FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

The news from the new quartz mines recently discovered in Josephine county continue favorable. The Jacksonville Sentinel says that the new quartz ledge on Galice Creek has been traced and claims taken for several miles, and that it preserves an average width of one hundred feet, many places cropping out in cliffs and benches from ten to thirty feet in highth, frequently the full width of the ledge. Samples of the quartz are daily being forwarded to different places for assay, taken of course, from different parts of the ledge on different claims, every man being anxious to know what fortune he has in store, and the result is very uniform, showing from \$80 to \$70 per ion, mostly gold. The only poor assay yet reported is from San Francisco and reads, "Silver, per ton, \$1 29; no gold," while a subsequent assay, from various parts of the same ledge, made in Marysville, California, shows from \$80 to \$400, in gold and silver, per ton. The excitement in that section of the State is still unabated, and parties are constantly coming from and going to the mines.

The grand outrage, perpetrated every winter on the Oregon public by the overland stage company, in spite of all that has been written and printed against it, still continues to be practiced. We refer to the matter of sending the Eastern paper mails by ocean steamer from San Francisco to Portland. By this piece of impudence and rascality the paper mail is detained ten days, and of course by the time it arrives is old and stale. The overland stage company contracted to carry all the mail matter, in either "wet or dry" weather, getting a good price for the service, and the company should be compelled to fill its contract on time or forfeit its pay. It is an imposition on the Government and the citizens of Oregon, and should be stopped

It is said that Maxico will offer special inducements to foreigners, especially to Americans, who purpose settling in that country with a view of aiding in its material development, regardless of what branch of industry they may engage in. A commission is on its way from the city of Mexico to establish a system of land laws by which foreigners can acquire perfect title to lands, mining claims, etc., and be protected in their rights, at any point within sixty miles of the fron-

The House bill introduced by Mr. Nesmith for the construction of the O. C. P. Railroad and telegraph line was brought up on the 21st, but the House refused to second the previous question by 60 to 105. Holman's resolution declaring against the policy of granting further subsidies to corporations, etc., came up also, but the House retused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution by, yeas 149,

On the 17th the steamer Japan caught fire and was abandoned, the next day, between Yokohama and Hong Kong. The captain and several of the crew and passengers arrived at Hong Kong, in boats of the steamer, on the 21st. Two boats and a raft had not been heard from. There were three cabin passengers-F. W. Crocker, R. M. Tindall and Mary Scottand 425 Chinese in the steerage. R.

Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, estimates the number of destitute people in Western Kansas needing assistance at 20,-000, many of them being now in an actual state of want. The articles most needed are food and clothing for the women and children. Donations may be sent to Lieut. Gov. Stover, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, at Topeka.

A new civil suit has been commenced in New York against Boss Tweed and Edward Marriner for \$500,000, alleged to have been fraudulently charged by Marriner for supplies to street department, and fraudulently certified to by Tweed's Deputy Street Commissioner.

It is announced that the President will issue a proclamation, commanding turbulent and disorderly persons in Warren county, Mississippi, to cease transgressing the laws and repair to their homes within five days.

Charley Ross still continues to burden the telegraph. Efforts are now being made to induce the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut to grant immunity to any one who will produce the child.

On the 17th, four masked men entered a farm-house twelve miles north of Clarksville, Ark., shot the tarmer. choked his wife, and robbed them of \$800. At last dates citizens were in pursuit of the scoundrels.

A Captain in the police force of New York was accidentally shot and killed by a reporter on the Brooklyn Argus, December 20. A warning to police-

S. B. Axtell has been confirmed Governor of Utah.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

The estimate of the Director of the Mint shows a gain in specie and bullion for the last two fiscal years of about \$38,000,000. The stock of specie in the United States is estimated at about \$166,000,000, which, with an annual production of \$70,000,000 gold and silver, affords encouragement that the stock of coin may, with favorable legislation, accumulate sufficiently within a reasonable time for the resumption of specie payments to be undertaken with a certainty of success.

On the 21st, during a tremendous storm, lightning struck a powder magazine in Scutari, causing a terrible explosion, and killing and wounding over 200 persons.

The late Mayor of New York, Havemeyer, leaves a wife, six sons and two daughters, and an estate of \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

It is announced that the O. S. N. Co. will reduce its present treight tariff between Portland and Dalles on the 1st of January.

At a saloon in Panamint, recently, a lively fight occurred, in which six persons were slain. Panamint is getting to be quite a lively town. Carl Voght, the Belgian murderer,

has been extradited by the U.S., and the warrant signed by the President. He sails for Europe to-morrow. H. N. Morgan, butter merchant,

and Treasurer of the Butter and cheese Exchange, New York, has failed. Liabilities, \$100,000. Jefferson Rives, one of the proprietors of the Congressional Globe, dropped

dead of apoplexy, on the 20th, in Washington City. A heavy snow storm is chronicled throughout the Eastern and Middle States, on the 20th, seriously interfer-

ing with telegraph communications. The bill granting annuity to Garribaldl, passed the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, by a vote of 207 to 25.

Lewis E. Parsons has been nominated U. S. D. Judge in Alabama, vice Richard Busteed, resigned.

Mr. A. L. Stinson has been elected

Recorder of Jefferson vice F. J. Cranfill resigned, and Mr. C. has been elected an Alderman of that city. We learn that some quite extensive

salmon fisheries will be carried on on Puget Sound next spring. Preparations are being already made. The body of an Indian was found in

the bay at Olympia last Saturday. It proved to be that of Doctor Jake, who was murdered in pursuance of a belief of his countrymen that he was responsible for the death of patients which he failed to cure. At a regular meeting of Olympla

Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensning Masonic years Wm. Billings, W. M.; J. C. Horr. S. W.; C. H. Hale, J. W.; Ben. Harned, Treasurer; T. F. Mc-Elory, Secretary; J. H. Munson, Tyler.

Mormon Delegate Cannon left Utah and went to Washington in spite of the fact that two indictments are pending against him. And now M. Tindall, Surgeon Gates, several of the District Attorney complains that the crew, and 40 others yet to hear | Cannon has gone off without being discharged.

A gold watch, with chain and seal, the property of Dr. McCurdy, of Salem, was found and restored to him on Monday last, he having lost it while he was visiting a patient seven miles northeast of Salem in February, 1856. 'The watch was found in pretty good condition, covered with leaves and earth, where it was probably dropped, having lain there for 18 years. The watch was run down.

Austin E. Smith, a saloon keeper at Silverten, was tried last week and found guilty of selling liquor to a minor. The fine and costs amounted to the snug sum of \$127.

They have lots of tun in the mock Legislature at Pendleton. The latest measure was the impeachment of the temporary chairman because he appointed the standing committees. Congressman LaDow was the chairman

Gen. Ord has received the following from Beaver, Utah, which was received by the commander of that post, Dec. 17: Indians have killed several persons in this county near Hiko and Muddy. We have no arms and ask troops for protection and that the Indians be punished. Pioche being in General Schofield's department, Gen-eral Ord informed him of the trouble and offered to send troops from Fort Cameron to their assistance. General Schofield so requests, and two com-panies of infantry are now under

marching orders for Pioche. At Weston, Umatilla county, improvements of a substantial character are being made, and the town bids fair to be a place of considerable business. A good brick store is now occupied. Wells, Fargo & Co. have an office there, the hotel is doing well and one sees new faces on the streets

almost every day. The little steamer Favorite will be ready to run on the waters of Puget Sound by New Year's day.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Amity, commerce, and consular pricileges. Concluded December 6, 1870; Ratideation advised by Senate March 31, 1871; Ratided by President April 11, 1871; Ratided by President Salvador October 24, 1874; President of Salvador October 28, 1873; exchanged at Washington March 11, 1874; Proclaimed March 13, 1874. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - A PROCLAMA-

Whereas a general treaty of amity, con Whereas a general treaty of amilty, commerce, and consular privileges between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador on the sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

A general treaty of amily, commerce, and onsular privileges between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. of America and the R public of Salvador.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, 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 consular privileges.

For this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers upon General Alfred T. A. Torbert, Minister Resident, and the President of the Republic of Salvador bas conferred similar and equal powers upon Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizu, Minister of Foreign Relations; who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a perfect, firm, and invlokable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America

Art. 1. There shall be a perfect, firm, and invloable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their citizens, respectively, without distinction of sersons and places.

Art. 2. The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, destring to live in peace and harmony with all the nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendry with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and mayigation, 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 freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

Art. 3. The two bigh contracting parties

the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

Art. 3. The two high contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually arree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold lands, and all kinds of real estate, and to engage in all kinds of teade, manufactures and mining, upon the same terms with the native citizens, and shall enjoy all the pryclieges and concessions in these matiers which are or may be made to the citizens of any country, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce, and manufactures which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, or usages there established to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this arricle does not inclinde the coasting trade of cither country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties respectively, according to their own separate laws.

Art. 4. They likewise agree that what-

D. L. Watson has been confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs for the Southern District of Oregon.

The Wigwam at Salem is to be turned into a skating rink.

The frame for the new flouring mill at Pendleton was raisd last week.

At Paris the elections are held on Sunday; but politics are not much purified thereby.

Rev. Lewis Thompson organized the first Presbyterian Church on the Pacific coast at Clatsop Plains, Oregon, in 1846.

The Statesman says the benefit tendered Prof. Francis by the musical talent of Salem on Tuesday evening was an eminent success.

er country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties respectively, according to their own separate laws.

Art. 4. They likewise agree that whatever limb of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the other, and in like manner that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or the other, and in like manner that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or the other, and in like manner that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or the other, and in like manner that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or the other, and in like manner that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or the other and the reargo shall be levied and collected, whether successes and that no higher of other duries upon the toninge of the united Saless and that no higher of the United Sales upon the toninge of the united Saless of the one country or the other. And they further agree that whatever may be have imported into the literation be made in vessels of the other cause of the united Sales in ported in the serve limit of produce, manufactures or the other, and in like manner that whatever with the other of the United Saless of the one country or the other. And they fu

salvador.

Art. 5. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or immufactures of the Republic of Salvaor manufactures of the Republic of Salva-dor; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Re-public of Salvador of any articles the pro-duce or manufactures of the United Sates than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles being the produce or manufactures of any foreign country; norshall any high-er or other duties or charges be innosed in either of the two countries on the ex-portation of any articles to the United Sates, or to the Republic of Salvador, re-spectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles in any oth-er foreign country; nor shall any prohibier foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or im Art. 6. In order to prevent the possibil-

Art, 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 Salvador, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic of Salvador, and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed 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.

saild vessels, or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

Art-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 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 pation.

Art. 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.

Art. 9. Whenever the citizens of citier 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 war, public or private parties, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of phaves 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, procently grovisions, and

er, pursuit of pira'es 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.

Art. 10. All the ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the clrizens 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 thoir respective governments.

Art. 11. When any vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any dumage 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 thein to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merenhandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, permitting them to unlead 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 of the port where they may have been disembarked.

Arts 12. The citizens of each of the cor Arts 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, testatment, 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.

Art. 13. Both contracting parties prom-Art. 13. Both contracting parties promise engage formally to give their special protection for the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all coupations, who may be in the territories and

spears, handers, hand grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and other things belonging to the use of these arms. 24. Bucklers, helmets, breast pittes, coats of mall, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use. 3d. Cavalry belts and horses, with their funding.

furniture.
4th, And generally all kinds of arms, 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.

Art. 1. The citizens of the United States residing in Salvador, or the citizens of Salvador residing in the United States, and classified as above shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be ear field and trunsported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places be-

either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of laving on board articles of controband, whonever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel 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 in 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.

Art. 22. To avoid all kinds 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 sealetters or er must be furnished with sea-letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, 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 are on board the 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 are 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 de-

beet for the pintellection of mome at the other and offered stall, but provided to a significant of the provided state of the provid

by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places one to places belonging to an enemy, excepting those places only which are, at that time, besieged or blookadedr and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blookaded which are actually attacked by a beliger ent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Art. 18. The afticles 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 seaso on account of having on

ery owned.

4th, Nor shall the experty of either of any kind be taken for any public object without full and just compensation, to be paid in advance; and

5th. The citizens of the two high con-

of them as they see proper. No vessel of the master, capitaln, or supercargo of said the temporary of either of the wor mations shall be defined the proper of the master, capitaln, or supercargo of said the supercargo of said the

consula-general and vice-consuls in all the cases to which this treaty refers.

Art. 32. The consuls appointed cy one of the contracting parties to reside in the ports or places of the other shall present to the government of the republic in which they are to reside their letters patent, or commission in order that they may receive the proper exequatur, if it be deemed expedient to give it, which shall be granted without any charge; and this exequatur, when obtained, is to be cribitled to the consul as to exercise his functions, in order that they may cause him to be recognized in his character, and that he may be sustained in his proper prerogative in his respective consular district. The government of the receiving the consular commission the exequatur, or hiseonsular commission whenever it may judge proper to do so, but in such case shall state a reasonable ground for the proceeding.

Art. 23. The consuls admitted in either republic may exercise in their respective districts the following functions:

1. They may apply directly to the authorities of the district in which they respective to the consul and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to suite of the consuls.

Art. 37. The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to any individual of Salvador, desiring to take it viva voce If, however the testinony of a consular officer in either country for the defence of a person charged with a crime and should not voluntarily be given, compulsory process requiring the presence of such consular officer as a witness may be issued.

5. In order that the dwellings of consuls may be easily and generally known for the consul and particular to the defence of those who may have to resort to the consul any the dwell of them, they shall be allowed to hoist on them the flag, and to piace over their doors the consul any the desired with a crime and should not voluntarily be given, compulsory for the defence of the witness may be tessified with a crime and should not voluntarily be given, compulsory for the d

ject to the jurisdiction of one or the other trunsient 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 crizzens of the country; for which purpose they may be the country, for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or criptolarly in the presentation of the country, for the country, for the purpose they may either appear in proper person, or criptolarly in the presentation of the country, for the country for the country, for the country for the cou

And whereas the said treaty h is been duly mrified on both parts, and thei expective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the eleventh instant:

Now, therefore, be it known i hat I. ULLYSES S. GRANT. President of the United States, of America, have came id the said treaty to be made public, to the end and that the same, and every clarse and article thereof, may be observed and and fulfilled with good faith by the I nited States and citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have her cunto set my hand, and caused the scal of the United States and citizens thereof.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of March, one thos isand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

Acting Secretary of & ate.

For Parifying the Blood.
This compared the veget

II. They may demand from the local authorities the arrest of seamen deserting from the vefsel of the nation in whose service the consul is employed, exhibiting, if necessary, the register of the vessel, her muster-roll, and any other official document in support of this demand. The said authorities shall take such measures as may be in their power for the discovery and arrest of such deserters, and shall place them at the disposition of the sonsul; but if the vessel to which they belong shall have sailed, and no opportunity for sending them away should occur, they shall be kept in arrest at the expense of the consul for two months; and if at the expiration of that time they should not have been sent away, they shall be set at liberty by the respective authorities, and cannot again be arrested for the same cause.

12. They may give, such documents as may be necessary for the intercourse between the two countries, and countersign those which may have been given by the authorities. They may also give bills of health, if necessary, to vessels sailing from the port where the consul resides to the port of the nation to which he belongs; they may also certify invoices, muster-rolls, and other papers necessary for the commerce and navigation of vessels.

13. They may appoint a chancellor or secretary whensoever the consulate has none and one is required for authenticating documents.

14. They may appoint commercial agents

ing documents.

14. They may appoint commercial agents 14. They may appoint commercial agents to employ all the means in their power in behalf of individuals of the nation in whose service the consults, and for executing the commissions which the consult may think proper to intrust to them out of the place of his r sidence; provided, however, that such agents are not to enjoy the prerogatives conceded to consults.

Art. 87 The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established by virtue of this treaty, have declared solomnly, and do agree to the following points: 1. This treaty is concluded for the term of ten years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications; and if one year before the expiration of that period neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said

treaty, it shall continue binding for twelv months longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow r similar delara-tion, whatever the time at which it may

tion, whatever the time at which it may take place.

2. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe an v of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good carrespondence between the nations shall be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

3. If, enfortunately, any of the articles contained in this treaty should be violated or infringed in any way who tever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the two contracting parties shall ordain or authorize any acts of reprisa, nor shall declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damage, until the said party canside ing itself off ended shall have hald before the other a st atement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, demanding justs or and sational right.

Art. 38. The treaty between the United

Washington, within the space of twelve

Acting Secretary of & ale.

NEW TO-DAY.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

washington, within the space of twelvemonths.

In faith whereof the respective P'enlpotentiaries have signed the aforego ing articles in the English and Spanish lar guages, and they have hereunto affixed the dresals. Done in duplicate, at the city of San Salvador, this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. ared and seventy.

ALFRED T. A. TOR; BERT.
GREGO, ARBIZU.

which are very prevalent and affecting. It purifies the blood, purges and the lurking humors in the system, if an undermine health and settle into trout is some disorders. Eruntions of the si in are the appearance on the surface of 1 mmors that should be expelled from 1 he blood. Internal derangemets are the cite termination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose actic my they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAP RILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorder they produce disppear, such as Ulcantions of the Liver. Numach, Kidneys, Lang of Fruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Ske S. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipela. Primples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumor Titler and Sult Rheum, Scald Heat, Ring worm, Ulcars and Sures. Rheumatism, New ralyta, Psin in the Bones, Side and Heat. Finale Weakness, Strilly, Lewcorrhest arising from internal ulcaration and uterin disease, Dropan, Dyspepsia, Emeciation and General Debitty. With their departure health returns.

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Dr. J. C. AYER (O. Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.)

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It removes all cruptions, itching and dundruff; and the sculp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their no, malvigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

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FOR THE WHISKERS. This elegant preparation may be relied in to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, bein r in one preparation, and quick-ly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off. MANUFACTURED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nash a, N. H Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in

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