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in article xxiii of this treaty.

ARTICLE XXV.

The commisioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the Dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The government of Her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion; and the government of the United States engages that the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, and further engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also, for the term of years, mentioned in article xxxiii of this treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States or of the States bordering thereon not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.

It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in article xxxiii of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports in the United States which have been or may, from time to time, be specially designated by the President of