New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN
is published every day (Sundays excepted) at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $12 a year; $6 for six months; $3 for three months; payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$ 75
Two	20	36	50	90	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	110	170	275
Six	54	93	130	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	425
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	225	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	240	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	480	700
Thirty	175	330	460	750	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.
Second page monthly advertisements, each square $50 per month.
Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.
Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discounts from the above published rates as may be agreed upon: provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.
All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN
is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies ten cents.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

North and East via Jackson Railroad—Leave daily at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at 1:50 P. M.
Galveston via Opelousas Railroad and steamer from Gheshen—Leave foot of St. Anna street, Mondays and Sundays at 7:30 A. M. Arrive Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Coast Steamers.

For Mobile—Steamer leaves Milneburg every day on arrival of 4 P. M. Pontchartrain cars.
For Mobile—Propeller steamer leaves New Basin every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.
For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs—Steamer leaves Milneburg Tuesdays and Thursdays on arrival of 2 P. M. train; on Saturdays on arrival of 4 P. M. train, going to Pascagoula.
For Florida ports—Steamship from foot of Gallipolis street, on the 5th and 20th of every month.
For Madisonville, Mandeville, etc.—Steamer leaves daily on arrival of 2 P. M. train; Saturday, 4 P. M.; Sunday (excursion), 8:30 A. M.

Ocean Steamships.

For New York—Cromwell line every Saturday at 3 P. M.
For New York—Merchants' line every Saturday at 3 P. M.
For Baltimore and Havana—Steamship from Jackson Square on the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Texas Ports.

For Galveston and Indianola—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.
For Brazos Santiago—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, every Saturday at 8 A. M.

SPEECH OF J. M. G. PARKER,

delivered

Before the Pioneer Grant Club.

The following remarks were made by J. M. G. Parker, Esq., President of the Pioneer Grant Club of this city on calling that body to order on Friday evening last:

Members of the Pioneer Grant Club and Fellow citizens:

The contest is over and we have met together to congratulate each other upon the glorious result in the contest. I have no doubt that the election of General U. S. Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to the two highest offices in the gift of the American people will bring to the country peace and prosperity to that portion which has suffered most severely from the calamities of a war inaugurated by men belonging thereto. While the South has been made to suffer for the acts of men who led her into rebellion, other portions of our country have continued to flourish, the people not having felt the calamities of war in other sections by having it brought to their own homes and firesides. It is true, the North, East and West lost largely in men and wealth, but then those sections of our country have continued to grow and flourish while the South has suffered devastation of property as well as great loss of life. Peace will restore her desolated fields and farm houses and encourage the people to again cultivate the soil that wealth may flow therefrom.

The election through which we have just passed has to my mind settled many of the questions which for years have vexed and disturbed our people. It has settled the question whether the principles fought for so courageously by the contending armies on battle-fields, and finally resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, would be sustained by the people at the ballot-box. The people have decided that what was won by the bayonet and bullet through the bravery of our soldiers will be sustained by them at the ballot-box. I say that the verdict of the nation, given by the representatives of our government in every sphere of life, has decided that the judgment by the court convened at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865, shall be sustained. Another and very important question to my mind has been settled by the election of General Grant. And that is whether any one race or class of citizens shall have the power or the right to ostracize another class, or have exclusive privileges over them. That right is most emphatically denied by the American people. It is anti-American and against the spirit of our institutions for one class of people to band themselves together as a class to obtain privileges and power that are not to be enjoyed by all. Class prejudice in Louisiana has always been an obstacle to the general prosperity of the State, and is of more consequence to us as citizens interested in the cultivation of its fertile soil and the development of its commercial advantages than almost any other evil we have to contend with. Let us in the future be more humanely disposed, and treat men according to their merits.

Let men of all nations and of whatever color, who have become citizens of our country, be tested by this standard, and let them enjoy all of the rights that their citizenship confers them with, and depend upon it much good will result therefrom. Let us encourage immigration to our State from all sections of this country and Europe, and let our conduct be just toward those who settle among us that others may be encouraged to do the same. In this way we will increase our population, enrich the State and add to the wealth of the nation. The proscriptive feeling of the Knownothing party in years past was disgraceful to our country, and so will be the action of any party that attempts to rule on the basis of race or class. Our country is composed of almost every variety of the human family, and it should be our study to embue them with a pride of their American citizenship, and this can be done best by securing to them all of the rights and privileges of true Republicanism.

Before introducing other speakers, I desire to refer for a moment to what has happened here in Louisiana. We have been beaten; and while I shall not take occasion to complain of the action of one party or the inaction of the other, I do claim that if the same zeal had been manifested by our leaders that was exercised by the leaders of the Democracy, and the like amount of judicious work been accomplished that has been accomplished by you, the Republican party could have carried this State by a handsome majority for its standard bearers. Let us look out in the future and see that whenever we have occasion to place persons in offices of trust or emolument we find those that are honest and capable, and who will do their duty, rather than fall into the wake of some ring of silly politicians.

The Pioneers, "the first in the field and the last out of it," I trust will continue to harmonize as they have in the past, and whenever they are called together, rally for similar occasions, determined to battle for the "principles of truth, justice and the maintenance of the laws."

Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the courtesies you have invariably extended to me since the formation of this club; and I desire, also, to extend my thanks to the members of the Irish Republican Club, the "Pioneer Grant Club, Junior," all old members of this club, to the citizens of this city, and to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who, I trust, will be with us on the occasion of his visit to this city, and to all who have contributed to the success of our cause.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 57.]

A RESOLUTION relative to lighting the streets of Washington City, District of Columbia.

WHEREAS, the municipal authorities of the city of Washington have failed to carry out the arrangements for lighting the streets of said city, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax from the property holders of the city of Washington, sufficient to defray the expenses of lighting the avenues and street lamps of said city with six feet burners, twenty-nine nights in each month, from dark until day light, and keep said lamps so lighted each year.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and hereby are authorized to contract with the Washington Gas Light Company for the ensuing year, and so from year to year until otherwise provided by law, at the rate agreed upon by and not exceeding the maximum now fixed by law, for all the illuminating gas required for the avenue and street lamps and public buildings in the city, and public grounds under the control of said city.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That the mayor and city councils of the city of Washington be and they are hereby authorized and directed to levy a tax upon the property of said city, and to collect the same sufficient to light said city for the current year, and so from year to year, in case of such failure to act, said mayor and city councils to light as herein directed, and to fully execute the provisions of this joint resolution in the place and stead of the said mayor and city councils.

SEC. 4. And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the said Washington Gas Light Company from paying the internal revenue tax imposed by law.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 62.]

JOINT RESOLUTION giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, New York.

WHEREAS the common council of the city of Oswego, in the State of New York, at its session held on the twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in pursuance of the authority granted them by the Legislature of New York in the session of said year, have given permission to the owners of lots eleven and twelve, in ward thirteen, fourteen, eighty-one and eighty-two, and of lots fifteen, sixteen, seventy-one and eighteen, in fortification block number two, in the first ward of said city, to construct wharves in front of said lots, seventy feet in width, and extending into the lake, so that the north end of said wharves may be on a line with the north line of the Ontario elevator pier, built under the act of Congress approved March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and to extend into the navigable waters of said harbor; Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given, so far as the United States have a right to grant the same, to the erection of the lots above mentioned, to construct said wharves in accordance with the terms of said resolution, subject to the approval of the engineer department of the army.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 63.]

A RESOLUTION to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers absent without authority from their commands.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the following named officers of the army reported by the Secretary of War absent from their commands without authority, be, and they are hereby dropped from the rolls, with loss of all pay and allowances, viz: First Lieutenant D. H. Wofford, sixth infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. Lasty, fourth infantry; First Lieutenant Jas. McDonald, fifth artillery; First Lieutenant Richard Wilson, third cavalry; Second Lieutenant F. W. Coolman, sixth infantry; Second Lieutenant Guy Dorman, tenth infantry. This resolution to take effect from the dates at which they absented themselves from their regiments.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 64.]

A RESOLUTION joint resolution appealing to the British Government in behalf of the people of Crete.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States renew the expression of their sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, and express the hope that the ties of a common religion and by the profession of the Greek race, of which the Ottoman Empire is composed, may induce the Sublime Porte to adopt of this interesting people may be happily terminated in a spirit of forbearance on the part of the Turkish government, and that the civilized world may hope that the Turkish government will listen kindly to this representation, and will speedily adopt such generous steps as will secure to Crete the much-desired blessings of peace and the advantages of autonomic government.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That religion, civilization, and humanity require that the existing contest in Crete should be brought to a close, and to soon plain this result the civilized powers of the world should unite in friendly influence with the government of Turkey.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to instruct the Minister of the United States at Constantinople to cooperate with the Ministers of other powers in all good offices to terminate the sufferings of the people of Crete; and that it shall be the further duty of the President to communicate a copy of this resolution to the government of Turkey.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 66.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the pay of the chief usher in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk is directed to pay from the contingent fund of the House to the chief clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms the difference between his present pay and the amount voted him by a resolution of the House, passed June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, fixing the salary of the clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

Treaties and Conventions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Managua, on the twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

The United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua desiring to maintain and to improve the good understanding which has happily existed between them, now happily exist between them, to promote the commerce of their citizens, and to make some mutual arrangements with regard to commercial intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the river San Juan, and through the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, or by any other route or routes through the territories of Nicaragua, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, and have accordingly named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, Solomon Hood, Minister resident and Extraordinary to Nicaragua, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Don Francisco Castellon Don Thomas Ayon, Minister of Exterior Relations, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and their citizens and the Republic of Nicaragua and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its citizens of the other.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the territories of the United States and the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two contracting parties respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of either, which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter in the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively. In like manner the navigation of the two countries, shall be on the footing of the most favored nation.

Each country shall have the right to send its ships with such cargoes and to such ports of the other as it may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the loading and unloading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to inheritances, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of every sort and dimomination, by sale, donation, testament, or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of the estates of persons who die within the territories of one of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native citizens; and they shall not be prosecuted in any of these spects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens, subjecting, of course, to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated in the United States which may be acquired by citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua, and to real estate situated in the Republic of Nicaragua, which may be acquired by citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nation in the ports of Nicaragua on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory of that republic, by any mode of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used by persons of all nations in the same manner and upon equal terms; both the citizens and their respective effects, the Republic of Nicaragua, hereby reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States hereby agree to extend their protection to such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and innocent use.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes that no tolls or other charges shall be imposed on any of the aforesaid routes of communication, or on persons using the same, or on the goods, wares, merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the transport of their effects or property through the same, higher in the same manner as the citizens of such nation, to pay duties, tolls, municipal and other modes of imposts, and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, as the citizens of the country are liable, in just proportion to the property owned.

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

Nor shall the citizens of the two contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go from any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same privileges in the interior of one country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge it to be excepted.

The diplomatic agents of Nicaragua and consuls shall enjoy in the territories of the United States whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be allowed to the agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nations; and in the like manner the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States in Nicaragua shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the republic of Nicaragua to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE XI.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed that if war should unfortunately arise between the two countries, or any rupture of friendly intercourse, or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either shall be allowed to dwell in the territories of the other, shall, if engaging in no political or hostile measures, be treated in the interior, a whole year, to work their farms and cultivate their lands, and dispose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given to them to return to the port they themselves may select. Even in case of rupture, all such citizens of either the high contracting parties, who are established in the territories of the other in trade or other employ, shall continue to enjoy the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade and employ, without any manner of interruption, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws, and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether belonging to the merchants, or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be subject to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than may be made upon the property of the citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the event, however, that the property of either party shall be confiscated, nor detained, nor sequestered.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens of the United States and the citizens of the republic of Nicaragua, respectively, residing in any of the territories of the other, shall be free in their houses, persons, and property, the protection of the government, and shall continue in possession of the guarantees of which they now enjoy. They shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief or in the proper exercise of their religious worship to the system of tolerance established in the territories of the two contracting parties; provided they respect the religion of the nation in which they reside, as well as the Constitution, laws, and customs of the country.

Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of either of the two high contracting parties, who may die in the territories aforesaid, in places of their own, which in the same manner may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funeral ceremonies of the dead be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whenever a citizen of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through fear of being pursued by pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, and given all lawful assistance for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in all respects in a condition to continue their voyage without obstacle of any kind.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit across the territory of that republic, by any mode of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used by persons of all nations in the same manner and upon equal terms both by citizens and their respective effects, the Republic of Nicaragua, hereby reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same.

ARTICLE XV.

The United States hereby agree to extend their protection to such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and innocent use.

And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes that no tolls or other charges shall be imposed on any of the aforesaid routes of communication, or on persons using the same, or on the goods, wares, merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the transport of their effects or property through the same, higher in the same manner as the citizens of such nation, to pay duties, tolls, municipal and other modes of imposts, and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, as the citizens of the country are liable, in just proportion to the property owned.

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

Nor shall the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go from any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same privileges in the interior of one country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE X.

No higher or other duties or payments on account of tonnage, of light or harbor dues or pilotage of salvage in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on vessels of the United States than those payable by Nicaragua vessels, nor in any of the ports in the United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the republic of Nicaragua, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation to the republic of Nicaragua of any article being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States of one United States, whether such exportation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels; and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation of any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of Nicaragua, whether such exportation shall be made in United States or Nicaraguan vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes referred to, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this from any cause whatever, the Government of the United States, with the consent, or at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, or of the Minister thereof at Washington, or if the latter be not in a position to act, the authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this purpose, as the Government of the United States may, in the exercise of its own sole discretion, deem necessary under the circumstances, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, the presence of a military force is authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained.

But no land forces belonging to a power conceded to the United States by the provisions of this article shall be permitted or exercised except by authority and in pursuance of laws of Congress hereafter enacted. It being understood that such laws shall be for the sole protection and guarantee of the neutrality of the route or routes, and that the moment the purpose of such protection and guarantee of the neutrality of the route or routes is accomplished, or shall be in the judgment of the President of the republic, imperiled by the continuance of the troops which may be disembarked in Nicaragua, the President, in the judgment of the Government of the republic, shall have the right to withdraw the troops which may be disembarked in Nicaragua, and it shall be his duty so to do.

ARTICLE VII.

It is understood, however, that the United States, in accordance with protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intended that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if the United States should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of any country or countries over the commerce of any other country or countries, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable charges upon such passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by the United States without first giving six months' notice to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE XVIII.

And it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the routes mentioned in the above referred to, or either of them, the rights and privileges granted by this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States, are to be understood and reserved. And if any such grants or contracts have already been made of a character, it is further understood that the guarantee of the article XV of this treaty, stipulated in Article XV of this treaty, shall be inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this treaty to the government and citizens of the United States with respect to such inter oceanic routes or either of them, and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions to the full extent to be embraced in their original grants or contracts, which for this purpose shall be considered in existence and protection shall be held to be void in case of refusal or failure to do so, it being understood that nothing herein contained shall be construed to compel any party to affirm or to deny the validity of the said contracts.

ARTICLE XIX.

After ten years from the completion of a railroad or any other route of communication through the territory of Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, no company which may have been constructed or be in possession of the same shall ever divide, directly or indirectly, by the issue of new stock, the payment of dividends or otherwise more than fifteen per cent per annum, nor at that rate, to the stockholders from tolls collected thereupon; but whenever the tolls shall be found to yield a larger profit than this, the tolls shall be reduced to the standard of fifteen per cent per annum.

ARTICLE XX.

The two high contracting parties, desiring to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force for the space of fifteen years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, after or return thereof, this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of fifteen years; if no such notice be given then this treaty shall continue in force beyond the said time, and until twelve months shall elapse from the time of the notice which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter reform or abrogate this treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in the city of Managua, within one year, or sooner if possible.

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

Done in the city of Managua, this twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

H. B. DICKINSON, [L.S.]
TOMAS AYON, [L.S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Granada, on the twenty-third day of June last.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

(SEAL.) ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President:
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

— ALSO —

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The general Postoffice of the United States of America and the general Postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of letters and other mails between the one side and the Straits Settlements and the British Islands on the other, by means conjointly of the line of United States and Canadian postal packets between San Francisco and Hong Kong and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, and Southampton, have the undersigned duly authorized for that purpose have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the offices of New York and San Francisco on the one part, and the offices of Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, prices current, books, packets, and packets of patterns or samples originating in the United States and addressed respectively to the Straits Settlements, or to the British India or the Straits Settlements, respectively, and addressed to the United States.

There mails to be conveyed by United States mail packets between San Francisco and Hong Kong via Yokahama, and by British mail packets between Hong Kong and Singapore or the Indian ports.

ARTICLE II.

The postage to be collected in the United States, upon paid correspondence addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters, being charged in proportion, two cents each on newspapers or prices current, and eight cents per four ounces on book packets or packets of patterns or samples; and the postage to be collected in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States, shall be ten pence per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, and four pence per four ounces for newspapers, prices current, book packets or packets of patterns or samples.

The postage thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, in the United States or in the British Possessions, free from all other charges.

Letters posted in either country unpaid or insufficiently paid shall, nevertheless, be forwarded and be charged in the postage to the place of destination with a rate of postage of the same amount, but with the charge also of a letter of like weight, posted for dispatch in the country of destination, amounting to one of six pence in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, or of twelve cents in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange of the correspondence referred to in Article II, preceding, shall not prevent any accounts between the British and the United States Postoffices. Each office shall keep the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE IV.

Every letter newspaper, price current, book packet or packet of patterns or samples, dispatched from one office to the other, shall be plainly marked or red ink with a stamp bearing the words "pa d all" in the right-hand upper corner of the address, and shall also bear the dated stamp of the office at which it was posted.

ARTICLE V.

Dead letters, newspapers, etc., which can not be delivered from whatever cause, shall be returned, when returned, on new monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

ARTICLE VI.

The two offices may, by mutual consent make such other regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1868, and shall continue in force at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1868, and in London on the fourteenth day of August, 1868.

(SEAL.) ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.
(SEAL.) MONTAGU,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.
Washington, July 2, 1868.

U. S. MARSHALS SALES.

Charles Morgan vs. Bernard Avegno.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 8272.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable Circuit Court of the District of New Orleans, on the fifth day of November, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession, and will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SUNDAY, the twenty-first day of December, 1868, at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

Situated in Assessment District number nine (9), square number seventeen hundred and sixty-three (1763); bounded by Bagatelle, Union, Agriculture and Abundance;

(10) TEN LOTS, and assessed at two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), according to the assessment roll of 1866, deposited in the office of the Treasurer of this city.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

City of New Orleans vs. Joseph Goetz.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 25,308.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this City, on WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Gravier streets, and designated as lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, on a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, surveyor, on the twelfth of January, 1853, and bounded as follows: Lot No. 9, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet 8 inches 6 lines on the side of lot No. 8, and of 118 feet 5 lines on the side of lot No. 10; lot No. 10, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 8 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 118 feet 8 inches 6 lines on the side of lot No. 11, and of 118 feet 5 lines on the side of lot No. 9; lot No. 11, having 24 feet 6 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches 8 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 117 feet 6 inches and 3 lines on the side of lot No. 10, and of 116 feet 11 inches 4 lines on the side of lot No. 12; and lot No. 12, having 24 feet 6 inches 2 lines front on New Levee street, 22 feet 8 inches and 3 lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of 116 feet 11 inches 4 lines on the side of lot No. 11, and of 116 feet 4 inches and 6 lines on the side of lot No. 13, be the same more or less.

Seized and to be sold as above set forth, to satisfy the demand of Charles Morgan, plaintiff in suit, amounting to three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum until paid, as more fully and specifically set forth in the copy of the judgment of record in said suit, together with attorney's fees and all costs of suit, as per writ.

Terms of Sale—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

Costs of act of sale, internal revenue stamps, etc., at the expense of purchaser.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, November 14, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
District of Louisiana.

nNo. 89—no16 21 28 de5 12 19

CONSTABLE'S SALES.

E. Heno & F. Bracker vs. M. L. Madden—No. 652.

THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PARISH of Orleans.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable John P. Montamat, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November, 1868, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., at the Crescent Livery Stables, on Toulouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, the following described property, viz:

One Sorrel HORSE,
One WAGON and HARNESS.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.

nov17 21 27 J. A. MOLAISON, Constable.

E. Coulange vs. Mr Masse—No. 2341.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued in the above entitled suit, by the Third Justice of the Peace, I shall proceed to sell at public auction on SATURDAY, November 30, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the residence of the defendant, CONTENTS, FIXTURES and FURNITURE of Tavern Saloon, Fifth Market street.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.

nov17 21 J. A. MOLAISON, Constable.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

John T. Hamlin vs. Patrick Burns and Ann Cain, his Wife

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Parish of Orleans, No. 212 (No. 26,149, Third District Court.)—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Dryades, Jackson, Clara and St. Andrew streets, and measuring in English measure thirty-two feet one inch front on Dryades street, and one hundred and fifty-five feet nine inches and three lines in depth on the north and south side of Poydras street: Being the same property which said defendant acquired by purchase from the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, by an act passed before Lucien Herbaut, notary public in this city, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

City of New Orleans vs. Armand Mercier.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 25,363.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, November eighteenth, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, situated in Assessment