New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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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.

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FINANCES OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Revenues, Expenditures and Public Debts of the Belligerents.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Our civil war proved the vital importance of a large revenue in determining the fate of an armed conflict. Military operations were never more expensive than at present, and, as in the case of Spain, nations are liable, in the progress of hostilities, to find themselves with an ample number of men, without the ability to place them in the field. It is therefore necessary, in order to fully comprehend the strength of the belligerents in the present conflict, to know their revenues, expenditures and liabilities. The following statements furnish ample details on these important matters:

France.

The total revenue received in France last year was $425,744,360, being $54,800,612 in excess of our own. This sum was raised by custom duties and an elaborate system of inland revenue, which directly affects all interests in the empire. The principal items of this revenue were:

Direct taxes	$65,903,732
Registration, duties and stamps	86,789,200
Customs and salt duties	20,724,600
Departmental and Communal taxes	45,649,166
Wine and spirit duties	46,943,200
Tobacco monopoly	49,531,600

These figures serve to show the sources relied upon for revenue in France, and which will have to bear in the future a large portion of the present war expenditure.

The estimated expenditure for the same period was $440,668,130, formed of items such as the following:

Interest on the funded and floating debt	$74,449,153
Ministry of the Interior	40,049,567
Ministry of War	74,172,155
Ministry of Finance	23,939,565
Ministry of Marine and Colonies	32,267,684
Collection of revenue	46,655,022

The military expenditure of France during the year of profound peace was, it appears in round numbers, $74,000,000; such being the burden entailed by the French standing army of 404,000 men, irrespective of their forced withdrawal from productive industry. The marine was in addition exacting so far as to require, including Colonial expenditure, the sum of $32,267,684. In the presence of this large revenue it can not be said that France is, as the United States were, at the commencement of hostilities, free for years from heavy taxation, and consequently all the better prepared to meet the burdens of war. On the contrary, her expenditure was augmented in the following extraordinary proportions, and has since these years increased rather than diminish.

1852	$371,000,000	1855	$434,000,000
1853	441,600,000	1856	422,400,000
1854	416,800,000	1857	457,400,000

The ordinary revenue in the twelve years, from the establishment of the empire till the end of 1863, increased from $297,400,000 to $452,800,000, while the expenditure augmented in the same twelve years from $302,600,000 to $457,400,000. With the exception of 1855, when the revenue was raised high above the average by special means, there was not a year without a large deficit. To cover the ever-recurring financial deficits, the government between the years 1854 and 1868 procured a series of loans, six in number, in sums as to nominal capital, varying between $50,000,000 and $150,000,000. These loans were raised on a new principle, that of borrowing not from a few large banking houses acting as agents, but directly from the people, or the mass of small capitalists, both in France and other countries. This course, which will be very generally resorted to should the exigencies of the present war require heavy loans, was highly successful. The fifth loan, for instance, which was offered in 1859 and issued at 66 francs 30c., bearing three per cent interest, was received with the offer on the part of half a million persons of 4,487,000,000 francs, or sixteen times the amount required.

The following shows the cost of the three principal wars of the Empire, and the drain upon the population which they caused:

	Cost.	Loss of men.
Crimean war	$1,700,000,000	80,000
Austrian war	300,000,000	60,000
Chinese and Mexican wars	200,000,000	65,000
Total	$2,200,000,000	205,000

In connection with the increased expenditure referred to, it should be borne in mind that the material wealth of France has rapidly increased, mainly owing to the intervals of peace which she enjoyed. Her home industries have suffered from the operation of the commercial treaty with England, but despite that, their expansion has been great and general, if we except ship-building. The imports and exports in 1860 and 1868 contrast as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1860	$379,466,965	$455,425,223	$834,892,188
1868	679,714,400	581,358,000	1,261,072,400

One legacy which Napoleon III will leave France is an enormous increase in her national debt. It was, in 1853, $1,103,238,940. In 1868 it was $2,766,344,622, or two and a half times greater. This is exclusive of a floating debt amounting to about $173,200,000, consisting of treasury bills, funds from savings banks, the army dotation fund and other liabilities.

This debt, as stated in the revenue returns, entails an annual interest of $74,449,153, which is, however, much below the United States' appropriation for the same purpose last year, which was $130,694,242. Despite the increase in the national debt, French credit has improved. On June 29, before fears of war awakened, the tremulous capitalists, rentes bearing 4½ per cent interest sold for 104, and 3 per cents for 72.65.

The computed value of the real property in France is $16,000,000,000. The rural properties are valued at $10,000,000,000, and the town properties and buildings at $6,000,000,000.

North German Confederation.

The revenue and expenditure of the North German Confederation for Federal purposes is not large. The Federal budget for the year 1870, passed by the Diet April 24, 1869, was based upon estimate of expenditure, in round numbers, of $56,000,000, to be covered to the extent of $39,000,000 by Prussia, and the remainder by the other States of the Union. The total expenditure for 1869 was calculated at $72,734,601, or about $54,550,950, of which the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements were distributed as follows:

	Thalers.
For the Federal Chancellery, etc	193,913
For Consulates	275,650
For the Federal Army	66,340,275
For the Federal Navy	1,868,979
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	
For the Federal Chancellery	150,000
For the General Post Administration	27,999
For Telegraphs	332,798
For the Federal Navy	3,550,000

The estimates for this year are, of course, now far below what will be required.

Prussia.

The Revenue of Prussia, according to the budget accounts, in 1869, was $125,652,370; and the expenditure the same. The revenue and expenditure of Prussia has since 1865 been almost stationary, and no deficits have marked her annual financial returns, a feature unusual in most European budgets. This revenue in 1869 was raised to the extent of 42,060,000 thalers from direct and from indirect taxes to the amount of 18,907,230 thalers, which includes the share of the Zollverein customs.

The State railroad, mines, forges and other government monopolies yielded the greater part of the balance. In the estimate for 1869, the branches of expenditure were as follows:

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1869.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE.

	Thalers.
Ministry of Finance	17,017,117
Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	41,603,775
Ministry of State	73,256
Total current expenditure	59,294,148

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of Finance	32,026,658
Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	9,018,374
Ministry of Justice	15,943,780
Ministry of the Interior	8,242,488
Ministry of Agriculture	2,263,648
Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	6,222,004
Ministry of State	394,659
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	914,630
Charges for the Hohenzollern territory	226,628
Total administrative expenditure	75,267,369

CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Addition to the "Krondotation" of the King	1,500,000
Interest on Public debt, including railway debt	16,973,637
Sinking fund of debt	8,178,433
Annuities	429,753
Chamber of Lords	40,910
Chamber of deputies	243,000
Miscellaneous	122,807
Total charges on consolidated fund	27,488,540
Total ordinary expenditure	162,050,057
Extraordinary expenditure	5,486,437
Total	167,536,494

The public debt of Prussia is very light, and has been almost entirely incurred since 1850. While six and a half years of the large French annual revenue is represented by the amount of the French debt, that of Prussia amounts to only two a half years of her moderate annual receipts. The total debt of the kingdom, both old and new provinces, amounts to $188,497,520, exclusive of the small liabilities incurred by the annexed provinces for the establishment of State railroads. The revenue and expenditure of the other German States is unimportant. The same economy is apparent in their financial affairs as in the Prussian, the standing armies being the only serious burden.

It follows from the solvency and well-managed finances of Prussia that her credit is untarnished. During fifty-five years the German people have (excepting the recent Austrian war) been undisturbed by war, and have been enabled to develop the immense resources of their fertile territory and accumulate immense material wealth.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

Has the largest circulation of any Republican paper in the South. It is devoted to News, Literature, Commerce, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and the Dissemination of Republican principles, and gives particular attention to all matters affecting the interests of the South and Southwest. It is the earnest advocate of the poor man's rights, as well as a guide to the young politician. Its character as an earnest Republican Journal, should commend it to the support of every Union man and industrious citizen in the country; and not only should they subscribe for it themselves, but urge others to do so, thereby assisting us in its circulation, and thus contribute to secure the proper results of governmental and material reconstruction.

It is the medium by which the State and National Governments make known their laws to the people of Louisiana. It has been selected by law for the publication of all judicial and other Government advertisements, State, Federal and municipal, and non are valid or of any legal force unless published in this paper. We publish, also, officially, the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly, and of the Common Council, Sheriff's sales and monitions, all advertisements relating to successions of deceased persons; all cases in admiralty arising in the United States District Court; Bankruptcy notices and sales; all ordinances of the Common Council, and all advertisements of the Government calling for proposals to furnish supplies or perform work.

No other paper in New Orleans embraces within its columns so wide a range of interests. Our regular telegraphic dispatches are the same as those furnished the New Orleans Associated Press. Special dispatches from Washington and elsewhere are obtained from the best sources and are always full of interest. Our views upon questions of State, national and municipal polity are freely and concisely stated, always with an object to promote the public welfare. In making selections from our exchanges and various correspondents, care is taken to use such as relate to matters in which our people have a vital interest. Literary and miscellaneous selections are taken from the best writers in the Northern and European publications, while we are not unmindful of native talent.

The REPUBLICAN is at all times open to discussion from the people, ready to answer inquiries and to discuss topics of interest. Nothing of sufficient importance to find its way into a first-class newspaper escapes our notice. Honest officials, who discharge their duties with fidelity, can rely upon finding a staunch defender in the REPUBLICAN; while no amount of personal or business influence will shield the dishonest official from exposure.

Such is the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, and such it is likely to remain. It is a power in the State second to no other. But its power and influence are always exerted for the highest good of the human race.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN is published every day except Monday, and the Weekly is issued every Saturday.

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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 ot 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 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 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 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 United States and Belgium, signed at 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-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.

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 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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