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: $16 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.	6 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$20 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.

THE GERMAN SEAPORTS.

Probable Scene of Naval Operations--The Ports Liable to be Blockaded.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Prussia has an extensive coast line on the Baltic and North Sea, extending from the Russian frontier to the late Danish province of Schleswig. These ports, as a glance at the map will show, are only accessible from the Atlantic by sailing around the Danish peninsula and passing through the Sound, or either the Great or Little Belt. A canal has been in contemplation, by which the voyage between the Atlantic and the Baltic would be much reduced, but the breaking out of hostilities has prevented any progress being made in respect to it.

The principal German ports in the Baltic are Memel, Pillau, Konigsberg, Dantzig, Colberg, Swinemunde, Stettin, Wolgast, Stralsund, Kiel and Flensburg. On the North Sea Prussia has Altona, Harburg, Geestemunde, Leer and Emden, while the North-German Confederation has also many important commercial seaports.

BALTIC PORTS.

Memel is defended by a citadel consisting of four bastions, with randines and half-moons, and is divided into three quarters, the Old, New and Frederick's towns, with three suburbs. Its trade is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, linseed and colonial produce: These are exported principally to the United States and England.

Ship building is carried on at this port, which owns 106 vessels, having a total tonnage of 47,164 tons. Ships to the number of 2500 (or 550,000 tons) annually enter and leave the port, and numerous steam packets maintain communication with many of the other Baltic ports. The harbor is large and safe, and has a depth of water from fourteen to seventeen feet. It is provided with extensive docks and has a good lighthouse.

Pillau is a small seaport at the entrance of the Frische Haff, twenty-miles west from Konigsberg. It derives a thriving trade on account of vessels of large burden unloading there, as the inlet to the Haff has not more than twelve feet of water. Vessels of light draft usually proceed to Konigsberg. The number of vessels arriving annually is about 700 (of 100,000 tons); of these, about one-third are British.

Konigsberg is on the Pregel, five miles from its mouth in the Frische Haff. It is in railroad communication with Berlin, from which it is distant 338 miles. This fortified city consists of the town proper and four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts, the Altstadt, or Old Town, situated on the west; Lohenicht on the east, and Kneiphof, situated on an island formed by the Dengel, which, before entering the town from the east, divides into two arms. There are seven bridges between the island and the opposite banks. The trade of the port is principally the export of grain, and in its ship building yards a considerable number of small vessels are annually constructed.

Much attention has been given to the fortifications. The general principle kept in view, according to the Prussion engineers, is that the fortress may be composed of detached parts, each having its separate commander and garrison, with separate and independent detached works. Thus, the bastions are detached from the curtains; redoubts are in like manner detached; the scarp is detached on all parts excepting the face and part of the flanks of the bastions. On some of the fronts the ditch is filled with water from scarp to counterscarp, where there is a masonry casemated caponiere in the centre of the curtain (instead of the flat earthen bastion), flanking the faces of the bastions with five guns.

Dantzig is a fortified city and seaport of West Prussia, acquired by the dismemberment of Poland. It is connected by railroads both with Berlin and Konigsberg. It is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, three and a half miles from its outlet at Weichelmunde, and at the junction of the Mattlan and Randamne. Vessels drawing thirteen feet of water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river or in the roads, which afford good anchorage for vessels of any burden. It has a population of 95,000, and is largely engaged in the export of grain and the manufacture of general products. It has 144 ships, having a total tonnage of 78,000 tons. The city is of nearly circular form, and is a fortress of the first class.

At the eastern outlet or mouth of the Vistula is the small fort Neufahr, finished in 1848 for the defense of this pass. On the water front it consists of a circular casemated battery and two short branches of solid rampart, with gateway caponiers connecting with three fronts, inclosing the work on the land sides, which have solid earthen ramparts and parapets, with crenaten palisades and masonry caponieres flanking the wet ditches. The city is surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by a citadel and several outworks, and provided with the means of laying a considerable part of the country under water. Its fortifications were commenced as far back as 1831, and it was held and defended by the French from 1807 to 1814.

Colberg is a strongly fortified seaport in Pomerania, twenty-five miles west of Coslin, on the Persante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. It sustained a siege in 1806. The population numbers about 120,000. A moderate trade is transacted at this port.

The Oder is not unlikely to be the scene of naval operations and to be selected for, if possible, effective blockades. Swinemunde, near the mouth of this river, is the port where large vessels bound for Stettin, thirty-six miles inland, unload. The entrance to the Oder is defended by two seacoast batteries, one on the right and the other on the left bank. The latter consists of a circular brick redoubt of eighty feet diameter, in the centre of a pentagonal earthen work. The lower story of the redoubt is arranged with loop holes for musketry, above which are two tiers of twenty guns each, under bomb roof casemates, above which is a barbette battery of the same number of guns.

The fort on the right bank is a much larger and more important work than the other. It is a brick casemated battery of three faces, bearing on the channel, having two casemated tiers, and an open embrasure of three faces, bearing on the channel, having two casemated tiers, and an open embrasure battery over the casements, with brick parapets, the only one seen exposed to a ship's battery. This fort mounts sixty-three guns. It is in a bend, and so directed that a vessel has to come bows on to the lower front until quite near it.

Should war vessels of light draft pass these ports and escape the torpedoes which will no doubt be used, they would be confronted at the important city of Stettin by its formidable fortifications. It has been a fortified city for a long period, and undergone several sieges. It was occupied by the French from 1806 to 1813. About two thousand ships enter and sail from the Oder annually. The population of Stettin is about 65,000, and its trade is principally in general produce. It is connected by rail with Berlin, from which it is seventy-nine miles distant, or somewhat less than the proximity of New York to Philadelphia.

Wolgast is in Pomerania, near the mouth of the Peene, in the Baltic. It is about thirty-three miles from Stralsund, and has a population of about five thousand persons.

Stralsund is the capital of Pomerania, and is strongly fortified. It is situated in the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland, and so completely surrounded by water as to be approached only by bridges. It is one hundred and twenty miles from Berlin. It has been four times besieged. Since 1815 it defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia. About five hundred vessels enter this port annually.

Kiel, in Holstein, has been acquired from Denmark, and will doubtless be the scene of naval and military operations at once, should that power ally herself with France. It is fifty-three miles from Hamburg, and in railroad communication with Altona. Upward of 2000 vessels arrive and depart annually, and its commerce is rapidly increasing. Since acquiring, Prussia has commenced to fortify this fort, and from the importance of its situation will tenaciously defend it.

Flensburg has also been recently acquired from Denmark, by the war of 1864. It is an ancient town, and was the scene of hostile operations in 1848, when the Germans took possession of it. It trades with the West Indies, and does a moderate shipping business.

PORTS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Altona, situate on the right bank of the Elbe, a little below Hamburg, was acquired by Prussia from Denmark, in the war of 1864. It has extensive railroad communication, and has made rapid progress in shipping and commerce. About five thousand ships visit the port annually. It was occupied without resistance in 1864.

Harburg is on the south bank of the Elbe, and is four and a half miles below Hamburg. It is surrounded by walls, and has a citadel.

Leer and Emben are Hanoverian seaports of minor importance; the latter is fortified.

Hamburg has since 1866 been in the North German Confederation, and is now regarded as subject to all the fortunes of war. The State embraces a territory of 146 square miles, with a population of 305,507 inhabitants. The city, which is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, seventy miles from its mouth, is not fortified. In 1866 there belonged to the port of Hamburg 509 vessels, having a total tunnage of 241,000 tuns. The mercantile navy of Hamburg is more than eight times that of Belgium. Her trade with Great Britain alone amounted to $140,000,000 in 1868. The emigration to this country from Hamburg is very large. In 1867 there embarked 38,214 emigrants, in 93 vessels, at that port. Through it and Bremen almost all our trade with Germany is transacted.

Bremen, so well known as the chief port of the German-American mail steamship traffic, is situated on both banks of the Weser, fifty-nine miles southwest of Hamburg. In 1867, sixteen steamships, making 37,921 tons, and 287 sailing vessels, making 231,174 tons, belonged to this port. In 1867, 73,971 emigrants embarked at Bremenhaven for the United States.

Lubeck, on the Trave, ten miles from its mouth, was stormed by the French in 1806, and subsequently annexed to France. The State comprises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 48,538. Lubeck possessed at the commencement of 1868, 57 sea-going vessels, among them 13 steamers.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE WASHINGTON SCHUETZEN.—The President visited the festival of the Washington Schuetzen Society last week. The Washington *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of the visit:

Soon after the termination of the banquet President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Fish, entered the grounds privately in a hack, and were received with great enthusiasm, the marine band playing "Hail to the Chief," and the guns firing off a salute. The President of the Verein, the King of the Schuetzens, the executive and other committees were soon gathered, and conducted the distinguished visitors around to see all the amusements. They stopped for a short time at each place of amusement, and seemed to enjoy all they saw as much as any one present. President Grant seemed greatly amused with the antics of the boys trying to climb the greased pole, and many thought the urchins tumbled down from it and off the wheel to make him laugh, which he did heartily. The distinguished visitors saw the trapeze performance at the handsome little theatre. They were then conducted to the shooting galleries, and President Grant tried his hand at rifle shooting, in which he displayed skill to some purpose, for out of three shots he hit the bull's eye twice. Having gone the rounds of the amusements, they were conducted to the hotel, where an impromptu entertainment, prepared by the proprietor, Mr. John Kessel, on a few minutes' notice, awaited them. This consisted of wines, confectionery, fruits, ice creams, etc. The President and Secretary Fish were then conducted to their carriage, and, accompanied by Mr. John Voght, President of the Verein, and Mr. Simon Wolf, drove through and out of the grounds, the bands playing, and guns firing, and people cheering enthusiastically.

It has been reported and then denied in several Paris journals that a printing press has been set up at the Tuileries for the use of the Prince Imperial, who, it is said, has a fancy for the trade of a compositor. We happen to know, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that in spite of official contradictions—and everybody knows what official contradictions are worth in France—the fact is true, and that his Imperial Highness has really turned printer's devil. His printing press was arranged and lessons in the art and mystery of typography are to be given to him by one of the chief employes in the well known printing and publishing establishment of M. Firmin Didot. The Prince's tutor in the art of Caxton and Elzever is well known for his thorough acquaintance with its theory and practice, and has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for the improvements introduced by him in typography. Under such able hands it is to be hoped that his Imperial Highness will prove an apt pupil, and that he will in time be thought worthy to "compose" (in a technical sense) his father's "letters" and proclamations.

Russia, it is reported, is about making a decided advance across the frontier of China. Certain marauders, it is stated, have been carrying on their operations among the Mongol tribes, near the dividing boundary lines of the two countries, and the Mongol settlement of Urga is supposed to be in danger. The Russians are, therefore, despatching to defend the consulate at Urga, and, it is believed, will before long establish a protectorate over the Mongol tribes.

The second son of the King of Portugal, Alfonso-Henri-Napoleon-Louis-Pierre-d'Alcantara-Charles--Humbert-Amedeus--Ferdinand--Antonio-Michel-Raphael--Gabriel-Gonzaga--Xavier--Francisco-d'Assise--Juan--Auguste--Julio-Volfando-Ignacius-de-Braganza-Savoie-Bourbon-Saxe-Coburg-et-Gotha, Duke of Oporto—fifteen minutes for breath!—who is now five years of age, is spoken of as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

The Key West *Dispatch* says that fleets of sponging vessels have returned to that port from their cruises well loaded. The aggregate worth of the new sponge in the market there is stated to be $30,000. The supply about the Keys is nearly exhausted.

A Milwaukee German, named Rudolph Metzer, while moving a dining table discovered $350 in half eagles in one of the legs. A hole had been bored to admit the coin. He purchased the table some eight years ago of a second-hand dealer.

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 officer 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 consus-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 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