New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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One	$12 net	$22 net	$20 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22	38	50	90	125
Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
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	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	330	450	750	1200

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, $5; six months, $2 50.

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Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of School Directors, City of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15, 1870.

Board met in accordance with adjournment, President Hahn in the chair, nine members present.

On motion the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Miss H. C. Emerson, principal of Paulding school, requesting leave of absence till October 1, 1870. Referred to Committee on Teachers, with power to act.

Request of Miss M. J. Mills, first assistant Paulding school, for leave of absence till October 15, 1870. Granted.

Communications from C. Baumback, Fifth Ward, and M. Schuppert, Third Ward, declining appointments as Ward Director. Mr. Tracy moved that their requests be not granted, as it is not the province of this Board to take action in such cases.

Mr. Grant offered as a substitute, that the communication be laid on the table, which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Board now proceeded to the election of Ward Directors, which resulted as follows—Messrs. Staes and Tracy acting as tellers:

Sixth Ward—B. F. Joubert, P. Schultz, A. Bohn, A. L. Tissot, E. Filleul.

Seventh Ward—C. H. Merritt, Ed. F. Denechaud, Theodore Kuhnholz, E. P. Royal, J. A. Masicot.

Eighth Ward—John McWhirter, John Dawson, H. H. Wilkin, F. J. Kuhnholz, J. H. Dougherty.

Ninth Ward—At the first ballot Messrs. J. T. Jackson, L. Guichard, W. C. Flanders and Stoddart Howell were elected. Mr. Staes stated that he hoped that David Douglas would be elected a member of the board at the next ballot.

Mr. Fayerweather moved that he be elected by acclamation.

Mr. Dunn called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas: Messrs. Packard, Dunn, Staes and Fayerweather—4.

Nays: Messrs. Shelley, Grant, Tracy and Mead—4.

The President voted no, not because he had any objection to Mr. Douglas (for he intended to vote for him), but because members had a right to vote by ballot, and the motion was lost.

At the second ballot, Mr. Douglas was elected by a majority of the votes cast.

Tenth Ward—A. Spiro, J. W. Fairfax, Joseph O'Erien, Jacob Hassinger, C. H. Hughes.

Eleventh Ward—James Hayward, John Schaefer, C. A. Meyers, John Purcell, Emperor Williams.

Algiers (Fifth District)—William F. Loan, Charles L. Sweet, Samuel Otts, Joseph Lloyd, Henry Clay.

Jefferson (Sixth District)—R. R. Benson, John Lockwood, J. L. Monthieu, Benjamin Campbell, W. H. Gardner.

Mr. Dunn stated that it was doubtful whether there is any person named William Feeney residing in the Fourth Ward, and moved that the Board elect another director for that ward.

Lost.

Mr. Shelley, from the committee on teachers, reported favorably on the request of Miss H. C. Emerson, for leave of absence.

The Board then adjourned, to meet next regular meeting.

N. T. KENDALL, Secretary.

The Alexandria *Democrat* reports this:

A most horrid and outrageous murder was committed in Avoyelles parish, a few miles from the Rapides line, a few days ago. Stephen Holstein, a well known citizen of our parish, was at a dancing party, seemingly enjoying himself, with a lady partner on the floor of the ball room at his side, when some one poked a gun through the window and discharged the gun at Holstein, instantly killing him. The gun was so near Holstein that the wadding set his partner's dress on fire. Still no one knows who committed the foul deed, and no steps, that we are aware of, are being taken to ferret out the murderer. Strange times we are living in.

The editor of the Marietta (Ohio) *Register* is getting into hot water on the woman suffrage question, and proceeds to define his position in this highly diplomatic manner:

1. If a woman is disposed to argue with us in favor of woman's suffrage, we are in favor of it also.

2. If the lady happens to be against it, we are against it likewise.

3. If it is a mixed assembly of ladies, one or more on each side, they may have that among themselves—we holding the bonnets.

The *Oregonian* says: "It is now evident that if the Republicans throughout the State had been perfectly united and harmonious in the late campaign they might have succeeded. The majorities against them are very small, and they have lost the Legislature when less than fifty additional votes, if they had been secured where needed, would have saved it."

[Communicated.]

A TRIP TO THE LAKE.

Having the blessed honor to belong to the "Can't-get-away" and the "Little-or-nothing-to-do" clubs, it suddenly struck my busy mind that an evening excursion to the lake via the Morgan railroad would, in these hot, melting days, refresh my boiling brains. So, on Saturday, I gathered together my little "chicks," and, accompanied by the madam, we proceeded *en masse* to the depot at the foot of Lafayette street. When we reached there, to my great disgust, my new black alpaca suit had grown twenty years older—it was perfectly gray. To get to the cars you have to wade your way for fifteen minutes, knee deep in dust, which, being raised in the air by the wind, powders you up in style. Our party looked like so many rats emerging from a barrel of flour.

Soon we entered the wagon. The fire-horse at the tap of the bell snorted, blew its nostrils and darted off at the unprecedented rate of——five miles an hour.

After a good deal of rocking, jumping and jolting we were landed, without a limb injured, opposite the Washington or Denechaud's hotel. The consequence was the unpleasant prospect that if we wanted to see the lake we must walk in the sun, on the wharf, the distance of at least a mile. Bravely we pushed forward, and soon sheltered ourselves under one of the long shades built there expressly to be yearly blown down by gales.

The air was delightful, the sight splendid; hundreds of little crafts were sailing around like so many graceful ducks, colors flying; the sun went down, the horizon was in a blaze; no human writer can ever describe such a magnificent and glorious scenery.

The "chicks" then begged "pa" for a bath. Thinking it would look funny to see them jumping and sporting in the water like young porpoises, I took them to the "Family Bathing House," expecting to find a decent, well kept establishment, where ladies and gentlemen are generally attentively and politely cared for. What a mistake. Ugly and fat, common-looking women, rough and impudent fellows to wait on you, and a nasty, cut-throat of a "Dago" acting doorkeeper. Unplained boards, filthy four feet square coffins, called rooms; a hard, common bench; a small hatch-way, with a perpendicular ladder to go in the water; such are the comforts offered to visitors. It takes a Blondin to descend these ladders, and as I am not even a miniature "Turnour," with all the care I took, I missed one of the bars, and down I went like a dropping shell, knees brent and nose badly skinned, to the great delight of my little ones.

Night having set on, I called for some light; no such a thing allowed, water being very scarce, they are afraid of fire.

We did our best in the dark, and entered the dressing room to put the last touch to our toilet; to our great annoyance, the crowd burst out into a stentorious laugh at our aspect. We hurried out, the madam had on my round-about, and I was garbed in her "sack." Those ridiculous laughs are still ringing in my ears.

The pleasant wind, the walk, the bath had highly sharpened my appetite, and solitary I dropped into Bondro's old place, the balance of the family preferring to listen to the music of a "brass band" on the platform.

I settled myself comfortably in front of a clean and snowy little table, next to a window opening on the lake, which gave access to a delicious breeze, and called for a "croaker," half of a spring chicken and a half bottle of claret. After thirty minutes' patience the victuals were prepared, and I went to work. Everything was exquisite and admirably put up. I felt so contented that, with a smile, I remarked to the "garçon" that I would come back often.

Like a well satisfied "gourmet," I marched to the counter with a couple of dollars, to settle the little bill, and tendered the shingles. The cashier (they keep regular cashiers in those places, being sound, solid banks, where money is coined by the bushel,) looked up at me, and in an awful broke-jaw English, said: "Two dollars more, please, four dollars in all; very cheap, never overcharge our customers—the cheapest restaurant about here, sir."

"What," said I, "four dollars; very cheap, *eternal* cheap." I shelled out without another word, for if you start discussing with those French waiters, they will talk, talk, jab, jab, and finally prove to you that you are in the wrong, and summing up again the little bill, will add something more to it to pay for all the talking they had to do. I was about to exit, when he offered me a couple of black cabbage leave tobacco cigars, with "Only fifty cents apiece, Monsieur; cheap, cheap." I bolted out, and stopped only within gun-shot of this cheap, very cheap concern, hotly pursued by the whole family, which was under the impression that some hornets or wasps had been stinging me, or some of the Metropolitan Police were after me to take a little look inside my pocket-book. The "minks" enjoyed much when I related what a cheap dinner I had just eat; the youngest one remarking that if I had bought him cakes and candy it would have been much cheaper. The madam looked harsh at me, seemed to say nothing, but I could read through her soul. She was murmuring inside: "Humph! four dollars. Wretch!"

The Morgan train arrived—great institution for people residing up town; we all jumped in, tightly boxed, sardine fashion, and off we started. Thirty minutes after we came to a dead stand at the old Third District depot, and were informed that the train went no farther; new summer arrangements had been made. Now, just you imagine how agreeable this sounded. A grumbling lady groaned, male children using profane language against the owner of the road. One little fellow, bellowing, felt tired, wanted some cakes and candy at eleven at night, and, over all, your humble servant, with a tight pair of new Congress on, squeezing half a dozen bunions. No carriage, no cab, nothing in sight to accommodate us. How smiling and laughing we looked; any how we staggered a mile, met a street car, and soon arrived home all safe.

Morality—You want to enjoy a nice bath, go to the Lake End via Morgan road.

You wish to indulge in a cheap, cheap croaker dinner, drop at Boudro's Old Lake restaurant.

You want to take an awful stroll in the dark, broken streets of the Third District, take the Morgan Pontchartrain railroad in the evening.

ST. L. D.

The Democracy of Washington county, Ohio, led by the Hon. William Hopkins, recently declared, in county meeting, that "the so-called adoption of the fifteenth amendment was a *shameless mockery*, having been consummated by fraud in the Northern States, and by the tyranny of the Federal army in the South," and also resolved that "this is a white man's government, made by white men for white men and their posterity." A very good article of Democracy is that.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS a convention defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Brussels, on the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose.

Accordingly they have named: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, etc., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls-general, consels, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

Consular officers, on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries, shall be furnished with the necessary exequatur free of charge, and on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Consular officers, citizens of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offenses which the local legislation qualifies as crimes, and punishes it as such; from military billetings, from service in the militia or in the national guard, or in the regular army, and from all taxation, federal, State, or municipal. If, however, they are citizens of the State where they reside for own property, or engage in business there, they shall be liable to the same charges of all kinds as other citizens of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

ARTICLE IV.

No consular officer who is a citizen of the State by which he was appointed, and who is not engaged in business, shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he may reside. When the testimony of such consular officer is needed, he shall be invited in writing to appear in court, and if unable to do so, his testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally, at his dwelling or office.

It shall be the duty of said consular officer to comply with this request, without any delay which can be avoided.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the appearance in court of said consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to United States consuls in Belgium, in the like cases.

ARTICLE V.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or their dwelling houses, the arms of their nation, with this inscription, "consulate, or vice-consulate, or consular agency" of the United States, or of Belgium, etc. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwelling-houses, except in the capital of the country, when there is a legation there.

ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

ARTICLE VII.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellers or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of the United States, of Belgium, or other foreigners. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Articles III and IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, may complain to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or local, judicial or executive, within their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Belgium or for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE X.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may take at their offices, at the residence of the parties, at their private residence, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens of their country and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and even all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation to which said consular office may belong. Copies of such papers and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, copies or translation duly authenticated and legalized by the consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents in courts of justice throughout the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages, and the execution of contracts. Neither the federal, State, or municipal authorities or courts in the United States, nor any court nor authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crew of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of the United States in Belgium may apply to any of the competent authorities, and the consuls of Belgium in the United States may apply in writing to either the federal, State or municipal courts or authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said crew.

Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the search, pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, nor shall he be again arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of the respective countries where they reside. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties can not agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XIV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and of Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls-general, consuls, and vice consuls of the two countries respectively, and until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall immediately be informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom-house charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

ARTICLE XV.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Belgium, or of a citizen of Belgium in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executor by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs, of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Brussels within the period of six months, or sooner if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve months after the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.] H. S. SANFORD.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in 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 in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the convention concluded on the seventh and twenty-fourth November, 1868, between the General Postoffice of the United States of America and the General Postoffice 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 effecting, by means of an additional convention, a reduction in the rate of postage chargeable upon letters conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The postage to be collected in the United Kingdom upon paid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be three pence per half ounce or fraction of half an ounce. Reciprocally, the postage to be collected in the United States upon paid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, shall be six cents per fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes.

ARTICLE II.

The British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States, and for ten cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United States; and the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom, and for ten cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE III.

Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of three pence, to be retained by the British Post Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post Office.

ARTICLE IV.

The charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, or through the United States, shall be computed at six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE V.

The conditions of the convention between the General Postoffice of the United Kingdom and the General Postoffice of the United States, signed in London the seventh day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, so far as they are contrary to the preceding articles, are repealed.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of seventh and twenty-fourth November, 1868, shall come into operation on the first of January, 1870.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in London the fourteenth day of the same month.

[L. S.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
[L. S.] HARTINGTON,
Postmaster General of the United Kingdom.

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

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, December 3, 1869.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the convention agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of the kingdom of Italy, signd at Florence the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

An Additional 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 having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, by closed mail, via England, shall be as follows:

For letters from the United States, ten cents.

For letters from Italy, fifty-five centesimi.

And for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mail, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States Office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II.

The conditions of articles five and twelve of the convention agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of the kingdom of Italy, signed at Florence, the eighth day of November, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the eighth of November, 1867, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Florence the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
BARBAVARA,
Director General.

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

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, February 8, 1870.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium, signed at Brussels the twenty-first of August, A. D. 1867.

An additional 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 having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

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The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the eighth of November, 1867, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Florence the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
BARBAVARA,
Director General.

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

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, March 1, 1870.

Additional Convention to the Convention between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Netherlands, signed at the Hague the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

An Additional 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, having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations by closed mail, via England, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article 8 of the convention of the twenty-sixth day of September, 1867, shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States, ten cents, (U. S.)

2. On letters from the Netherlands, twenty-five cents, (Dutch.)

And for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II.

The conditions of articles 5 and 14 of the convention between the general postoffice of the United States of America and the general postoffice of the Netherlands, signed at the Hague the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the twenty-sixth of September, 1867, shall come into operation on the first day of February next.

Done in duplicate, and signed at the Hague the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the twenty-ninth day of the same month.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
J. P. HOFSTEDE,
Chief Director of Posts of the Netherlands.

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

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, January 29, 1870.

AMENDED ARTICLE, to replace Article 16 of the Detailed Regulations for the execution of the Postal Convention signed at Florence the eighth day of November, 1867.

In accordance with Article 18 of the Postal Convention between Italy and the United States, signed at Florence on the eighth of November, 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article 16 of the Detailed Regulations of nineteenth of March and second May, 1868, by the following article:

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established, in the respective letter-bills, in the proper money of the despatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid letters, or insufficiently prepaid letters, shall be computed in the money of the receiving office. The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five lire ten centesimi of Italy for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill, in the money of the despatching office, the cent of the United States and five centesimi of Italy shall be taken as equivalent.

It is also understood that the quarterly account shall be paid, respectively, in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the first day of May, 1869, and at Florence, the twentyfifth day of May, 1869.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
G. BARBAVARA,
Director General of Posts.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the convention for the amelioration of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1867.

An additional 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, having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence, exchanged between the two administrations by closed mail, via England, subject to the reserve mentioned in article seven of the convention of October 11, 1867, shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States, ten cents.

2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation, fifty centimes.

And for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II.

The conditions of articles 5 and 13 of the convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1867, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the eleventh of October, 1867, shall come into operation on the first of May, 1870.

Done in duplicate and signed in Berne the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy.

[SEAL.] JOHN. A. J. CRESWELL.
Postmaster General of the United States.
The Department of Posts,
[SEAL.] F. CHALLET VENEL.

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

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, April 13, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Stuttgart, on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Wurttemberg, and from Wurttemberg to the territory of the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have, for that purpose, appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, his Minister of the royal house and of foreign affairs, Charles Baron Varnbuler, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Wurttemberg, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years, shall be held by Wurttemberg to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Wurttemberg, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Wurttemberg five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of Wurttemberg, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between Wurttemberg and the United States the sixteenth June, 1852, thirteenth October, 1853, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IA.

If a Wurttemberger, naturalized in America, renews his residence in Wurttemberg without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American naturalized in Wurttemberg, renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Wurttemberg, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Wurttemberg. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, with the consent of the Chambers of the kingdom, and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Suttgart as soon as possible, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Stuttgart, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.] GEORGE BANCROFT.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, 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 in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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New Orleans, Louisiana.
Will practice in all the courts of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court, at New Orleans, and will give particular attention to the Collection of Claims. de7 1y

JOHN B. HOWARD.
LAW OFFICE,
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(Up stairs),
je16 1y NEW ORLEANS.

R. D. BLOSSMAN, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
14.....St. Peter street.....14
je8 1y

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(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
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NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. ja13

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