Commercial and Financial.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

P. S. CLARKE, W. R. MURPHY, S. F. VON BONHORST, } Committee for June.

PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1848.

Steamboat Packet Line, leaves daily for Cincinnati, 10 A.M.
Passenger Packet, via Brownsville, to Baltimore and Philadelphia, 8 A.M., and 6 P.M.
Mail Coach Line, direct to Philadelphia, 9 A.M., and 12½ P.M.
Western and Southern Mail Coach Line, 6 A.M.
North-Western, via Cleveland, daily, 10 A.M.
Erie and Western New York, daily, 9 A.M.
North-Eastern, to Philadelphia, daily, except Sundays, 4 A.M.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail via Philadelphia, due 3 A.M., closes 12 M.
Western Mail, Cin. and Louisv., due 6 P.M., closes 3 A.M.
South, via Balt. and Washington, due 8 P.M., closes 3 A.M.
North-Western via Cleveland, due 10 A.M., closes 9 A.M.
Erie and Western, New York, due 9 P.M., closes 9 A.M.

STOCKS.

	Par value.	Asked.	Offered.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$50.00	$50.75	$50.00
Exchange Bank	50.00	44.00	43.50
Merchants' and M. Bank	50.00	47.00	45.00
Farmers' Deposit Bank	None in market.		
Hand Street Bridge	50.00	50.00	45.00
Northern Liberties Bridge		50.00	35.00
Old Allegheny Bridge	25.00	30.00	25.00
Connellsville R. R. Stock, paid on shares, $2.50		5.00	1.42
City Bonds (6 ₽ cent.)		95.00	
Monongahela Bridge	25.00		16.50
Gas Stock	50.00		45.00

Daily Review of the Markets.

OFFICE OF THE POST, }
Saturday Morning, June 24th, 1848. }

Yesterday was sultry and wet and unfavorable for out-door transactions.

The rivers are now high enough for the largest class steamers, and are still rising. Business has been fully resumed on the Allegheny; and on the Monongahela the boats pass the locks. On the Ohio the steamers that have been stuck are again afloat. The New England No. 2 is at the wharf.

FLOUR. There were small sales yesterday at the wharf; 84 bbls at $4,06, 50 at $4,10; several lots at $4. From store the sales were at $4,12@4,25.

WHEAT. There is no demand; lots offered at 84c. and refused.

DRIED FRUIT. Some sales of Peaches at $1,40 from first hands. Apples, no sales; held at 87c.

LARD. Holders are firm and there appears to be but little in market. Sales at 6c.

CHEESE. Sale of 100 bx.; cream at 6½c.

OATS. About 200 bu. taken from first hands at 24c.

ORANGES. Receipts of some lots; sales at $8@9.

POTATOES. Sales of 20 bu. at $1; inferior article taken at 80c.

☞ New potatoes have made their appearance in the several markets, so that in a few weeks we may anticipate a decline in the prices of last years crop.

BRAN. Sales from first hands at 12½c.

FISH. Sale of 20 bbls No. 3 Makarel at $7½. Herrings, at $6,25.

☞ We saw a new article in market yesterday; new to us at least; they were bed-pins. Cabinet makers know what they are.

Brick for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a superior article of Brick for building, made by his improved Steam Brick Press Machine, for which he has obtained a patent, and agrees to give purchasers a written guarantee that they are stronger and will resist frost and wet weather, and imbibe less moisture or dampness, than any other brick; possessing greater body and superior texture, and much more durable in every respect; each brick being subjected to pressure of several tons, and possessing a handsome smooth surface and even edges, they make a front equal to the best front brick.

They have given the greatest satisfaction to all who have purchased. A kiln can be seen at my works, and specimens at the Gazette office.

Those having supplied themselves for their buildings, and wishing handsome front brick, or superior hard and solid paving brick, can obtain them.

Flooring and weather boarding, also furnished to order. ISAAC GREGG.

Birmingham June 17—[je20:tf]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—*Notice is hereby given* that the FOURTH INSTALMENT of **Five Dollars** per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, is required to be paid on or before the 1st day July next. The FIFTH INSTALMENT of **Five Dollars** per share, on or before the 1st day of September, and the SIXTH INSTALMENT of **Five Dollars** per share on or before the 1st day of November next, at the Office, No. 70 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.

Payments will be received of one or more instalments, or the stock may be paid in full at the option of the stockholders, and interest will be allowed from date of payment.

Instalments not paid punctually will be subject to the penalty of one per cent. per month, as required by law. GEORGE V. BACON,
my 16-eod to July 1 Treasurer.

N.B. Instalments will be received by W. H. Denny, at the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburgh.

Fire Works!

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF FIRE WORKS, consisting of—
50,000 Torpedoes;
10,000 Pulling Crackers;
3,000 (3 cases) packs Crackers;
4 gross Roman Candles, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10 and 12 balls;
4 gross Flower Pots;
6 gross Shooting Stars;
10 gross Rockets, 1, 2, 3 and 4 oz;
30 gross Grasshoppers;
25 gross Serpents;
6 gross Triangles, 3 and 4 inch;
5 doz. Rainbows;
15 gross Blue Lights;
10 gross Post Fires;
6 gross Scrolls;
20 gross Pin Wheels;
50 boxes Fire Crackers; for sale by
JOSHUA RHODES,
je22:d1w Corner Fourth and Smithfield sts.

OPENED, YESTERDAY, at W. R. Murphy's Dry Goods House, north-east corner 4th and Market sts. Glossy Black Silks, for Mantillas; New Style Dress Ginghams; Black and White Crapes; Black, white and mixed Cotton Hose; French Linens, &c.

Also, on hand, a good assortment of Black Mohair, Black Silk and Fancy Barege and Net SHAWLS; white and drab crape do; plain and embroidered block lace Shawls, Scarfs and Capes, new style Sig'd Nets for Capes, Caps, &c.; plain wash blonds and nets, &c.

☞ Wholesale Rooms up stairs, where an excellent assortment of Prints, &c., is always kept at low prices. je22

FOR SALE—A retail supply of 8-10, 9-12 and 10-12 Window Sash, with Glass to suit, when wanted; White Lime by the bbl. or retail. 200 assorted Wooden Bowls; 2500 Common Segars; 3 gross of Matches; 200 cuts of Carpet Chain; and a retail supply of Bed Cords, Twine, Fish and Chalk Lines, and small Fishing Hooks; a "Milliner's" and a Dress Maker's and Mineral Water Sign; a few Stocks; the Balm of Life; Vegetable Salve and Pills, Evans' Pills, and Soothing Syrup; and a small supply of Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper; School Books; Blue Black Ink; Patent Pens and English Quills; and all the morning and most of the weekly Newspapers, and Sibbet's Counterfeit Detector, for sale by
ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant,
je22-1*] Penn. near St. Clair st. and Exchange Hotel.

FARMERS, HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS furnished with helps and hands at short notice. Wanted: places, for a number of boys of all ages, in city and country. Places wanted for several book-keepers, salesmen, school-masters, and warehousemen. Money wanted to borrow, on good security, and for different periods. Farms, Lots and Houses sold or rented, and all kinds of Agencies promptly and confidentially attended to, at short notice, on calling at ISAAC HARRIS',
Agency and Intelligence Office,
Penn. near St. Clair st., and opposite Exchange Hotel.
je22-3t*

Intelligence Office.

AS the subscriber is well acquainted in both cities, he will attend to show any applicants where there is houses to let. All landlords applying to get tenants for houses they have to rent, he will attend to punctually.—Likewise, all Lost Children he will find, if any where in either of the cities and other property. As I have been in the office of hunting lost children in both cities for several years and have always been successful, so far I am willing to attend to the same, any time called on. I am provided with a well known Bell, for the purpose. My charges will be reasonable. I live at present on Anne st., between Anne and Corry streets.
je22 JOHN W. LYNCH.

FOR SALE—*A pleasant Country Residence, one mile from the Court House.*—The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Aun St. Clair McFarland, dec'd offers for sale on accommodating terms, a very pleasantly located House and Lot, in the neighborhood of Minersville, adjoining property of Alexander Breckenridge, Esq. The House is a two story frame building with basement—the Lot contains one acre, on which is a very scarce and choice selection of every variety of fruit, and a splendid variety of shrubbery. For particulars, refer to the Messrs. Herrons, Mr. H. P. Cain, or Mr Willis Boothe. ALEX. WILSON,
je6:d6w Adm'r.

NEW WORK BY HEADLEY—The Life of Oliver Cromwell, by J. T. Headley, author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "The Sacred Mountains," "Washington and his Generals," etc., etc. Received this day and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
je10 Booksellers, corner Market and Third sts.

Store For Sale.

A SUCCESSFUL Family Grocery, in a good location, is offered for sale. To a man of small capital, and business habits, it will be a first rate chance. A partner who can attend to the whole business will be taken if circumstances suit. Enquire at No. 56 Wood street; or P. HUNKER, Fifth street. je21

FOR SALE—A two story frame House, and two building lots, each 20 feet front on Robert st., by 62 feet deep. The house is in good order, and conveniently arranged for a small family. The lots are good, and pleasantly situated in Arthursville, bounded by an alley on the west side. Price, $850. Terms, $100 in hand, balance, $150 a year. S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
je21 Smithfield street.

T. MELLON,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW; Office in Mellon's Buildings, corner of Wylie and Fifth streets east side of the Court House.

☞ Collecting, Conveyancing, examinations of Records, &c., promptly and accurately attended to. my18

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the republic of New Granada, together with an additional article thereto, was concluded and signed at the city of Bogota by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which treaty and additional article are word for word, as follows:

A general treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of New Granada.

The United States of North America, and the republic of New Granada, in South America, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily exist between both nations, have resolved to fix in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between each other, by means of a treaty, or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and navigation.

For this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Benjamin A. Bidlack, a citizen of the said States, and their charge d'affaires in Bogota; and the President of the republic of New Granada has conferred similar and equal powers upon Manuel Maria Mallarino, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations; who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the republic of New Granada, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE 2.

The United States of America and the republic of New Granada, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE 3.

The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and that they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 4.

They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the republic of New Granada; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the republic of New Granada in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of that vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other.

And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the republic of New Granada.

ARTICLE 5.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or manufacture of the republic of New Granada, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the republic of New Granada of any articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the republic of New Granada, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States or of the republic of New Granada, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the republic of New Granada, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 6.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the three preceding articles are to their full extent applicable to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of New Granada, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said republic of New Granada and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country; and in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on said vessels or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE 7.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 8.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested an equitable and sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind, or the payment of port fees, or any charges other than pilotage, except such vessels continue in port longer than forty-eight hours, counting from the time they cast anchor in port.

ARTICLE 10.

All the ships, merchandise, and effects, belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys or agents, of their respective governments.

ARTICLE 11.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, unless they may be destined for consumption or sale in the country or the port where they may have been disembarked.

ARTICLE 12.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods or real estate, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE 13.

Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country; for which purpose, they may either appear in proper person, or employ in the prosecution or defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ARTICLE 14.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the republic of New Granada shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship and the respect due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the republic of New Granada, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in anywise, nor upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of New Granada shall enjoy within the government and territories of the United States, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

ARTICLE 15.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the republic of New Granada to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition, or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be deemed to be free and exempt, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, (contraband goods being always excepted.) It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers and soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies: provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 16.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemies' vessels shall be held and considered as enemies' property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemies' property, in that case the goods and merchandise of the neutral embarked on such enemies' ship shall be free.

ARTICLE 17.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of *contraband*; and under this name of *contraband*, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberts, and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use.

3d. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

5th. Provisions that are imported into a besieged or blockaded place.

ARTICLE 18.

All other merchandise, and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband, explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting those places only which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE 19.

The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessels will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

ARTICLE 20.

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

ARTICLE 21.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a national vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, unless in stress of weather, and may send its boat with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE 22.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ships, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of the said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that when such ships have a cargo they shall also be provided, besides the said sea letters or passports, with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites said vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared lawful prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE 23.

It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and, when they may be bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE 24.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property, claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE 25.

For the purpose of lessening the evils of war, the two high contracting parties further agree, that in case a war should unfortunately take place between them, hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the government, and by those under their orders, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

ARTICLE 26.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy against the said parties so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE 27.

If by any fatality—which cannot be expected, and God forbid—the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens, of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States or of New Granada, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE 28.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor money which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE 29.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the republic of New Granada may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 30.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the republic of New Granada shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE 31.

In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE 32.

It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service; and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in everything besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE 33.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand in writing the said deserters, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels, or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved by other testimonies,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters when arrested shall be put at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 24.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree to form, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit, a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE 35.

The United States of America and the republic of New Granada desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. For the better understanding of the preceding articles, it is and has been stipulated between the high contracting parties, that the citizens, vessels, and merchandise of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New Granada, including those of the part of the Granadian territory generally denominated *isthmus of Panama*, from its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica, all the exemptions, privileges, and immunities concerning commerce and navigation, which are now or may hereafter be enjoyed by Granadian citizens, their vessels, and merchandise; and that this equality of favors shall be made to extend to the passengers, correspondence, and merchandise of the United States, in their transit across the said territory, from one sea to the other. The government of New Granada guaranties to the government of the United States that the right of way or transit across the *isthmus of Panama* upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may be hereafter constructed, shall be open and free to the government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of any articles of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States, or their said merchandise thus passing over any road or canal that may be made by the government of New Granada, or by the authority of the same, than is, under like circumstances, levied upon and collected from the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures, or merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties, they shall be entitled to drawback upon their exportation; nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls, or charges of any kind to which native citizens are not subjected for thus passing the said isthmus. And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guaranty positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the beforementioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guaranty, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

2d. The present treaty shall remain in full force and vigor for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and from the same day the treaty that was concluded between the United States and Colombia, on the 13th of October, 1824, shall cease to have effect, notwithstanding what was disposed in the first point of its 31st article.

3d. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if neither party notifies to the other its intention of reforming any of or all the articles of this treaty twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties notifies its intention of proceeding to a reform.

4th. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

5th. If unfortunately any of the articles contained in this treaty should be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the two contracting parties shall ordain or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor shall declare war against the other on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall have laid before the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been denied, in violation of the laws and of international right.

6th. Any special or remarkable advantage that one or the other power may enjoy from the foregoing stipulations, are, and ought to be, always understood in virtue and as in compensation of the obligations they have just contracted, and which have been specified in the first number of this article.

ARTICLE 36.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the republic of New Granada, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the republic of New Granada, have signed and sealed these presents in the city of Bogota, on the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

[SEAL.] B. A. BIDLACK.
[SEAL.] M. M. MALLARINO.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The republics of the United States and of New Granada will hold and admit as national ships of one or the other, all those that shall be provided by the respective governments with a patent issued according to its laws.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in the city of Bogota, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

[SEAL.] B. A. BIDLACK.
[SEAL.] M. M. MALLARINO.

Tratado jeneral de paz, amistad, navegacion i comercio entre la republica de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America.

La republica de la Nueva Granada en la America del Sur, i los Estados Unidos del Norte America, deseando hacer firme i duradera la amistad i buena intelijencia que felizmente existen entre ambas naciones, han resuelto fijar de una manera clara, distinta, i positiva, las reglas que en lo futuro han de observarse relijiosamente entre una i otra, por medio de un tratado o convencion jeneral de paz i amistad, comercio, i navegacion.

Para este apetecible objeto el Presidente de la republica de la Nueva Granada ha conferido plenos poderes a Manuel Maria Mallarino, Secretario de Estado del Despacho de Relaciones Esteriores, i el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America ha conferido semejantes e iguales poderes a Benjamin A. Bidlack, ciudadano de dichos Estados, i su Encargado de Negocios en Bogota; los cuales despues de haber canjeado sus dichos plenos poderes en debida forma, han convenido en los articulos siguientes:

ARTICULO 1.

Habra una paz perfecta, firme e inviolable, i amistad sincera entre la republica de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America en toda la estension de sus posesiones i territorios, i entre sus ciudadanos respectivamente, sin distincion de personas ni lugares.

ARTICULO 2.

La republica de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America, deseando vivir en paz i armonia con todas las naciones de la tierra por medio de una politica franca e igualmente amistosa con todas, se obligan mutuamente a no otorgar favores particulares a otras naciones con respecto a comercio i navegacion que no se hagan inmediatamente estensivos a la otra parte, quien gozara de los mismos libremente, si la concesion fuere hecha libremente, u otorgando la misma compensacion, si la concesion fuere condicional.

ARTICULO 3.

Las dos altas partes contratantes deseando tambien establecer el comercio i la navegacion de sus respectivos paises sobre la base liberal de igualdad i reciprocidad perfectas, convienen mutuamente en que los ciudadanos de cada una de ellas puedan frecuentar todas las costas i territorios de la otra, i residir i traficar en ellos con toda especie de producciones, manufacturas, i mercancias; i que gozaran de todos los derechos, privilejios i exenciones, en navegacion i comercio, que los ciudadanos naturales gozen o gozaren, sometiendose a las leyes, decretos i usos establecidos alli, a que estan sujetos los ciudadanos naturales. Pero debe entenderse, que este articulo no incluye el comercio de cabotaje de cada uno de los dos paises, cuyo arreglo se reservan las partes respectivamente, conforme a sus leyes particulares.

ARTICULO 4.

Igualmente convienen una i otra en que cualquiera especie de producciones, manufacturas o mercaderias estranjeras que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importadas en la republica de la Nueva Granada en sus propios buques, puedan ser tambien importadas en buques de los Estados Unidos; i que no se impondran o cobraran otros o mas altos derechos sobre las toneladas del buque, o por su cargamento, sea que la importacion se haga en buques del uno u del otro pais: i de la misma manera, cualquiera especie de producciones, manufacturas o mercaderias estranjeras que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importadas en los Estados Unidos en sus propios buques, puedan ser tambien importadas en los buques de la republica de la Nueva Granada; i que no se impondran otros o mas altos derechos sobre las toneladas del buque o por su cargamento, sea que la importacion se haga en buques del uno u del otro pais.

Convienen ademas, en que todo lo que pueda ser legalmente esportado o reesportado de uno de los dos paises en sus propios buques, para un pais estranjero, pueda de la misma manera ser esportado o reesportado en los buques del otro; i seran concedidos i cobrados iguales premios, derechos, i descuentos, sea que tal esportacion o reesportacion se haga en los buques de la republica de la Nueva Granada, o en los de los Estados Unidos.

ARTICULO 5.

No se impondran otros o mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en la republica de la Nueva Granada de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural o manufacturado de los Estados Unidos, i no se impondran otros o mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en los Estados Unidos de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural o manufacturado de la republica de la Nueva Granada que los que se exijan o exijieren por iguales articulos del producto natural o manufacturado de cualquiera otro pais estranjero; ni se impondran otros o mas altos derechos o gravamenes en ninguno de los dos paises sobre la esportacion de cualesquiera articulos para la republica de la Nueva Granada o para los Estados Unidos respectivamente, que los que deban exijirse por la esportacion de iguales articulos para cualquiera otro pais estranjero; ni se impondra prohibicion alguna respecto a la importacion o esportacion de cualesquiera articulos del producto natural o manufacturado de los Estados Unidos o de la republica de la Nueva Granada para los Estados Unidos, o de los territorios de los Estados Unidos para los de la republica de la Nueva Granada, que no sea igualmente estensiva a todas otras naciones.

ARTICULO 6.

A fin de remover la posibilidad de cualquiera mala intelijencia con respecto a los tres articulos anteriores, se declara aqui que las estipulaciones contenidas en ellos son aplicables en toda su estension a los buques de la Nueva Granada i sus cargamentos que arriben a los puertos de los Estados Unidos, i reciprocamente a los buques de los Estados Unidos i sus cargamentos que arriben a los puertos de la Nueva Granada, sea que procedan de los puertos del pais a que ellos pertenecen respectivamente, o de los de cualquiera otro pais estranjero; i que en ambos casos no se impondra o cobrara derecho alguno diferencial en los puertos de los dos paises, sobre los dichos buques o sus cargamentos, ya sean estos del producto o manufactura nacional o del producto o manufactura estranjera.

ARTICULO 7.

Se conviene ademas, que sera enteramente libre a los comerciantes, capitanes de buques, i otros ciudadanos de ambos paises manejar a su voluntad sus negocios por si mismos, o por medio de sus ajentes, en todos los puertos i lugares sujetos a la jurisdiccion del uno u del otro, tanto con respecto a las consignaciones i ventas por mayor o menor de sus efectos i mercaderias, como con respecto a la carga, descarga i despacho de sus buques; debiendo en todos estos casos ser tratados como ciudadanos del pais en que residan, o considerados al menos bajo igual pie que los subditos o ciudadanos de la nacion mas favorecida.

ARTICULO 8.

Los ciudadanos de una i otra de las partes contratantes no podran ser embargados o detenidos con sus embarcaciones, tripulaciones, mercaderias i efectos comerciales, para ninguna espedicion militar, ni para usos publicos o particulares, cualesquiera que sean, sin conceder a los interesados una justa i suficiente indemnizacion.

ARTICULO 9.

Siempre que los ciudadanos de alguna de las partes contratantes se vieren precisados a buscar refujio o asilo en los rios, bahias, puertos o dominios de la otra, con sus buques, sean mercantes o de guerra, publicos o particulares, por mal tiempo, persecucion de piratas o enemigos, o falta de agua o provisiones, seran recibidos i tratados con humanidad, dispensandoles todo favor i proteccion para reparar sus buques, acopiar viveres, i ponerse en situacion de continuar su viaje, sin obstaculo ni molestia de ningun jenero, ni pago de derecho de puerto o de cualesquiera otras cargas que los emolumentos del practico, a menos que los tales buques continuen en el puerto mas de cuarenta i ocho horas contadas desde el momento en que anclaren.

ARTICULO 10.

Todos los buques, mercaderias, i efectos pertenecientes a los ciudadanos de la una de las partes contratantes, que acaso fueren apresados por piratas, bien sea dentro de los limites de su jurisdiccion o en alta mar, i fueren llevados o hallados en los rios, radas, bahias, puertos o dominios de la otra, seran entregados a sus dueños, probando estos en la forma propia i debida sus derechos ante los tribunales competentes; bien entendido que el reclamo ha de hacerse dentro del termino de un año, por las mismas partes o por sus procuradores, o por los ajentes de sus respectivos gobiernos.

ARTICULO 11.

Cuando algun buque perteneciente a los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes naufrague, encalle, o sufra alguna averia en las costas, o dentro de los dominios de la otra, se le dara toda ayuda i proteccion, del propio modo que es uso i costumbre con los buques de la nacion en donde suceda la averia, permitiendose descargar el dicho buque si fuere necesario, de sus mercaderias i efectos, sin exijir por esto ningun derecho, impuesto o contribucion de ninguna especie, a no ser que se destinen a la venta o consumo en el pais en cuyo puerto se hubieren desembarcado.

ARTICULO 12.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes tendran facultad para disponer de sus bienes muebles e inmuebles dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, por venta, donacion, testamento o de otro modo; i sus representantes, siendo ciudadanos de la otra parte, sucederan a sus dichos bienes muebles e inmuebles, sea por testamento o *ab intestato*, i podran tomar posesion de ellos, por si personalmente, o por medio de otros que procedan en su nombre, i disponer de los mismos a su arbitrio, pagando solo aquellas cargas que en iguales casos estuvieren obligados a pagar los habitantes del pais en donde esten los referidos bienes.

ARTICULO 13.

Ambas partes contratantes se comprometen i obligan en toda forma a dispensar reciprocamente su proteccion especial a las personas i propiedades de los ciudadanos de cada una de ellas, de todas profesiones, transeuntes o habitantes en los territorios sujetos a la jurisdiccion de una i otra, dejandoles abiertos i libres los tribunales de justicia para sus recursos judiciales, en los mismos terminos usados i acostumbrados para los naturales o ciudadanos del pais; para lo cual podran jestionar en persona o emplear en la jestion o defensa de sus derechos a los abogados, procuradores, escribanos, ajentes o apoderados que juzguen convenientes para todos sus litijios; i dichos ciudadanos o ajentes tendran la libre facultad de estar presentes en las decisiones i sentencias de los tribunales en todos los casos que les concernieren; como igualmente al tomarse todas las declaraciones i pruebas que se ofrezcan en los dichos litijios.

ARTICULO 14.

Los ciudadanos de la republica de Nueva Granada residentes en territorio de los Estados Unidos gozaran una perfecta e ilimitada libertad de conciencia, sin ser molestados, inquietados ni perturbados por su creencia relijiosa. No seran molestados, inquietados ni perturbados en el ejercicio de su relijion en casas privadas o en las capillas o lugares de adoracion designados al efecto, con el decoro debido a la divinidad, i respeto a las leyes, usos i costumbres del pais. Tambien tendran libertad para enterrar los ciudadanos de Nueva Granada que mueran en territorio de los Estados Unidos, en los lugares convenientes i adecuados, designados i establecidos por ellos con acuerdo de las autoridades locales, o en los lugares de sepultura que elijan los amigos de los muertos; i los funerales i sepulcros no seran trastornados de modo alguno ni por ningun motivo.

De la misma manera los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos gozaran en territorio de la republica de Nueva Granada perfecta e ilimitada libertad de conciencia, i ejerceran su relijion publica o privadamente en sus mismas habitaciones, o en las capillas o lugares de adoracion designados al efecto de conformidad con las leyes, usos i costumbres de la republica de Nueva Granada.

ARTICULO 15.

Sera licito a los ciudadanos de la republica de la Nueva Granada, i de los Estados Unidos de America, navegar con sus buques con toda seguridad i libertad, de cualquier puerto a las plazas i lugares de los que son o fueren en adelante enemigos de cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes, sin hacerse distincion de quienes son los dueños de las mercaderias que lleven a su bordo. Sera igualmente licito a los referidos ciudadanos navegar con sus buques i mercaderias mencionadas, i traficar con la misma libertad i seguridad, de los lugares, puertos i ensenadas de los enemigos de ambas partes o de alguna de ellas, sin oposicion o molestia de ninguna especie, no solo directamente de los lugares enemigos arriba mencionados a los lugares neutros, sino tambien de un lugar perteneciente a un enemigo a otro enemigo, ya sea que esten bajo la jurisdiccion de una sola potencia, o bajo la de diversas. I queda aqui estipulado que los buques libres hacen libres tambien a las mercaderias, i que se ha de considerar libre i exento todo lo que se hallare a bordo de los buques pertenecientes a los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, aunque toda la carga o parte de ella pertenezca a enemigos de una u otra, esceptuados siempre los articulos de contrabando. Se conviene tambien del mismo modo, en que la misma libertad sea estensiva a las personas que se encuentren a bordo de buques libres, con el fin de que aunque dichas personas sean enemigos de ambas partes o de alguna de ellas, no deban ser estraidas de los dichos buques libres, a menos que sean oficiales o soldados en actual servicio de los enemigos: a condicion no obstante, como espresamente se conviene, que las estipulaciones contenidas en el presente articulo, por las que se declara que el pabellon cubre la propiedad, se entenderan aplicables solamente a aquellas potencias que reconozcan este principio: pero si alguna de las dos partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con una tercera, i la otra permaneciere neutral, la bandera de la neutral cubrira la propiedad de los enemigos, cuyos gobiernos reconozcan este principio, i no de otros.

ARTICULO 16.

Se conviene igualmente, que en el caso de que la bandera neutral de una de las partes contratantes proteja las propiedades de los enemigos de la otra, en virtud de lo estipulado arriba, debera siempre entenderse que las propiedades neutrales encontradas a bordo de tales buques enemigos, han de tenerse i considerarse como propiedades enemigas, i como tales estaran sujetas a detencion i confiscacion, esceptuando aquellas propiedades que hubiesen sido puestas a bordo de tales buques antes de la declaratoria de la guerra, i aun despues, si hubiesen sido embarcadas en dichos buques sin tener noticia de ella; pero las partes contratantes convienen en que, pasados dos meses despues de la declaratoria de la guerra, sus respectivos ciudadanos no podran alegar que la ignoraban. Por el contrario, si la bandera neutral no protejiere las propiedades enemigas, entonces seran libres los efectos i mercaderias de la parte neutral embarcadas en buques enemigos.

ARTICULO 17.

Esta libertad de navegacion i comercio se estendera a todo jenero de mercaderias, esceptuando unicamente aquellas que se distinguen con el nombre de *contrabando*; i bajo este nombre de *contrabando* u efectos prohibidos, se comprenderan:

1. Cañones, morteros, obuces, pedreros, trabucos, fusiles, rifles, carabinas, pistolas, picas, espadas, sables, lanzas, chuzos, alabardas, i granadas, bombas, polvora, mechas, balas, con todas las demas cosas correspondientes al uso de estas armas.

2. Escudos, casquetes, corazas, cotas de malla, fornituras i vestidos hechos en forma i a usanza militar.

3. Bandoleras i caballos con sus arneses.

4. I jeneralmente toda especie de armas e instrumentos de hierro, acero, bronce, cobre, i otras materias cualesquiera manufacturadas, preparadas i formadas espresamente para hacer la guerra por mar o por tierra.

5. Los viveres que se introducen a una plaza sitiada o bloqueada.

ARTICULO 18.

Todas las demas mercaderias i efectos no comprendidos en los articulos de contrabando esplicitamente enumerados i clasificados en el articulo anterior, seran tenidos i reputados como libres i de licito i lejitimo comercio, de modo que podran ser conducidos i transportados de la manera mas franca, por los ciudadanos de ambas partes contratantes, aun a los lugares perteneciente a enemigo, esceptuando solo aquellas plazas que se hallen actualmente sitiadas o bloqueadas; i para evitar en el particular toda duda, se declaran sitiadas o bloqueadas solamente aquellas plazas que en la actualidad estuvieren atacadas por una fuerza de un belijerante capaz de impedir la entrada del neutral.

ARTICULO 19.

Los articulos de contrabando antes enumerados i clasificados, que se hallen en un buque destinado a puerto enemigo, estaran sujetos a detencion i confiscacion, dejando libre el resto del cargamento i el buque, para que los dueños puedan disponer de ellos como lo tengan por conveniente. Ningun buque de cualquiera de las dos naciones sera detenido en alta mar por tener a su bordo articulos de contrabando, siempre que el maestre, capitan o sobrecargo de dicho buque quiera entregar los articulos de contrabando al apresador, a menos que la cantidad de dichos articulos sea tan grande i de tanto volumen que no puedan ser recibidos a bordo del buque apresador sin graves inconvenientes; pero en este, i en todos los demas casos de justa detencion, el buque detenido sera enviado al puerto mas inmediato, comodo, i seguro, para que alli se siga el juicio i se dicte sentencia conforme a las leyes.

ARTICULO 20.

I por cuanto frecuentemente sucede que los buques navegan para un puerto o lugar perteneciente a un enemigo, sin saber que se halle sitiado, bloqueado o embestido, se conviene en que a todo buque, en tales circunstancias, se le pueda hacer retroceder de dicho puerto o lugar; pero no sera detenido ni confiscado parte alguna de su cargamento, no siendo contrabando, a menos que, despues de la intimacion de semejante bloqueo o embestimiento por el commandante de las fuerzas bloqueadoras, intentare otra vez entrar; pero le sera permitido ir a cualquiera otro puerto o lugar a donde lo tuviere por conveniente. Ni a buque alguno que hubiere entrado en un puerto antes de que estuviere sitiado, bloqueado o embestido, se le impedira salir de el con su cargamento; ni siendo hallado alli despues de la rendicion i entrega del lugar, estaran sujetos a confiscacion el tal buque o su cargamento, sino que seran restituidos a sus dueños.

ARTICULO 21.

Con el objeto de prevenir todo jenero de desorden en la visita i reconocimiento de los buques i cargamentos de ambas partes contratantes en alta mar, han convenido mutuamente, que siempre que un buque nacional de guerra se encontrare con un neutral de la otra parte contratante, el primero permanecera fuera del tiro de cañon, salvo en caso de mala mar, i podra enviar su bote, con dos o tres hombres solamente, para verificar el dicho reconocimiento de los papeles concernientes a la propiedad i carga del buque, sin ocasionarle la menor estorsion, violencia o mal trato; sobre lo cual seran responsables con sus personas i bienes los comandantes del dicho buque armado. Para este fin los comandantes de buques armados por cuenta de particulares, estaran obligados antes de recibir sus patentes, a dar fianza suficiente para responder de los perjuicios que puedan causar. I se ha convenido espresamente que en ningun caso se exijira de la parte neutral, que vaya a bordo del buque reconocedor con el fin de exhibir sus papeles, o con cualquiera otro objeto.

ARTICULO 22.

Para evitar toda clase de vejamen i abuso en el escrutinio de los papeles relativos a la propiedad de los buques pertenecientes a los ciudadanos de las dos partes contratantes, han convenido i convienen, que en el caso de que una de ellas estuviere en guerra, los buques i bajeles pertenecientes a los ciudadanos de la otra deberan proveerse con patentes de navegacion o pasaportes en que se esprese el nombre, propiedad i capacidad del buque, como tambien el nombre i el lugar de la residencia del maestre o comandante, a fin de que se vea que el buque pertenece real i verdaderamente a los ciudadanos de una de las partes; i han convenido igualmente, que estando cargados los espresados buques, ademas de las patentes de navegacion o pasaportes, iran tambien provistos de certificados, que contengan los pormenores del cargamento, i el lugar de donde salio el buque, para que asi pueda saberse si hai a su bordo algunos efectos prohibidos o de contrabando, cuyos certificados seran espedidos en la forma acostumbrada por los empleados del lugar de la procedencia del buque; sin cuyos requisitos el dicho buque podra ser detenido para que se le juzgue por el tribunal competente, i podra ser declarado buena presa, a menos que se pruebe que el defecto proviene de algun accidente, i se satisfaga o subsane con testimonios del todo equivalentes.

ARTICULO 23.

Se ha convenido ademas que las estipulaciones anteriores relativas al reconocimiento i visita de los buques, se aplicaran unicamente a los que naveguen sin convoi; i que cuando los dichos buques estuvieren bajo de convoi, sera suficiente la declaracion verbal del comandante de este, bajo su palabra de honor, de que los buques que se hallan bajo su proteccion pertenecen a la nacion cuya bandera llevan; i cuando se dirijan a un puerto enemigo, que los dichos buques no tienen a su bordo articulos de contrabando.

ARTICULO 24.

Se ha convenido ademas, que en todos los casos que ocurran, solo los tribunales establecidos para causas de presas en el pais a que las presas sean conducidas, tomaran conocimiento de ellas. I siempre que tales tribunales de una de las partes pronunciaren sentencia contra algun buque, o efectos o propiedad reclamada por los ciudadanos de la otra, la sentencia o decreto hara mencion de las razones o motivos en que aquella se hubiere fundado; i se franqueara sin retardo alguno al comandante o ajente de dicho buque, si lo solicitare, un testimonio autentico de la sentencia o decreto, o de todo el proceso, satisfaciendo por el los derechos legales.

ARTICULO 25.

Con el fin de disminuir los males de la guerra, las dos altas partes contratantes convienen ademas: que en caso de suscitarse desgraciadamente una guerra entre ellas, solo se llevaran a efecto las hostilidades por aquellas personas debidamente autorizadas por el gobierno, i por las que esten bajo sus ordenes, esceptuados los casos de repeler un ataque o invasion, i en la defensa de la propriedad.

ARTICULO 26.

Siempre que una de las partes contratantes estuviere empeñada en guerra con otro estado, ningun ciudadano de la otra parte contratante aceptara comision o patente de corso para el objeto de ausiliar, o cooperar hostilmente con el dicho enemigo contra la mencionada parte que este en guerra, bajo la pena de ser tratado como pirata.

ARTICULO 27.

Si por alguna fatalidad, que no puede esperarse, i que Dios no permita, las dos partes contratantes se vieren empeñadas en guerra una con otra, han convenido i convienen desde ahora para entonces, que se concedera el termino de seis meses a los comerciantes residentes en las costas i en los puertos de entrambas, i el termino de un año a los que habitan en el interior, para arreglar sus negocios i trasportar sus efectos a donde quieran, dandoles el salvoconducto necesario que les sirva de suficiente proteccion hasta que lleguen al puerto designado. Los ciudadanos dedicados a cualesquiera otras ocupaciones, que se hallaren establecidos en los territorios o dominios de la Nueva Granada o de los Estados Unidos, seran respetados i mantenidos en el pleno goze de su libertad personal i de sus propiedades, a menos que su particular conducta les haga desmerecer esta proteccion que las partes contratantes se comprometen a prestarles por consideraciones de humanidad.

ARTICULO 28.

Ni las deudas contraidas por los individuos de la una nacion en favor de los individuos de la otra, ni las acciones o cantidades que puedan tener en los fondos publicos, o en los bancos publicos o particulares, seran jamas confiscadas o secuestradas en ningun caso de guerra o desavenencia nacional.

ARTICULO 29.

Deseando ambas partes contratantes evitar toda desigualdad en lo relativo a sus comunicaciones publicas i su correspondencia oficial, han convenido i convienen en conceder a sus enviados, ministros i ajentes publicos los mismos favores, inmunidades i exenciones que gozan o gozaren los de las naciones mas favorecidas; bien entendido que cualesquiera favores, inmunidades o privilejios que la Nueva Granada o los Estados Unidos tengan por conveniente otorgar a los enviados, ministros, i ajentes diplomaticos de otras potencias, se haran por el mismo hecho estensivos a los de una i otra de las partes contratantes.

ARTICULO 30.

Para hacer mas efectiva la proteccion que la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America dispensaran en lo futuro a la navegacion i comercio de los ciudadanos de una i otra, convienen en recibir i admitir consules i vice consules en todos los puertos abiertos al comercio estranjero; quienes gozaran en ellos de todos los derechos, prerogativas e inmunidades de los consules i vice consules de la nacion mas favorecida; quedando no obstante en libertad cada una de las partes contratantes para esceptuar aquellos puertos i lugares en que la admision i residencia de tales consules pueda no parecer conveniente.

ARTICULO 31.

Para que los consules i vice consules de las dos partes contratantes puedan gozar de los derechos, prerogativas e inmunidades que les correspondan por su caracter publico, antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, presentaran su comision o patente en la forma debida al gobierno respecto del cual estan acreditados; i habiendo obtenido su *exequatur*, seran reputados i considerados como tales por todas las autoridades, majistrados i habitantes del distrito en que residan.

ARTICULO 32.

Se ha convenido igualmente, que los consules, sus secretarios, oficiales, i personas agregadas al servicio de los consulados (no siendo estas personas ciudadanos del pais en donde el consul reside) estaran exentas de todo servicio publico, i tambien de toda especie de pechos, impuestos i contribuciones, esceptuando aquellas que esten obligados a pagar por razon de comercio o propiedad, i a las cuales estan sujetos los ciudadanos i habitantes naturales i estranjeros en el pais en que residen; quedando en todo lo demas sometidos a las leyes de los respectivos estados. Los archivos i papeles de los consulados seran respetados inviolablemente, i bajo ningun pretesto los ocupara majistrado alguno, ni tendran en ellos ninguna intervencion.

ARTICULO 33.

Los dichos consules tendran facultad para requerir el ausilio de las autoridades locales para la prision, detencion i custodia de los desertores de buques publicos i particulares, de su respectivo pais; i con este objeto se dirijiran a los tribunales, jueces i empleados competentes, i reclamaran por escrito los dichos desertores, probando con la presentacion de los rejistros de los buques, del rol de la tripulacion i de otros documentos publicos, que aquellos hombres hacian parte de las dichas tripulaciones: i en virtud de esta demanda, asi probada (esceptuando no obstante el caso en que se probare por otros testimonios lo contrario) no se rehusara la entrega. Aprehendidos dichos desertores seran puestos a disposicion de los mencionados consules, i podran ser depositados en las carceles publicas a solicitud i a espensas de los que los reclamen para ser enviados a los buques a que corresponden, o a otros de la misma nacion. Pero si no fueren remitidos dentro de dos meses, contados desde el dia de su arresto, seran puestos en libertad; i no volveran a ser presos por la misma causa.

ARTICULO 34.

Con el objeto de protejer mas eficazmente su comercio i navegacion, las dos partes contratantes convienen aqui en formar luego que las circunstancias lo permitan, una convencion consular que declare mas especialmente las atribuciones e inmunidades de los consules i vice-consules de las partes respectivas.

ARTICULO 35.

La republica de la Nueva Granada i los Estados Unidos de America, deseando hacer tan duraderas cuanto sea posible las relaciones que han de establecerse entre las dos partes en virtud del presente tratado, han declarado solemnemente i convienen en los puntos siguientes:

1. Para mejor intelijencia de los articulos precedentes, han estipulado i estipulan las altas partes contratantes; que los ciudadanos, buques, i mercancias de los Estados Unidos disfrutaran en los puertos de la Nueva Granada, inclusos los de la parte del territorio Granadino jeneralmente denominado *istmo de Panama*, desde su arranque en el estremo del sud hasta la frontera de Costa Rica, todas las franquicias, privilejios e inmunidades, en lo relativo a comercio i navegacion, de que ahora gozen i en lo sucesivo gozaren los ciudadanos Granadinos, sus buques i mercancias; i que esta igualdad de favores se hara estensiva a los pasajeros, correspondencia i mercancias de los Estados Unidos que transiten al traves de dicho territorio de un mar a otro. El gobierno de la Nueva Granada garantiza al gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que el derecho de via o transito al traves del *istmo de Panama*, por cualesquiera medios de comunicacion que ahora existan o en lo sucesivo puedan abrirse, estara franco i espedito para los ciudadanos i el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, i para el trasporte de cualesquiera articulos de productos, manufacturas o mercancias de licito comercio, pertenecientes a ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; que no se impondran ni cobraran a los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, ni a sus mercancias de licito comercio, otras cargas o peajes, a su pasa por cualquier camino o canal que pueda hacerse por el gobierno de la Nueva Granada, o con su autoridad, sino los que en semejantes circunstancias se impongan o cobren a los ciudadanos Granadinos: que cualesquiera de estos productos, manufacturas o mercancias pertenecientes a ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, que pasen en cualquier direccion de un mar al otro, con el objeto de esportarse a cualquier otro pais estranjero, no estaran sujetas a derecho alguno de importacion; i si lo hubieren pagado debra reembolsarse al verificarse la esportacion; i que los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, al pasar asi por el dicho istmo, no estaran sujetos a otros derechos, peajes, o impuestos de cualquier clase, sino aquellos a que estuvieren sujetos los ciudadanos naturales. Para seguridad del goze tranquilo i constante de estas ventajas, i en especial compensacion de ellas i de los favores adquiridos segun los articulos 4, 5 i 6 de este tratado, los Estados Unidos garantizan positiva i eficazmente a la Nueva Granada, por la presente estipulacion, la perfecta neutralidad del ya mencionado istmo, con la mira de que en ningun tiempo, existiendo este tratado, sea interrumpido ni embarazado el libre transito de uno a otro mar; i por consiguiente garantizan de la misma manera los derechos de soberania i propiedad que la Nueva Granada tiene i posee sobre dicho territorio.

2. El presente tratado permanecera en pleno fuerza i vigor por el termino de veinte años, contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones; i desde el mismo dia cesara de tener efecto el tratado concluido entre Colombia i los Estados Unidos el 3 de Octubre de 1824, no obstante lo dispuesto en el primer punto de su articulo 31.

3. Sin embargo de lo antedicho, si doce meses antes de espirar el termino de veinte años estipulados arriba, ninguna de las partes contratantes notificare a la otra su intencion de reformar alguno o todos los articulos de este tratado, continuara siendo obligatorio dicho tratado para ambas partes mas alla de los citados veinte años, hasta doce meses despues de que una de las partes notifique su intencion de proceder a la reforma.

4. Si alguno o algunos de los ciudadanos de una u otra parte infrinjieren alguno de los articulos contenidos en el presente tratado, dichos ciudadanos seran por el personalmente responsables, i no se interrumpira en su consecuencia la armonia i buena correspondencia entre las dos naciones, comprometiendose cada una a no protejer de modo alguno al ofensor, ni a sancionar semejante violacion.

5. Si desgraciadamente algunos de los articulos contenidos en el presente tratado fuesen en alguna otra manera violados o infrinjidos, se estipula espresamente que ninguna de las dos partes contratantes ordenara o autorizara actos algunos de represaria, ni declarara la guerra contra la otra por queja de injurias o perjuicios hasta que la parte que se considere ofendida haya previamente presentado a la otra una esposicion de dichos perjuicios o injurias, apoyada con pruebas competentes, exijiendo justicia i satisfaccion, i esto haya sido negado con violacion de las leyes i del derecho internacional.

6. Cualquiera ventaja especial i señalada que la una o la otra potencia reporte de las estipulaciones anteriores, es i debe entenderse siempre en virtud i como compensacion de las obligaciones que acaban de contraer i quedan especificadas en el numero primero de este articulo.

ARTICULO 36.

El presente tratado de paz, amistad, comercio, i navegacion, sera aprobado i ratificado por el Presidente de la republica de la Nueva Granada con acuerdo i consentimiento del Congreso de la misma; i por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America con acuerdo i consentimiento del senado de los mismos; i las ratificaciones seran canjeadas en la ciudad de Washington dentro de diez i ocho meses contados desde el dia de la firma, o antes si fuere posible.

En fe de lo cual, nosotros, los plenipotenciarios de la republica de la Nueva Granada i de los Estados Unidos de America, hemos firmado i sellado las presentes en la ciudad de Bogota en el dia doce de Diciembre en el año de Nuestro Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta i seis.

[SEAL.] M. M. MALLARINO.
[SEAL.] B. A. BIDLACK.

ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

Las republicas de la Nueva Granada y de los Estados Unidos tendran y admitiran como buques nacionales de una u otra, todos aquellos que esten provistos de una patente del respectivo gobierno, expedida conforme a las leyes del pais.

El presente articulo adicional tendra la misma fuerza y validez que si se hubiera insertado, palabra por palabra, en el tratado firmado hoy; sera ratificado, y las ratificaciones seran canjeadas, en el mismo tiempo.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado con sus sellos.

Dado en la ciudad de Bogota, el dia doce de Diciembre en el año de Nuestro Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta y seis.

[SEAL.] M. M. MALLARINO.
[SEAL.] B. A. BIDLACK.

And whereas the said treaty and additional article having been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and General Pedro Alcantara Herran, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of New Granada, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty and additional article to be made public, to the end that the same 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.

[L. S.]

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the seventy-second year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Harnden & Co.'s

NEW PASSENGER

ARRANGEMENTS.

☞ Hereafter, all Steerage Passengers coming from Europe, engaged in America to come over, in either of the ships of HARNDEN & Co., will be furnished with the following Provisions, or their equivalent, in other articles equally good.—*See Act of Congress, May 17, 1848.*

THIS PLAN will prevent sickness on board. Heretofore, when Passengers found themselves in Provisions, many of them came on board entirely destitute, which often caused much sickness and death.

35 lbs. Bread,	All of good quality, and one-tenth of the Provisions furnished will be delivered to each Passenger every week, with a sufficient supply of Fuel for cooking.
10 " Rice,	
10 " Oatmeal,	
10 " Flour,	
10 " Beans and Peas,	
35 " Potatoes,	
1 pint of Vinegar,	
60 gallons of Water,	
10 lbs. Salted Pork, free from bone.	

Each Ship in this Line will be properly ventilated, and a good house over the passage-way leading to the Passengers' apartment. The Camboose and Cooking-ranges, for the use of Passengers, are kept under cover. Every attention will be paid to promote their health and comfort.

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MORGAN'S WORM KILLER brings away the worms
"West Deer tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
"*Mr. John D. Morgan*—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I purchased of Mr. Porter, one phial of your great Worm Killer, and gave two teaspoonfuls of it to one of my children, two years old, and in a short time it passed upwards of forty-six large worms. ANDREW M'CULLOUGH."
"I witness that the above statement is true.
"SAMUEL WRIGHT."
Prepared, wholesale and retail, by the proprietors.
JOHN D. MORGAN, Druggist,
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OHIO PLANING MILL.—*Rebecca street and Water lane,* (along Chartier st.,) First Ward, Allegheny city, near Manchester.—GEORGE DRAHER having resumed business, has erected the necessary machinery at the above place, for turning out all work in his line, and is prepared to take boards to his mill and deliver them to customers on reasonable terms.

Dressed flooring boards, siding, &c., always on hand. A large quantity of dried flooring lumber on hand.

Orders from Western Lumber Merchants promptly executed. ma30-tf

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AT THE OFFICE OF ALDERMAN STEELE, *No. 108 Fourth street, near Smithfield, for procuring Land Warrants, Pensions, Back Pay, &c.*—W. B. WEBB, Esq. of Washington City, having made arrangements with the undersigned, for conducting the above business in the most accurate and prompt manner, persons interested will find it to their advantage by applying to
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NO RE-SHIPPING.—The Boats belonging to this Line have been put in fine order, and are now running regularly between Pittsburgh and Erie, touching at all intermediate Ports along the Canals. A Boat will always be at the wharf, under the Monongahela Bridge, and one will start regularly every other day. The People's Transportation Line has every facility for carrying Freight and Passengers. The boats will be towed to Beaver by steamers, and will proceed to Erie with great dispatch, by the canals. The boats are commanded by experienced and careful men—all of whom have an interest in the Line.

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