OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For communication of subsistence, five hundred and forty seven dollars and fifty cents.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers, servants, three thousand six hundred and seventy three dollars and fifty cents.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows; repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage; postage telegrams, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library one thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the board of visiters four thousand dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, five thousand dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry exercise, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred dollars.

For furniture for hospitals for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and retorts, three hundred dollars.

For kitchen of cadets, mess hall, two thousand dollars.

For furniture for soldiers, hospital, two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For replacing roofs of academic buildings four thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the walls of said buildings are, in the opinion of the superintendent, strong enough to bear the weight of a slate roof.

For fire apparatus, three thousand dollars.

Approved, January 23, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Bolivia, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at La Paz on the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, which Treaty, after having been amended and ratified by contracting parties, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia.

The United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily prevail between both nations have resolved to fix in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by reasons of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. For this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John W. Dana, a citizen of the said States, and their Minister resident to the said Republic; and the President of the Republic of Bolivia on the citizen Lucas Mendoza de la Tapia, Secretary of State in the Department of Exterior Relations and Public Instruction, who, after having exchanged their said full said powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or place.

ARTICLE II.

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, its citizens or subject, any particular favor in navigation of commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely when freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.

EXPLANATION.

As in said article it is stipulated that any special favor in navigation and trade granting by one of the contracting parties to any other nation, extends and is common to the other party forthwith it is declared that, in what pertains to the navigation of rivers, the treaty shall only apply to concessions which the Government may authorise for navigating fluvial streams which do not present obstructions; that is to say those whose navigation may be naturally plain and current without their having been need to obtain it by the employment of labor and capital; that by consequence there remains reserved the right of the Bolivian Government to grant privileges to any association or company, as well foriegn as national which should undertake the navigation of those rivers from which in order to succeed, there are difficulties to overcome, such as the clearing out of rapids, &c. &c.

ARTICLE III.

The United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens. The citizens of either Republic may frequent with their vessels all the coasts, ports, and places of the others, where foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy dwellings and warehouses; and every thing belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitary visits or search. The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territory of either according to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail stores and shops under the same municipal and police regulations as native citizens; and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other or higher taxes or imports than those which are or may be paid by native citizens. No examination or inspection of their books, papers, or accounts shall be made without the legal order of a competent tribunal or judge.

The provisions of this treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and coasting trade between one port and another, situated in the territory of either of the contracting parties—the regulation of such navigation and trade being reserved respectively by the parties according to their own separate laws. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port, open to foreign commerce, in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, paying only the customhouse duties upon that portion of the cargo which may be discharged, and to proceed with the remainder of their cargo to any other port or ports of the same territory, open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonage duties or port charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstance; and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outwards.

The citizens of either country shall also have the unrestrained right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the nations of the country in wich they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws, decrees, and ordinances there prevailing. They shall not be called upon for any forced loan or occasional contribution, nor shall they be liable to any embargo, or to be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, goods or effects, for any military expedition, or for any public purpose whatsoever, without being allowed therefore a full and sufficient indemnification, which shall in all cases be agreed upon and paid in advance.

ARTICLE IV.

All kinds of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of any foreign country which can from time to time be lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the Republic of Bolivia; and 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 the vessels of the one country or of the other, and in like manner all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of any foreign country that can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Republic of Bolivia in its own vessels, whether in her ports upon the Pacific or her ports upon the tributaries of the Amazon or La Plata, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected whether the impotations be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And that they agree that what 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 Bolivia. In all these respects the vessels and their cargoes of the one country, in the ports of the other, shall also be on an equal footing with those of the most favored nation. It being further understood that these principles shall apply whether the vessels shall have cleared directly from the ports of the nation to which they appertain, or from the ports of any other nation.

ARTICLE V.

For the better understanding of the preceding article, and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of the Republic of Bolivia, it is stipulated and agreed that all vessels belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of said Republic and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, through the construction or the crew are or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all objects of the treaty, as a Bolivian vessel.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation of the United States of any articles the produce or manufactures of the Republic of Bolivia, and no higer duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Bolivia of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, than or shall be payable on the like articles being the produce or manufactures of any other 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 Bolivia, respectively, than such as 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 Bolivia to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of Bolivia which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of either country, to manage themselves their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of the other as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale and 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 a footing with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VIII

The Republic of Bolivia, desiring to increase the intercourse between the Pacific ports by means of steam navigation, engages to accord to any citizen or citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports and bays of the coasts of the Bolivian territory, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight and cargo, entering the hyports for the purpose of receiving and, landing passengers and their baggage and money, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, erecting the necessary machine workshops for repairing and refitting the steam vessels, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatsoever of the same character. It is furthermore understood between the two high contracting parties that steam vessels of either shall not be subject, to the ports of the other party, to any duties of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company.

ARTICLE IX

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchants of war, through stress of weather pursuit of pirates or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for preparing their ships and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage, without obstacles or hindrance of any kind. And the provisions of this article shall apply to privateers or private vessels of war as well as public, until the two high contracting parties may relinquish the right of the mode of warfare, in consideration of the general relinquishment of the right of capture of private property upon the high seas.

ARTICLE X.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or shall suffer any damages in the seas, rivers, or channels, 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, imposts, or contribution whatever.

ARTICLE XI.

All the ships, merchandise, and the 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 their owners, they proving, in due form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being will understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective Government.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods 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, 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 duties only as the inhabitants of the country where such goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases. And if, in the case of realestate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the longest period allowed by law to dispose of the same as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation; nor any other charges than those which are imposed by the laws of the country.

ARTICLE XIII.

Both the 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 the 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 nations of the country; for which they may employ, in 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 accusations and sentenses of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them; and likewise at the taking of all examination and evidence which may be exhibited on the said trials, in the manner established by the laws of the country. If the citizens of one of the contracting parties in the territories of the other, engage in internal political questions, they shall be subject to the same measures of punishment and persecution as the citizens of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE XIV.

The citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy the full liberty of conscience in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, without being disturbed or molested on account of their religious opinions, provided they respect the laws and established customs of the country. And the bodies of the citizens of the one who may die in the territory of the other shall be interred in the public cemeteries, or in other decent places of burial, which shall be protected from all violation or insult by the local authorities.

ARTICLE XV.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America, and of the Republic of Bolivia, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity with the contracting parties. It shall be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with their ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security, not only from places and ports of those who are enemies of both or either party, to the ports of the other, and 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 of several.

ARTICLE XVI.

The two high contracting parties recognise as permanent immutable the following principels, to wit:

1st. That free ships makes free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a Power or State at war are free from capture or confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of article contraband of war.

2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemie's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

The like neutrality shall be extended to persons who are on board a neutral ship with this effect, that although they may be enemies to both, or either party, they are not to be taken out of that ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies. The contracting parties engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

ARTICLE XVII.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband of war and under this name shall be comprehended.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XVIII.

All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above shall be held and considered as 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 only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places or ports only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE XIX.

The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified which may be found in a vessel bound to an enemy's port shall be subject to detention and confiscation leaving free the rest of the cargo and 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 vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of said articles be so great or of so large a bulk that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this, as well as 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 XX.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or a place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, 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 any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, they 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 of either that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such 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 XXI.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they mutually agree that, whenever a vessel of war shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at a convenient distance, and may send out boats with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ship and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receeving their commissions, give sufficent 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 his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XXII.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examinatin of papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they 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 said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that said ship truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they likewise agree that such ships being laden, besides the said sea letters or passports, shall also be provided 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 such requisites said vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prises, unless the said defect shall prove to be owing to accident, and supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XXIII.

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 are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts for prize causes in the country to which the prises 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 of 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 XXV.

No citizen of the Republic of Bolivia shall take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States or any of them, or against the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war; nor shall any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or any of them, take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the citizens of the Republic of Bolivia, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said Republic of Bolivia shall be at war and if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque he shall be punished according to their respective laws.

ARTICLE XXVI.

In accordance with fixed principles of international law, Bolivia regards the rivers Amason and La Plata, with their tributaries, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In virtue of which, and desirous of promoting an exchange of productions through these channels, she will permit and invites commercial vessels of all descriptions of the United States, and of all other nations of the world to navigate freely in any part of their courses which pertain to her, ascending those rivers to Bolivian ports, and decending therefrom to the ocean, subject only to the conditions established by this treaty, and to regulations sanctioned or which may be sanctioned, by the national authorities of Bolivia not inconsistent with the stipdlations thereof.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The owners or commanders of vessels of the United States entering the Bolivian tributaries of the Amazon or La Plata shall have the right to put up or construct, in whole or in part, vessels adapted to shoal-river navigation, and to transfer their cargoes to them without the payment of additional duties; and they shall not pay duties of any description for sections or pieces of vessels, nor for the machinery or materials which they may introduce for use in the construction of said vessels.

All places accessible to these, or other vessels of the United States, upon the said Bolivian territories of the Amazon or La Plata, shall be considered as ports open to foreign commerce, and subject to the privilegs of this treaty, under such regulations as the Government may deem necessary to establish for the collection of custom-house, port, lighthouse, police, and pilot duties. And such vessels may discharge and receive freight or cargo, being effects of the country or foreign, at any one of said ports, notwithstanding the provision of article 3.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

If by any fatality, (which cannot be expected and which God forbid,) the two contracting parties should be engaged in war with each other, they agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to 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 other occupations, who may be established in the Territories of the United States and the Republic of Bolivia, 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 XXIX.

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

ARTICLE XXX.

Both the contracting parties, being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourses, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nation do or may enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunites, or privileges, the United States of America or the Republic of Bolivia may find it proper to give to the ministers and other public agents of any other Power, shall by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXXI.

To make effectual the protection which the United States and the Republic of Bolivias hall 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 and vice consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXXII.

In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, immunities, and prerogatives which belong to them by their public character they shall, before entering upon 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 XXXIII.

It is also agreed that the consuls, and officers and persons attached to the consulate, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of their commerce or property, to which the citizen or inhabitants, native or 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 consulate shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize or in any way intefere with them.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for 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 the said deserters in writing proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels' or ships' roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand, so proved (saving, however, when the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the requests and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they bplong, or to others of the same nation; but if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the time of their arrest; they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XXXV.

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

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit the relations which are established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, declare solemnly and agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of ten years to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years; and it agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty, in all its parts relative to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be *perpetual and permanently* binding on both powers.

2d. If one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and 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.

3. If, (what indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated, or infringe in any mode whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorise an act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall have first presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing in this treaty shall, however be constructed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns and States.

The present treaty of peace, amity commerce, and navigation shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Bolivia, with the approbation of the National Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the capital of the Republic of Bolivia within eight months, to be counted from the date of the ratification by both governments.

In faith whereof we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Bolivia, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in La Paz on the thirteenth (13th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight (A D. 1858.) JOHN W. DANA, [L. s.]
LUCAS M. DELLA TAPIA, [L. s.]

And whereas the said treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratification of the same were exchanged at La Paz on the 9th of November last, by David K. Carter, Minister Resident of the United States, and Senor Don Manuel Jose Cortis, Minister for Foreign Relations of Bolivia, on the part of their respective Governments, the time specified for that purpose by the thirty sixth article having been extended by the contracting parties:

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 thereo, 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 eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [L. s.] hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TO LET.

FOR RENT—A desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within one mile of Allegheny City, on the Perrysville Plank Road. The house is a large Brick, well improved and very comfortable. There is also five acres of cultivated ground in orchard and garden. Also, the adjoining property of seven acres of ground adapted for gardening purposes; there is a good house and outbuildings on the premises, and a good variety of choice fruits. To a good tenant will be rented at a moderate price. Possession given on the 1st of April.

Call on the subscriber, on the premises.
fa3:tf W. B. FUSEY.

FOR RENT—Those two Houses on the corner of Fifth street and Cherry alley, known as Nos. 100 and 102. Possession on the 1st of April. Apply to ALEXANDER KING,
fa2:tf No. 97½ Liberty street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR RENT.—Two comfortable dwellings in Pitt township—one having an orchard of two acres, the other six acres; plenty of Fruit and Grapes. The small place can be purchased on reasonable terms. Enquire of WATT & WILSON,
fa1d Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—An Oil Refinery, in complete order. Apply to
ROBT. ARTHURS,
ja24:tf Att'y at Law, No. 139 Fourth st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Saturday's Evening Edition.

Dr. J. A. Jones—Stay Prolonged.

The extraordinary success attending the medical and surgical treatment of Dr. J. A. Jones, of New York, has induced him to prolong his stay at the Monongahela House, in this city, until the 1st of March. He has affected a number of remarkable cures since his arrival here, and his office is now daily visited by scores of persons, many of whom come from the adjoining counties. We will mention some of the many cases which he has treated within the past few days:

Robert Stewart, of Eldersville, Washington county, who had been quite deaf for ten years, was perfectly cured in half an hour's time.

A girl and boy, children of Mr. Larkin, residing in the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, had operations performed for cross-eyes. Eyes made perfectly straight and natural.

Mr. R. Williams and Martha Williams, Monongahela City, Washington county; deafness in one ear; cured before leaving the office.

Thomas Haffey, of East Birmingham; eye crooked from infancy; sight and appearance both made natural in two minutes time.

Son of Mr. Layman, of Monongahela City, Washington county; eye crooked for ten years; straightened in a few minutes.

Jacob Booly, Scott township, Allegheny county (seven miles out on the Washington pike,) cured of deafness of thirty years standing; aged seventy-four years. This was a stubborn case, and the operation was most successful and gratifying.

We might add other cases, but the above will suffice for the present. Patients have come from Blair, Indiana, Fayette, Beaver, Lawrence, Butler, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Mercer and Washington counties, and also from Ohio. Many of them are very desirous that the doctor should prolong his stay, and he has consented to do so.

LECTURE.—A lecture upon Friendship, Love and Truth will be delivered by Joshua Robinson, Esq., at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Robinson is well known in this community as a fluent speaker, and the lecture in question has been delivered once in Allegheny City, where it was so well received that the audience insisted that it should be repeated. We had hoped before this to have been enabled to announce that Mr. Robinson had consented to deliver his much talked of lecture upon Gaslight and Shadows. The Library Committee might do well by consulting both lecturers.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1863.

Coin is firm, without, however, any further change in rates, and we continue to quote at 160 for Silver, 155 for Gold, and 154 for Demand Notes. Eastern Exchange is unchanged at par buying, and ¼ per cent prem. selling.

FLOUR—The market is firm, without, however, any change in rates. Sale of 50 bbls Extra Family at $7,25, and 225 bbls at $6,50 for Extra, and $7,00@7,50 for Extra Family. Rye Flour is firm at $5,00. Sale of 1,000 lbs Buckwheat at $3,25 per cwt.

GROCERIES—The demand is fair and the market firm but unchanged. We note sales at 11½@13c for Sugar; 32½@35c for Coffee, and 55@60c for Molasses.

SEEDS—There is a better demand for Cloverseed and prices are a shade higher; sales of 100 bushels to go out of the market, at $6,25; 150 do do city trade at the same figure, and 20 do do prime at $6,50. Timothy Seed is firm at $2,25@2,55. Flaxseed is wanted at $3,50@3,55.

CHEESE—has advanced; sale of 50 boxes prime W. R. at 14c and 20 boxes Goshen at 15c.

DRIED FRUIT—unchanged and firm; sale of 125 bush Peaches at $3,37; 40 do do prime at $3,50, and 6 bbls and 80 bush Apples at $1,50.

BUTTER—Packet is firm at 13½@14c; sale of 7 bbls prime Roll at 23c.

POTATOES—Sale of 113 bbls prime at $3,00 per bbl—bbls included.

BEANS—firm with a sale of 28 bush small White at $3,75 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sale of 17 bbls Common at 33c.

MILL FEED—Sale of 200 sacks Shorts at $1,00 per cwt.

GREEN APPLES—Sale of 20 bbls Common at $2,75 per bbl, and 50 do do, prime at $3,00.

The Oil Market.

Feb. 21.—The transactions in Crude to-day were very light, which was owing to the fact there is next to none in the market. Prices in consequence are very firm at 10c in bulk, and 15c in bbls. We heard of one small sale at 15c, but this is above the market, and the seller afterwards offered all he had at 15c. Refiners allege that at the present rates for Refined Oil, they cannot afford hardly to buy Crude even at the above figures. The receipts of Crude continue light and will continue so, until there is a rise in the Allegheny river.

Refined is steady with no material change in rates. The market is almost clear of outside brands, and there is consequently more activity manifested in standard brands, and our Refiners generally have orders enough to keep them going for some time to come. The only sales reported were: 500 bbls "Brilliant," in bond, at 35c, delivered in Philadelphia; and 2000 bbls in bond, same brand, on private terms.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The Oil City Register, 19th inst., says:

The market has been more active during the past and present week. The roads have been good, and a fair amount of oil has been teamed from the wells to this place. The greatly diminished stock of Crude Oil in Pittsburgh, and the Eastern cities, has had the effect of making holders firmer in their views. Between 4,000 and 5,000 bbls have been sold at the wells, at $1 per bbl. Producers are asking $1,25, but we have heard of no sales at that figure. There is not much mining going on. There have been two steamboats up from Pittsburgh this week, one of which took down 300 bbls oil, at $1 per bbl. Price of bbls $2 to $2,25. There is about 20 inches of water in the river channel and falling slowly. The market is pleasant and cloudy, with indications of rain. The market closes firm, with a slight upward tendency.

Michigan Rock Oil Co—Received 1,307 bbls oil; shipped 945.

Hanna's—Received 1,256 bbls oil, and 50 empty barrels.

Shirk & Cos.—Amount of Oil received from Jan. 20th to Feb. 17th, 1863, 5,002 bbls oil; shipped 3,494.

Seeds in Philadelphia.

Feb. 20.—Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are light, but the demand is good, and the decline noted last week has been recovered. Sales of 5,500 bushels fair and prime at $6,50@7,25 ℔ 64 lbs, and a considerable lot from second hands at 11½@12½c. About 2,000 bags were shipped to New York for exportation from that point, and 3,000 bushels will go forward by the next packet from this port. Timothy is scarce and held firmly, 500 bush sold, in lots, at $2,87½@3. A sale of Red Top at $2,75, and Orchard Grass at $1. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and Hd is wanted at $2,30@2,50 ℔ bushel. For Calcutta Linseed $4,00 is now refused in Boston.

The export of Cloverseed this season, from Philadelphia and New York, reach 26,379 bags, of which 20,000 bags were of the new crop. Of the whole amount, 14,782 bags were to England, and 22,576 bags to the Continent.—Prod Exchange.

Chicago Flour Market.

Feb. 21.—The Flour market to-day was dull and neglected. Received 1,000 bbls. Sales were 100 bbls (brand not given) spring extra at $5,75; 100 bbls (brand not named) to ar $5,37½; 100 bbls Union Mills at $4,75; 300 bbls Woody spring extra at $4,50.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Feb 21—209 pkgs lead, R A Fahnestock & co; 300 do do, T R Nevin & co; 60 bbls highwines, D & H Wallace; 100 bbls flour, O B Leach; 1506 bulk shoulders, Chas L Caldwell; 63 bgs cloverseed, W Wilkins; 6 bbls potatoes, L H Voigt & co; 50 doz buckets and tubs, Shriver & Lenzar; 3 spools packing yarn, 10 bales twine, H Gurney; 5 bbls prod, Atwell, Lee & co; 9 oil bbls, H H Collins; 67 doz buckets, etc, J S Dilworth & co; 15 do do do, J D Drake; 5 do do, R Robison & co.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAILROAD, Feb 20—28 bbls apples, John Herbert; 4 sks dry peaches, 1 bbl butter, 2 sks beans, Atwell, Lee & co; 141 sacks wheat, R S Kennedy & bro; 10 bbls tobacco, W M Gormley; 25 do do, L Dalzell & co; 21 sks pearls, McKee & bro; 27 do do, H H Collins; 5 pkgs tobacco, S B Floyd; 109 bbls potatoes, 10 bbls apples, L H Voigt & co; 136 hides, Chas Keefer; 100 do do, 10 rolls leather, Hays & Stewart; 25 box cheese, 12 bbls apples, F Vangorder; 216 tcs hams, F Sellers & co; 52 sacks broom corn, McElroy & co, 1 hhd tobacco, J Grazier; 3 do do, M Heyl; 1 do do, John Fullerton; 3 box tallow, Wm Fiaccus.

Imports by River.

SHAWNEETOWN, PER EXCHANGE—5333 sks wheat R T Kennedy & bro; 7 cks meal, 635 hides, 2 bags feathers, 6 do ginseng, Springer, Harbaugh & co; 2 tcs hams, A Wilson & co.

LOUISVILLE—PER STARLIGHT—18 pkgs tobacco, S H Byers & co; 5 cases do, J S Dilworth & co; 1 do do, R McAllister; 2 do do, Boymer & bro; 9 hhds do, W & D Rinehart; 17 do do, John Grazier; 4 do do, M Heyl; 23 cases do, L H Voigt & co; 20 bbls do do, Hay; 2 packs Mediondi & Arbuckle; 3 horses, D Wright; 180 bbls whisky, 300 coils rope, 20 hh