New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 94 Camp street. Terms: $10 a year; $8 for six months; $4 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 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 ..	38 ..	50 ..	80 ..	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 ..

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds of the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 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 discount from above named transient 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, 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.

Advertisements.

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.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Benedetti and King William.

[From the New York World.]

The direct cause of the final rapture between France and Prussia seems to have been, as the direct causes of such raptures are too often apt to be a personal collision of an unpleasant character between two eminent personages. These were the King William of Prussia and Count Benedetti, the French ambassador at the Prussian court. King William was at Ems, near Wiesbaden, a place where neither his majesty nor the Prussians are particularly admired, but the waters of which are found to be beneficial to the venerable and rather morbidly bilious constitution of the monarch. Where the king is there is the court, and the French ambassador consequently was at Ems, also, conducting the negotiations set on foot by the sudden explosion of the Prim-Bismarck contrivance for getting a Prussian price upon the throne of Spain. These negotiations were rather delicate, since they were intended by France to bring the Prussian sovereign to a flat disavowal of any hostile intentions in permitting the prince, his kinsman, to accept the Spanish crown. The personal temper of the king was, therefore, an element of peculiar importance in the conduct of the affair; for King William well knew both that the intention of Bismarck in organizing with Prim the candidacy of Prince Leopold really had been hostile to France, and that he himself had for years, desired nothing so much as an opportunity of relieving his soul of a profound hereditary hatred of Frenchmen in general and of the Bonapartes in particular. Yet, at the same time, he was well aware that he could not possibly afford, in his capacity as an European sovereign, to confess that he had connived at the aggrandizement of a member of his own family, with the express object of insulting and circumventing a friendly power. Had Count Bismarck been intrusted by the King with the management of the affair, even out of this disagreeable complication peace with honor might have been perhaps evolved. For Count Bismarck, with all his contempt for abstract right, and his love for brusque and peremptory solutions of diplomatic imbroglios, understands and appreciates the importance of the public opinion of Europe, and of politic forms very much better than King William, who, indeed, neither understands nor appreciates them at all. But Count Bismarck has been growing out of favor with his master for some time, exactly in proportion as the King has become reconciled with Count Bismarck's bitter personal enemy, the Crown Prince. So King William insisted upon managing his intercourse with Count Benedetti himself. A sketch of the two men will satisfy the reader how inevitable was the result of this royal wilfulness. King William of Prussia is one of the oldest of reigning sovereigns. He was born in the midst of the first French revolution. As a child he witnessed the humiliation of Prussia, of his father, and of his family by the first Napoleon, and as a youth he took part in the avenging campaigns of 1813 and 1815. These events gave a decisive color to his opinions and his character for life. A younger son, he gave himself up to a military career, felt and professed openly the utmost contempt for democracy and constitutionalism, and made himself so obnoxious to all the Liberals of Prussia that in 1848 he was forced to fly the kingdom after doing his utmost to induce the government to allow him to drown the revolution in the blood of the Berlinese. Camphausen contrived to get him back after an exile of nine months in England; and in 1849 he signalized himself by his victorious and merciless campaign against the people of Baden. In 1854 he was made Governor General of Rhenish Prussia, and during his residence at Mayence he contributed greatly to intensify the hatred with which Prussia has long been regarded in that city, doomed by the military strength of its position to see all its splendid commercial advantages reduced to nought. He bitterly opposed the neutrality of Prussia in the Crimean war, longing then to lead an army against France. He became Regent in 1857 by the declared lunacy, and King in 1861 by the death of his childless brother, Frederic William IV. With his reign began the new military career and policy of Prussia. In October, 1861, he had himself crowned with great pomp, and declared that he held his throne not from the people or the constitution, but "from God alone." This brought on an open conflict between the Crown and the Parliament, during which the King never for a moment bated his haughty absolutism. When the Liberal party carried the elections, in 1862, the King refused to open the session of Parliament, and when the Parliament rejected the enormous appropriation asked for the army, the King sent for Bismarck, then Ambassador at Paris, to help him conquer these obstinate contemners of divine right. The House of Peers backed the King. The Commons persisted. The Peers voted the money refused by the Commons. The Commons declared the vote illegal. The King thereupon closed the session, and coolly proclaimed that the appropriations had been made. This was the first instance of a successful royal revolution against the rights of the people in the history of Europe since the days of 1789. It was followed by persecutions of the press, by an alliance with Russia to suppress the Polish insurrection, by an ordinance suppressing the liberty of the press; and when the Liberal party succeeded in 1863 in carrying the elections again by a great majority, the King at once flanked them by opening the war with Austria against Denmark for the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein. Foreign war thus became, as it had so often before become, the grave of domestic liberty. The war of 1866 against Austria completed what the war of 1863 against Denmark had begun; and King William of Prussia is to-day as completely the representative of armed and irresponsible kingly power in Europe as was the Czar Nicholas in 1854. He looks the character as thoroughly as he believes in it. Stalwart, deep-chested, with a square, rugged face, a bristling, gray moustache, cold, implacable eyes, which rather twinkle than glitter, and a heavy jaw, King William is the beau ideal of a veteran cuirassier, as ready to ride down shopkeepers and lawyers in Berlin as to charge the cavalry of France at Jena.

The hereditary malady of his family, which carried off his father in a state of religious mania and his brother as a hypochondriac, betrays itself in King William through an inconceivable worship of his place and prerogative. He believes in the infallibility of monarchs as devoutly as Pius IX in the infallibility of Popes. So firm is his faith in the divine nature of his position that he keeps, and has for years kept, a minute daily diary of everything which happens to him, and whenever any new emergency arises he turns to this diary to see what he did or did not do on the corresponding day in all the previous years of his life of now seventy-three years. His contempt for all men not soldiers or nobles he finds it so difficult to conceal that he did not deign to bestow the slightest attention last year upon the Humboldt celebration; and all the efforts of Count Bismarck have been needed to make him treat Americans at Berlin with even a show of courtesy since a plebian German, Mr. Kreissman, whom President Lincoln sent out as Consul to Berlin, insisted, with success, on getting admitted to his court, from which consuls had always been, and indeed still are excluded as absolutely as merchants, bankers, lawyers, and tradespeople of all sorts.

With this froward and fanatical old prince M. Benedetti was left to debate the peace of Europe. M. Benedetti, the Corsican son of a Greek father, was trained in early life at Cairo and Constantinople to manage the susceptibilities of Turkish Pashas not a whit more obstinate and opinionated than King William. He had acquired a great experience of European affairs as Director General of the foreign office in Paris, and Secretary General of the Congress of Paris, as well as in the post (which he filled for three years) of French envoy to Turin, when he was sent as French Ambassador to Berlin, in 1864. With Count Bismarck M. Benedetti had gradually obtained a good deal of influence, and had the Prussian chancellor been with him at Ems, matters might perchance have been smoothed over again at this time between the two states, as they were three years ago at the threatening crisis of the Luxembourg question. But King William *would* himself settle an affair which concerned his own princely house. He allowed M. Benedetti to gain a first step by securing the retreat of Prince Leopold from the candidacy, and this having been done, he insisted that Prussia had no more to do. In vain did M. Benedetti point to him that the only reason why Prince Leopold's candidacy was obnoxious to France consisted in the fact that as a Prussian prince he was held by the French people to symbolize a hostile intent on the part of the Prussian government; and that it was therefore incumbent upon his Majesty to take an official part in withdrawing him. The King flatly repelled the suggestion at first, and when it was pressed upon him again he flatly repelled the Ambassador. This act, of course, the precise details of which are yet to reach us, closed the discussion, and the closing of the discussion equally, of course, opened the dreadful vials of war.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for the following synopsis of monthly report No. 10, now in press. This number contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of April last, and for the first *ten* months of the current fiscal year, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869. The values of the imports, domestic and foreign exports, are given in specie in the following tables:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
Month ended April 30, 1870	$48,447,484	$38,312,979	$2,312,223
Month ended April 30, 1869	52,363,122	32,558,564	2,990,357
Ten months ending April 30, 1870	381,726,858	350,163,953	25,855,584
Ten months ending April 30, 1869	355,898,940	261,057,490	18,914,715

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels, respectively:

TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$124,162,106	$153,498,810	$11,248,579
Foreign vessels	257,564,752	265,564,094	14,607,015

TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1869.

	Imports.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$128,094,677	$111,017,251	$11,793,538
Foreign vessels	227,804,263	227,395,461	7,121,177

It will be noticed that for the ten months ended April 30, 1870, the excess of imports over exports was $5,707,311, while for the corresponding period of 1869, it was $75,926,735.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States April 30, 1870, was $55,748,684, against $51,214,020, April 30, 1869.

The values of the principal articles imported during the ten months ended April 30, 1870, were:

Free of Duty—Gold and silver coin and bullion, $24,498,147.

Dutiable—Barley, $4,648,005; all other breadstuffs, $3,569,158; coffee, $19,560,564; manufactures of cotton, $20,667,694; flax and manufactures of, $14,735,241; fruits, $6,127,773; hides and skins other than furs, $11,939,139; iron and manufactures of, $27,216,079; leather and leather goods, $8,008,954; silk and manufactures of, $30,571,716; brown sugar, $42,110,642; molasses, $9,766,569; tea, $10,829,235; tin and manufactures of, $7,648,477; wines, spirits, and cordials, $6,103,108; wood and manufactures of, $6,830,665; wool and manufactures of, $37,023,591.

The values of the principal domestic commodities exported during the same period, were: Wheat, $40,294,149; wheat flour, $18,029,872; all other breadstuffs, $3,019,501; raw cotton, $196,184,133; manufactures of cotton, $2,989,483; gold and silver coin and bullion, $32,776,744; refined petroleum, $23,624,341; crude petroleum, $1,473,080; bacon and hams, $5,636,140; cheese, $7,493,677; lard, $5,199,125; leaf tobacco, $17,193,025; wood and manufacturers of, $11,464,632.

The values of the principal foreign commodities exported were: Gold coin, $4,501,322; silver coin, $7,915,022; provisions and tallow, $1,790,099; tea, $1,050,168.

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared in the undermentioned periods:

TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1870.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	8,264	2,768,847	8,180	2,810,997
Foreign vessels	15,060	4,623,465	15,110	4,630,246
Total	23,264	7,392,312	23,290	7,441,243

TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1869.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	7,723	2,740,921	7,616	2,726,654
Foreign vessels	14,369	4,223,729	14,171	4,194,160
Total	22,092	6,964,650	21,787	6,920,814

In addition to the usual consular and commercial miscellany, this report contains several tables showing the immigration into the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1870, from the recapitulation of which we extract the following:

Total number of passengers arrived, 44,502, of which 31,502 were males and 13,000 females. Total number of immigrants, 38,490, of which 26,836 were males, and 11,654 females; 174 had professional callings, 2,881 mechanical trades, 1030 trades other than mechanical, 16,714 miscellaneous occupations, 1367 occupations not specified, and 16,324 (mainly women and children,) without occupation. Their nationalities were as follows:

England, 7274; Ireland, 4872; Scotland, 1319; Wales, 79; Great Britain, (chiefly from Ireland), 2961; Germany, 8464; Prussia, 15; Austria, 402; Sweeden, 470; Norway, 13; Denmark, 232; Holland, 157; Belgium, 25; Switzerland, 640; France, 720; Spain, 74; Italy, 992; Greece, 5; Turkey, 1; Russia, 137; Poland, 6; Hungary, 1; Corsica, 1; China, 1732; Japan, 9; India, 2; East India Islands, 1; South Afria, 8; other parts of Africa, 3; Canada, 7554; Prince Edward's Island, 4; British Columbia, 3; British North American Provinces, (not specified), 102; Mexico, 4; Brazil, 5; South America, (not specified), 102; Cuba, 1; West Indies, 48; Azores, 1; Australia, 2; country not stated, 1. The ages of the immigrants are given as follows:

Under 15 years, 6668; 15 and under 40, 27,532; 40 and upwards, 4290. There were 60 deaths on the voyages, of which 41 were males, and 19 females.

Total number of immigrants in the year ended March 31, 1870, 387,413.

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, or 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 customhouse 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:

ARTICLE I.

The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be follows:

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

2. On prepaid letters from Belgium, 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 14 of the convention between the United States and Belgium, signed in Brussels the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight 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 twenty-first of August, 1867, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington this first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
[SEAL.] MAURICE DELFOSSE.

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

[SEAL.]
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 Greal 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 Articie 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. U. S. GRANT.

[SEAL.]
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 Wurtt