The Nashville Daily Union.

"OUR FEDERAL UNION: IT MUST BE PRESERVED."—Jackson.

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VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY AUGUST 17, 1862. NO 110

Davidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CHUMBLEY, *Marshal.*

Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. G. Tucker, and James A. Steele.

Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, *ex-officio*, first; Jos. L. Ryan, second; and John Roddick, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. H. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett.

Treasurer—R. Henry.

Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works—James Wyatt.

Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.

Sexton of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H. G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb.

Common Council—W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. R. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Cole.

Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.

Streets—Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne.

Wharf—Newman, Stewart and Turner.

Hospital—Jones, Mayfield and Sloan.

Schools—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Fire Department—Cready, Driver and Newman.

Gas—Driver, Cheatham and Davis.

Cemetery—Smith, Stewart and Newman.

Market House—Roberts, Stewart and Turner.

Sewers—Hough, Claiborne and Davis.

Police—Cheatham, Brien and Anderson.

Springs—Hough, Claiborne and Brien.

Workhouse—Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles.

Improvements and Expenditures—Cole, Scovel and Cready.

Public Property—Brien, Cheatham and Turner.

Poor House—Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—John Baugh.

First Lieutenant—Wm. Yarbrough.

Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.

Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Mayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hurlit.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning at nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.

Register—Phineas Garrett.

Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner—N. G. Belcher.

Ranger—John Corbitt.

Revenue Collector—J. G. Briley.

Railroad Tax Collector—W. B. Robertson.

Constables for the Nashville District—John B. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.

Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

☞ The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.

Clerk—David C. Love.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.

Clerk—Charles E. Diggons.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frierson.

Clerk and Master—J. K. Graves.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

I. O. O. F.

John F. Hunt, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at *Nashville, Tenn.*

Tennessee Lodge, No. 1—Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Leonard, N. G.; J. K. Mills, V. G.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 10—Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary; R. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Conley Lodge, No. 99—Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday evening. The officers are: G. C. Covert, N. G.; Frank Barman, V. G.; James Wyatt, Secretary; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Germania Lodge, No. 105, (German)—Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Rich, N. G.; P. Erpelman, V. G.; —— Bittenlich, Secretary; Geo. Seifferle, Treasurer.

Nicholas Encampment, No. 1—Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Branch Encampment, No. 4—Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. Y. Bell, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; S. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville & Nashville R.R. Train leaves	at	7.45,	A.M.
" " " " arr.	at	5.30,	P.M.
Nashville & Decatur R.R. Train leaves	at	6.00,	A.M.
" " " " arr.	at	7.00,	P.M.
Nash. & Chattanooga R.R. Train leaves	at	10.00,	A.M.
" " " " arr.	at	3.25,	P.M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE: No. 31, CHURCH STREET.

Persons wishing to send Freight and Packages by the Morning Trains of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE, and NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROADS, must have the same at the Office by 6 o'clock the evening previous.

Davidson County Directory—*Continued.*

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post—Headquarters on High street. Gen. Dumont commanding.

District—Headquarters on Cumber street (Dr Ford's residence.) Capt. Green, A. A. G.

Provost Marshal—Headquarters on Church street. (Female Academy.) Col. Stanley Matthews.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—Chattanooga Depot—Capt. R. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermaster—Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Assistant Quartermaster—No. 37, Market street.—Capt. J. M. Hale.

Chief Commissary—Headquarters, No. 10, Vine st. Capt. R. Machetty.

Commissary of Subsistence—Broad street. Capt. S. Little.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence—Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen.

Medical Director—Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old residence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.

Medical Purveyor's Office—Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Phelps, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Northern Mail, via Louisville, arrives Daily,		5.30	P.M.
" " " leaves	"	7.45	A.M.
Columbia, via T. & A. R.R. arrives	"	6.30	P.M.
" " " leaves	"	6.00	A.M.
Shelbyville, via N. & C. R.R, arrives	"	3.30	P.M.
" " " leaves	"	10.00	A.M.
Lebanon, " " " arrives	"	12.00	M.
" " " leaves	"	2.00	P.M.
Memphis Mail, leaves Daily, v a Louisville and Cairo.			

POST-OFFICES OPEN BEYOND LEBANON ARE—

Liberty,	Alexandria;
Gordonsville,	Smithville,
Watertown,	Jenning's Fork.

POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. R.R.—

Murfreesboro,	Fosterville,
Jordan's Valley, or	Shelbyville,
Christiana.	Palmetto.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments.

200 bbls. Salt, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 boxes SALT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 Coils ROPE, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 half bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes SOAP, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO

12 half chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 caddies TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases SODA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & CO.

14 bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERRING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes Dried Scaled, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs NAILS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

500 bbls FLOUR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases HAMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 cases SIDES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

200 bbls fine POTATOES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

8 bbls Onion SETS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street. ap 8 B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

DR. COLEMAN'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

THE attention of citizens, strangers, and others visiting Nashville, requiring medical aid, is respectfully called to this office, No. 21 Deaderick street, second floor, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. COLEMAN is an old practitioner of medicine, his almost unlimited experience and flattering success for many years past, in the treatment of private diseases, has induced him to devote his undivided attention to all diseases of this nature. Many cases of the most inveterate character have promptly yielded to his improved method of treatment.

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Hereditary Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet and all diseases of the genital and urinary organs, meet with no resistance to his remedies.

A female irregularities and functional deranGEments of the Womb, and the diseases arising from Gestation and ill managed parturition.

Every case of Seminal Emissions, and of Pimples, and Pustules of the Scrotum, and most cases of Fistula, can be cured by a process nearly painless. If either of the latter cases is undertaken by Dr. Coleman, a cure is *invariably warranted*, as a careful examination always presents the necessary indications of success or failure by his improved method of operating.

Persons of either sex applying in person or by letter (describing case) on the first symptoms of any acute specific disease, can be cured, in most cases, by the abortive method, in forty-eight hours.

Strict confidence, prompt attention, and moderate charges, will govern him with his patrons.

☞ No mercury used in the treatment of venereal disease, as he believes (in most cases) it produces a worse disease than that it is given to cure.

Office hours from eight in the morning till nine in the evening. jan 16, '62-1y

Nashville Union.

TERMS:

DAILY UNION, per annum	$8 00
" " " " week	20
THE WEEKLY UNION, per annum	$5 00
WEEKLY UNION, per annum	$2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(TEN LINES OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.)

1 Square,	1 day,	$1 00—each additional insertion	$ 50
" "	1 week,	3 00—each additional square	1 50
" "	2 "	4 50 " " "	2 00
" "	1 month,	6 00 " " "	3 00
" "	2 "	9 00 " " "	4 50
" "	3 "	12 00 " " "	6 00
" "	6 "	16 00 " " "	8 00
" "	12 "	25 00 " " "	10 00

To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column,	1 month	$15 00
" "	2 "	20 00
" "	3 "	25 00
" "	6 "	40 00
" "	12 "	60 00
Half Column	1 month	20 00
" "	2 "	30 00
" "	3 "	35 00
" "	6 "	55 00
" "	12 "	85 00
One Column	1 "	35 00
" "	2 "	40 00
" "	3 "	45 00
" "	6 "	70 00
" "	12 "	110 00

Advertisements occupying any special position inside, 20 per cent. additional; special position outside, 10 per cent.

☞ Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense, to be paid for by the advertiser.

☞ *Advertisers exceeding the space contracted for will be charged for the excess.*

Marriage and Funeral Notices,

When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates.

FOR STATE OFFICES	$10 00
" COUNTY "	5 00
" CITY "	3 00

Cash required in advance for all advertisements, unless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to adhere.

WM. CAMERON, for the *Union.*
JOHN WALLACE, for the *Dispatch.*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1862.

THE STRENGTH OF NORTH AND SOUTH CONTRASTED.

The following table is of unusual interest at this time, as it shows the whole able-bodied force of both North and South. The usual enumeration is of the men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, but this does not give the whole strength of a nation available for warlike purposes. Should a war last three years, lads between fifteen and eighteen could be made use of before the war was over. At a pinch, also, men between forty-five and fifty could be used.

WHITE MALES IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIFTEEN AND FIFTY YEARS IN 1850 AND 1860, ACCORDING TO THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

LOYAL STATES.	1850.	1860.
Maine	148,379	137,175
New Hampshire	80,547	82,993
Vermont	80,508	81,044
Massachusetts	270,410	351,308
Rhode Island	39,126	46,232
Connecticut	97,786	121,254
New York	827,115	1,093,894
New Jersey	117,586	162,280
Pennsylvania	967,808	718,438
Maryland	109,131	136,064
District of Columbia	9,679	14,319
Northwestern Virginia	52,923	86,479
Ohio	486,582	614,192
Indiana	234,920	281,904
Illinois	217,991	434,094
Wisconsin	86,815	249,871
Michigan	149,073	191,592
Iowa	44,250	132,092
Minnesota	2,391	41,596
Delaware	9,678	11,713
Total	3,637,912	4,960,703
The North and West have drawn on this force thus far, for army and navy	.....	900,000
Left	.....	4,060,703

SECEDED STATES.	1850.	1860.
Virginia	212,886	151,738
North Carolina	125,851	145,987
South Carolina	65,733	67,575
Georgia	120,202	144,314
Florida	12,782	21,165
Alabama	104,741	125,137
Mississippi	75,450	105,503
Tennessee	172,447	190,591
Louisiana	82,029	104,746
Texas	43,366	121,844
Arkansas	40,351	83,718
Total	1,049,311	1,266,822
The South has drawn upon this force thus far	.....	500,000
Left	.....	766,822

BORDER STATES.	1850.	1860.
Kentucky	185,720	215,455
Missouri	159,041	272,811
Total	340,761	488,276

N. Y. World.

The *increase in the loyal States* of males between fifteen and fifty in ten years was 1,322,791, while the increase in the disloyal States of the same class for the same period was only 219,511. The *increase of the loyal States was more than six times as great as that of the disloyal States.* It will thus readily be seen that the longer the war continues, the greater will be the relative strength of the North.

TROOPS COMING ON.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 13th inst. says:

Troops are pouring into Kentucky from Indiana and Ohio, and we have already within our borders from those States a formidable army. We do not feel at liberty at present to indicate the direction in which they have been ordered, but we feel confident that their presence will insure us against the threatened rebel invasion.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, for the extradition of criminals, was concluded and signed at the City of Mexico on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for the Extradition of Criminals.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas Corwin, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Government; and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said States, and a Deputy of the Congress of the Union, 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.

It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name, through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons, who, being accused of the crimes enumerated in article third of the present treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

In the case of crimes committed in the frontier States or Territories of the two contracting parties, requisitions may be made through their respective diplomatic agents, or through the chief civil authority of said States or Territories, or through such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or when, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, through the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE III.

Persons shall be so delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, to wit: Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning;) assault with intent to commit murder; mutilation; piracy; arson; rape; kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking and carrying away of a free person by force or deception; forgery, including the forging or making, or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes, or other paper current as money with intent to defraud any person or persons; the introduction or making of instruments for the fabrication of counterfeit coin or bank notes, or other paper current as money; embezzlement of public moneys; robbery, defining the same to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear; burglary, defining the same to be breaking and entering into the house of another with intent to commit felony; and the crime of larceny, of cattle, or other goods and chattels, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more, when the same is committed within the the frontier States or Territories of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

On the part of each country the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof, except in the case of crimes committed within the limits of the frontier States or Territories, in which latter case the surrender may be made by the chief civil authority thereof, or such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or, if, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, then such surrender may be made by the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE V.

All expenses whatever of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government or authority of the frontier State or Territory in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VI.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor shall it embrace the return of fugitive slaves, nor the delivery of criminals who, when the offence was committed, shall have been held in the place where the offence was committed in the condition of slaves, the same being expressly forbidden by the Constitution of Mexico; nor shall the provisions of the present treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the third article committed anterior to the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

Tratado entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de America para la extradicion de criminales.

Los Estados Uindos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de América habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administracion de justicia y para evitar crímenes dentro de sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que las personas acusadas de los crímenes que se enumeran en seguida, siendo fugitivas de la justicia, sean bajo ciertas circunstancias reciprocamente entregadas han determinado celebrar un Tratado con tal objecto, y han nombrado coma sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, à saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, cindadano de los miamos Estados y Diputado al Congreso de la Union; y El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América à Tomas Corwin, cindadano de los Estados Unidos y su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno Mexicano. Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado recíprocamente sus respectivos plenos poderes, hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICULO I.

Convienen las partes contratantes en que hallcèandose la requisicion en su nombre, por medio de sus agentes diplomáticos respectivos, entregarán a la justicia las personas acusadas de los crímenes enumerados en el artículo tercero de este Tratado, cometidos dentro de la jurisdiccion de la parte demandante, y que hayan buscado asilo ó se encuentren dentro de los territorios de la otra.

Bien entendido, que este solo tendrà lugar, cuando el hecho de la perpetracion del crimen se evidencie de talmanera, que segun las leyes del pais donde se encuentrenlas personas fugitivas ó acusadas, serian legitimamente arrestadas y enjuiciadas se en él se hubiese cometido el crimen.

ARTICULO II.

En el caso de crímenes cometidos en los Estados ó Territorios fronterizos de las dos parties contratantes, podrà hacerse la requisicion por medio de los agentes diplomaticos respectivos, ó por medio de la principal autoridad civil de los misamos Estados ó Territorios, ó por medio de la principal autoridad civil ó judicial de los distritos ó partidos de los límites de la frontera, que para ese objecto pueda estar debidamente autorizada por la principal autoridad civil de los mismos Estados ó Territorios fronterizos, ó cuando por alguna causa esté suspensa la autoridad civil del Estado ó Territorio, por medio del gafe superior militar que mande el mismo Estado ó Territorio.

ARTICULO III.

Serán entregadas, con arreglo à lo dispuesto en este Tratado, las personas acusadas, como principales, auxiliares ó còmplices, de alguno de los crímenes siguientes, à saber, el homicidio voluntario, incluyendo el asesinato, el parricidio, el infanticidio y el covenenamiento: el asalto con intencion de cometer homicidio: la mutilacion: la piratería: el incendio: el rapto: el plagio, definiéndolo el aprehender y llevar consigo à una persona libre por fuerza ó engano: la falsificacion, incluyendo el hacer ó forjar, ó introducir à sabiendas, ó poner en circulacion moneda falsa, ó billetes de banco, ó otro papel corriente como moneda, con intencion de defraudar à alguna persona ó personas; la introduccion ó fabricaccion de instrumentos para hacer moneda falsa, ó billetes de banco, ó otro papel corriente como moneda: la apropiacion, ó peculado, de caudales publicos: el robo, definiéndolo el tomar de la persona de otro con feerza è intencion criminal, efectos ó moneda de cualquiera valor, por medio de violencia ó intimidacion: el allanamiento, entendiéndose por esto, el descerrajar ó forzar è introducirse à la casa de otro con intencion criminal; y el crimen de abigeato ó cateral de efectos ó bienes muebles del valor de veinte y cino pesos, ó mas, cuando este crimen se cometa dentro de los Estados ó Territorios fronterizos de las partes contratantes.

ARTICULO IV.

Por parte de cada pais, la extradicion de los fugitivos de la justicia solo se podrà hacer por òrden del Ejecutivo del mismo, escepto el caso de crímenes cometidos dentro de los límites de los Estados ó Territorios fronterizos, en cuyo último caso, la extradicion se podrà ordenar por la principal autoridad civil de ellos, ó por la principal autoridad civil ó judicial de los distritos ó partidos de los límites de la frontera, que para ese objecto pueda estar debidamente autorizada por la principal autoridad civil de los mismos Estados ó Territorios, ó cuando por alguna causa esté suspensa la autoridad civil del Estado ó Territorio, so podrà ordenar la extradicion por el gefe superior militar que mande el mismo Estado ó Territorio.

ARTICULO V.

Todos los gastos de la detencion y extradicion, ejecutadas en virtud de las disposiciones precedentes, serán erogados y pagados por el Gobierno, ò la autoridad del Estado ò Territorio fronterizo, en cuyo nombre haya sido hecha la requisicion.

ARTICULO VI.

Las disposiciones del presente tratado de ningun modo se aplicarán à los crímenes ó delitos de un carácter puramente político; tampoco comprenden la devolucion de los esclavos fugitivos, ni la entrega de los criminales que hayan tenido la condicion de esclavos en el lugar en donde se cometió el delito, al tiempo de cometerlo, estando esto espresamente prohibido por la Constitucion de Mèxico; tampoco se aplicarán de ningun modo las disposiciones del presente Tratado à los crímenes enumerados en el artículo tercero, cometidos àntes de la fetcha del cange de las ratificaciones del mismo.

Ninguna de las partes contratantes queda obligada por las estipulaciones de este Tratado à hacer la extradicion de sus propios ciudadanos.

ARTICLE VII.

This treaty shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties, or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give twelve months' previous notice.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Mexico within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the eighty-sixth of the independence of the United States of America, and the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

THOMAS CORWIN [L. S.]
SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA. [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the twentieth ultimo:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth of June, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ARTICULO VII.

Este tratado continuará en vigor hasta que sea abrogado por las partes contratantes, ó por una de ellas; pero no podrá ser abrogado sino por mútuo consentimiento, á ménos que la parte que desee abrogalo de aviso à la otra con doce meses de anticipacion.

ARTICULO VIII.

El presente tratado será ratificado con arreglo à las constituciones de los dos paises, y las ratificaciones se cangearàn en la ciudad de Mexico dentro de seis meses de esta fecha, ó àntes si fuere possible.

En testimonio de lo cual, nosotros, los Plenipotenciarios de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y de los Estados Unidos de América, hemos firmado y sellado el presente.

Hecho en la Ciudad de Mèxico, el dia once de Diciembre del año de Nuestro Senor mil ochocientos sesenta y uno; el cuadragèsimo primero de la independencia de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el octogèsimo sesto de la de los Estados Unidos de América.

SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA. [L. S.]
THOMAS CORWIN. [L. S.]

Royal Families.

It is fortunate for "Royal Houses," and especially for those of the despotic type, that their private sayings and doings are seldom reported; for whenever we obtain a glimpse of the interior life of despotism it sickens us. Truly has it been said by a distinguished essayist, that "the masters of mankind, when stripped of the artificial pomp which invests them in public, resemble nothing so nearly as the meanest of the multitude." There are sound philosophical grounds for this opinion. The very highest and the very lowest of the human race are equally beyond the influence of that wholesome control, to which the intermediate classes are subjected, by their mutual dependence, and the need they have of the good will and esteem of their fellows. Those who are at the bottom of the social ladder are beyond the sphere of this influence; those who stand on the topmost round are above it. Persons who have nothing to gain are pretty much in the same position, relatively, to the rest of the world as wretches who have nothing to lose; and both are equally apt to disregard the maxim of reckoning one's self last, which is the basis of all politeness, as well as of all benevolence. We find, accordingly, that absolute monarchs, however respectable some of them may have been as monarchs, have generally been positive brutes in their families. Frederick William, of Prussia, the father of Frederick the Great, starved and beat his wife and children; and was accustomed, after having eaten his dinner to spit into each dish, least they should partake of the remnants of the meal. Peter the Great compelled the Czarine, Catherine, to associate with vile creatures, most of them scullions and washerwomen, whom he had ennobled and raised to the dignity of ladies-in-waiting; and amused himself frequently in caning his entire household, from the Empress down. In fact, whenever a prince or a princess tell tales out of school, as a sister of Frederick the Great—the Margravine of Barioth—did some forty odd years ago, or we get, by any means, a peep behind the veil, judiciously interposed between the public eye and the private history of absolute sovereigns, we invariably find that the objects of vulgar worship are as brutal, as violent, as neglectful of all the usages and proprieties of decent society in their palaces, as the most debased of their subjects in the wretched hovels to which misery has consigned them. Thus do the extremes of vicious power and vicious poverty meet a common level of abasement. Let us be thankful that our system of government exempts us from the curse of rulers to whom vice is privileged, and our social system is but little infested with those dregs of humanity that seems inseparable from despotism, and in fact its complement.

PARIS GOSSIP.—The Paris correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing on the 25th ult., says:

Judging from the aspect of such official circles as are still open in Paris, and the general tone of public opinion, I think you may feel quite assured that the recent events in America will lead to no present action or interference on the part of Europe. Here in France both Government and people have had a sickener of intervention in the Mexican affair. France was induced to interpose there with perhaps no bad intentions, but without due reflection as to the nature and extent of the undertaking, and, above all, grossly deceived as to the real feelings of the Mexican population. And now, having got into the scrape, she finds herself compelled, by the mere point of honor, and in search of the bubble reputation, to fit out a costly expedition—to carry on, in fact, an expensive war, almost without a motive, and with scarcely a remunerative object in view, except to force the payment of a few doubtful private debts.

Aaron Beebe, of the Tenth Connecticut Infantry, Advertises in the New London (Conn.) *Chronicle* that, "Whereas, Mr. Andrew Peabody has taken my wife, Calista M. Beebe, since I came for a soldier, I respectfully request him or some one else to take care of her, as I forbid any one from harboring or trusting her on my account after this date."

Shall the Nation Die?

Extract from the Funeral Sermon over the body of Martin Van Buren—Eighth President of the United States.

"Before us lies the lifeless body of one of the Presidents of the Union. We bury him amid such circumstances as never attended the burial of a President of the people's choice before. While we are engaged in these solemn rites at this very hour an atrocious rebellion is warring for that Union's utter destruction. Shall it succeed? Shall it be said that the life of this republic was measured only by the life of one of its rulers? Are you ready to lay the Union beside him in his grave? Are you willing to make his tomb the memorial of a republic which in his own lifetime rose from three to thirty millions—put on a transcendent glory among the nations—blessed its citizens as no other citizens ever were blessed—kindled hope among the oppressed of all the earth—brightened the prospect of the Saviour's universal reign, and then suddenly was put to death, because its recreant sons would not defend it against the assaults of the foulest conspiracy the sun ever looked down upon, save that which hung the Lord of Glory on the cross? O, with such reflections, who would ever want to visit a President's tomb? Who would wish to remember even the names of the rulers of a nation whose ephemeral glories would only cast a deeper infamy upon its untimely ruin. If a shattered and degraded and impoverished country, how sad would all such memories be? How full of shame and remorse and bitterness? Instead of the rejoicing with which we have been wont to hail the anniversary of our nation's birth, we would rather be tempted to say: Let that day be darkness. Let not God regard it from above; neither let the light shine upon it. Let darkness and the shadow of death stain it. Let a cloud dwell upon it. Let the blackness of the day terrify it. Let it not be joined into the days of the year. Let it not come into the number of the months. With a more poignant grief than David's, we would cry: 'The beauty of Israel are slain upon thy high places. How are the mighty fallen! Tell it not in Gath. Publish it not in the streets of Askalon, lest the daughters of the Phillistines rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.' As the modern Jew of Jerusalem, debarred from the temple of his fathers, weeps every week at the outside of the impenetrable wall, and presses his throbbing head in agony against the stones, to think that he may no more see the glories and taste the joys and tread the courts of that holy place which was once the common heritage of all; so would we, in a country conquered and destroyed by treason, weep at the outside of the wall of an irretrievable ruin, over privileges and blessings, over the names of rulers and the memories of prosperity and honor, once ours, but forever lost, because in the hour of their danger we rushed not to their rescue. Shall it be so, O ye who assemble today to bear one of your nation's rulers to the tomb? Can you bear the thought of yourselves and your children standing in future years beside that tomb only to look over that nation's ruins? Can you consent to it, if it be in the power of man, by the help of God, to avert so dire a doom? If not, then hear the voice which God in his providence speaks to you to-day."

Archbishop Hughes has delivered some three or four powerful speeches in Ireland on the subject of popular education, the Union and independence of the United States, emigration from Ire