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THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

We have not received the Treaty in full. The following synopsis is taken from the New York Sun:

The apology of the British Government for the depredations of the Confederate cruisers is set forth in the treaty in these words:

"Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by these vessels."

KINGS AS ARBITRATORS

The five arbitrators to determine what sums, if any, shall be paid by the British Government on account of the damages caused by Confederate cruisers are to be appointed, one by the President of the United States, one by the Queen of England, one by the King of Italy or the President of Switzerland, and one by the Emperor of Brazil; and in case either of these personages shall fail to make such appointment, the King of Sweden and Norway is to be requested to make them. The arbitrators are to meet at Geneva, in Switzerland. Each of the two Governments is to appoint an agent to represent it before the tribunal. The case and the evidence on each side are to be presented in writing or printing within two months after the ratification of the treaty. The counter cases and evidence in support of the same are to be presented within four months after the delivery of the original cases. Within two months after the delivery of the counter cases the agent of each side is to present his argument in writing or printing.

WHAT IS GENUINE NEUTRALITY.

The tribunal is to be governed by three rules—The British Government, although not admitting these rules as principles of international law in force at the time the claims arose, but simply as rules upon which it is willing that the claims should be settled. These rules are as follows:

A neutral Government is bound: First—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessels having been specially adapted in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use. Second—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. Thirdly—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

SPEEDY PAYMENT TO BE MADE.

The decision of the tribunal is to be final. If it should find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties, it may, if it thinks proper, award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it, and in such event the money shall be paid in coin at Washington within twelve months after the award. Each Government is to pay its own agent, counsel and arbitrator, and also the expense of preparing and submitting the subjects to the

tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration are to be borne by the two Governments equally.

In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties, and does not award a sum in gross, a Board of Assessors is to be appointed to determine what claims are valid, and what amount shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States. One member of this Board is to be appointed by the President, one member by the Queen of England, one member by the Italian Minister at Washington. This Board is to sit in Washington, New York or Boston. Its decision is to be final, and its award to be paid in coin at Washington within twelve months after the report is delivered. The expenses of the Board of Assessors are to be borne equally by the two Governments.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

A Commission of three members is to be appointed to settle the claims of corporations, companies or private citizens of the United States against the British Government arising out of acts committed against persons or property, between April 16, 18, 1, and April 9, 1865, exclusive of the acts of Confederate cruisers. The same Commission is also to settle the claims of British subjects against the Government of the United States arising during the same period. No limitation against claims for slaves lost is set forth in the treaty. One of these Commissioners is to be appointed by the President, one by the Queen of England, and a third by the President and Queen conjointly, and in case the third Commissioner cannot be agreed upon, he is to be appointed by the Spanish Minister at Washington. This Commission is to meet at Washington. Its awards are to be final, and are to be paid within twelve months from the date. Each Government is to pay its own Commissioner, agent, or counsel; the other expenses to be borne by the two Governments equally; but the whole expenses are to be deducted from the awards of the Commissioners, provided that such deductions shall not exceed 5 per cent. on the sums awarded.

SETTLING THE FISHERY FESS.

The fisheries of the British Provinces, except those for salmon, shad, and all other fish in rivers or the mouth of rivers, are to be open to American fishermen; and the fisheries of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, are open to the Canadian fishermen, with the same exception. The right to take shell fish is also excepted on both sides. A Commission of three members, sitting at Washington, is to determine whether the United States ought to pay anything for the opening of the provincial fisheries, and if so, how much. One Commissioner is to be appointed by the President, one by the Queen, and the third by the President and Queen conjointly; and if they cannot agree, by the Austrian Minister at London. The award of this Commission is to be paid within twelve months after it is made; each Government to pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel, and the two Governments to share equally all other expenses.

OPENING THE RIVERS.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence, Yukon, Porcupine and Sitkine rivers is to be free to the citizens of both countries under the ordinary regulations of each. The British Government engages to urge the Government of Canada to grant the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other Canadian canals to American citizens on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Canadian Dominion; and the Government of the United States undertakes to urge upon the State Governments to secure to British subjects the use of the canals of the United States on the same terms with their own citizens. The navigation of Lake Michigan is also to be free to British subjects. The right to transport goods from ports of the United States to any port in British North America without the payment of duties is guaranteed to British subjects, and American citizens may in like manner import goods through British North America. The British Government also agrees to urge upon the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick to allow all lumber or timber cut in Maine to pass down the river St. John and its tributaries free of duty.

The question of the ownership of the island of San Juan is to be referred to the Emperor of Germany, whose award is to be final. The ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged either at Washington or London within six months from its date, or earlier if possible. It is dated at Washington on the 8th inst.

NOW AND THEN.

[From the Journal of Education.]

There is great contrast between "Now and Then" in educational affairs. There never was a time when education was so universally diffused as at present. True, good authors have lived in nearly all ages. We can peer back through remote ages of antiquity, and see some ancient authors whose works are even now used as text books in the colleges. There was a time when the goddess of learning began to inspire men with a desire to extend their knowledge, and accordingly the arts and sciences were carried to a great degree of perfection. But true light had not yet dawned upon the world; wars raged; the fountains of knowledge were sealed up in the great Alexandrian library, which was at last burned, and the investigation of ages were cast into oblivion; the dark ages enveloped the world; ignorance and superstition reigned supreme; the most atrocious crimes were committed; the mighty reigned and the weak perished; men in power gratified their desires and revelled in debauchery, while their subjects were grovelling under the galling yoke of bondage; prisoners of war were made slaves or sacrificed to stocks and stones; the law was might over right.

Thus ages passed. There were but few men of learning left to keep alive the last ray of light that had once begun to flood the world. But after that great invention, printing, which has done more to enlighten the world than any other one of the many thousands, and for which the time-honored inventor was imprisoned, because it was thought he was in alliance with the evil spirit, education was no longer confined to the favored few; but books and papers were gradually circulated; people who were before considered inferior, began to read for themselves and to become enlightened. Empires crumbled, tyrants fell; kings became beggars, and beggars reigned. The spirit of liberty explained itself in the breast of down trodden humanity; the yoke of bondage in some countries became lighter, and in other countries it was shaken off; and there was in the new world a mighty nation springing into being, which became a model for those of the old. Nations and States began to legislate for the advancement of education, till it can now be had by all; and now they who have a good knowledge of the branches taught in our common schools, not many centuries ago would have been considered by the multitude as educated men. As the Persians could boast of some authors and few very imperfect astronomers, we of these latter days can boast of Byron, Prescott, McCaulay, Washington Irving, Arthur, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and hundreds of other great authors whose magic pens have held the world entranced by their mystic art; while the illustrious names of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, La Place, Herschel, and a great many other astronomers are placed on the records of unerring fame, alongside of which will be placed the no less brilliant names of Alex Von Humboldt, Kirkwood and Le Verrier, whose investigations into the secret workings of the Almighty hand have signalled their names for ever.

Great discoveries in Astronomy are daily being made, and the truth of them is believed by all. Our "Now" in this respect corresponds to our "Then," when it was believed by all that this world was an extended plane, and the God of the sun rode in his chariot across the skies from east to west in the day, and back again at night when none could see. But still later—like our "Then," when by the Ptolemaic theory it was believed by all that this earth was the grand centre of the universe, and the sun, planets and stars, performed their daily revolutions around it. But unlike the time when Galileo was put into prison for asserting that it was this world that revolved, and who, when released, said, "I believe it, I believe it." This is a progressive age—the age of inventions, the age of arts and sciences, the age of profound knowledge.

Knowledge is now sought after upon true principles, and correct information is obtained. Education is broadcast. Graded schools, seminaries and colleges are, as if by enchantment, springing up all over the land.

If progress in the arts, science and inventions advance like it has for the last fifty years, there is no knowing what the next half century will bring forth.

There are over 3,200 applications on file for clerkship in the Treasury Department, but not one vacancy exists.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES— Their Extent and Products.

From a careful compilation of the statistics contained in the forthcoming census report, it is found that the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, with their immediate suburbs, have a total of 1,557 manufactories of various kinds. Of these the larger number are engaged in the production of iron or steel work; and in these branches a capital of \$26,692,686 is invested; the annual consumption of raw material amounting to \$14,733,835, and the value of the product being \$36,328,711. The establishments give employment to 15,541 hands, whose wages amount to a total of \$8,102,683. In the manufacture of sheet iron, tin, &c., the capital invested is \$967,692; the consumption of raw material \$331,011, and the annual production, \$1,411,436. In the manufacture of wooden articles, a capital of \$2,292,731 is invested, \$3,801,713 worth of raw material is consumed, and wares to the value of \$8,042,253 produced. The manufacture of agricultural implements employs a capital of \$887,090, and the factories devoted to this branch consume raw materials to the amount of \$258,464, and turn out articles to the value of \$953,478 annually. In breweries and distilleries the capital invested is \$1,700,006; the consumption of raw material, \$929,158, and the production, \$2,508,655. In glass manufacture a capital of \$3,892,300 is employed; raw material to the amount of \$1,185,869 consumed, and glassware to the value of \$6,162,362 produced. In the manufacture of white lead the capital is \$440,000; the consumption of raw materials, \$511,344, and the annual production, \$771,320. In miscellaneous manufactures the capital employed is \$16,531,075; the consumption of raw materials, \$15,064,697, and the production, \$23,071,721. The entire manufacturing industries of the two cities represent a total capital of \$53,439,650, employing 33,635, hands, pay \$17,434,566 in wages annually, consume raw materials to the amount of \$35,338,099, and produce annually to the amount of \$78,229,933. In nearly all branches the profits have been satisfactory. The value of the raw materials, added to the wages, makes the sum of \$52,772,655, to which may be added 10 per cent. for incidental expenses, making \$58,052,231, which, subtracted from the value of the annual production, leaves \$20,187,702, which is about 37 per cent. on the capital employed.—Iron Age.

A Poor Currency.

A correspondent of a New York paper, who has recently visited Hayti, writes as follows:

As I stepped ashore at Port-au Prince I met an orange girl, and asked her the price of fruit per dozen. She replied "forty dollars." I made up my mind that a fortunate woman has escaped from a lunatic asylum, and I noticed a wild look about her eyes as I passed on, without saying anything. But when a miserable, beggarly native took a message across the street for me, and demanded only \$400, I thought it time to remonstrate, and I refused to give the audacious swindler, anything expressing my opinion of him in English, which he didn't understand. But when I saw a straw hat marked \$2,000, a light began to dawn upon me. I held up a \$5 gold piece and the shopkeeper took it, gave me the hat, and then shoved out a bushel of dirty little bits of paper, which he said was my "change." Then it was explained to me that the currency of the country is a paper money so depreciated that 500 or 600 gourdes, or dollars, of it are equal only to \$1 in hard money. The island was flooded with it, and it has been so nearly worthless, at one time, that \$10,000 in paper was equivalent to \$1 in gold. After I had stuffed all my pockets and my hat with the change, I immediately went back and paid the ill-winded messenger his \$400, with a few hundred thrown in, for having called him names in a language which he didn't understand.

A NEAT REPLY.—The passengers on a train from Syracuse a day or two ago since, were annoyed by the impassioned strains of an infant, which would not be comforted. The endurance of a young man of weak nerves, who was sitting in a close vicinity, was finally overcome, and he inquired of the presumed father of the irate infant, "How old should a child be before it can be taught to keep its mouth shut?" "Young man," replied the party addressed, "you should ask your mother that question."

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