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THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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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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THE PRUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

I AM A PRUSSIAN.

("ICH BIN EIN PREUSSE.")

I am a Prussian! see my colors gleaming—
The black-white standard floats before me free:
For freedom's rights, my fathers' heart-blood streaming,
Such, mark you, mean the black and white to me!
Shall I then prove a coward! I'll e'er be to the toward!
Though day be dull, though sun shine bright on me,
I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Before the throne with love and faith I'm bending,
Whence, mildly good, I hear a parent's tone;
With filial heart, obedient ear I'm lending—
The father trusts—the son defends the throne!
Affection's ties are stronger—live, O my country, longer!
The king's high call o'erflows my breast so free,
I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Not every day hath sunny light of glory;
A cloud a shower, sometimes dulls the lea;
Let none believe my face can tell the story,
That every wish unfruitful is to me.
How many far and nearer, would think exchange much dearer!
Their Freedom's naught—how then compare with me!
I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

And if the angry elements exploding,
The lightnings flash, the thunders louder roar,
Hath not the world oft witnessed such foreboding!
No Prussian's courage can be tested more.
Should rock and oak be riven, to terror I'm not driven;
Be storm and din, let flashes gleam so free—
I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Where love and faith so round the monarch cluster,
Where prince and people so clash firm their hands,
'Tis there alone true happiness can muster,
Thus showing clear how firm the nation's bands.
Again confirm the fealty! the honest, noble fealty!
Be strong the bond, strike hands, dear hearts, with me;
Is not this Prussia! Let us Prussians be!

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

What Shall Be Done?

Public attention throughout the country has recently been awakened to a considerable extent respecting what is generally spoken of as the Social Evil. The point most under discussion is the regulation of the evil, in preference to letting it take care of itself, or attempting its entire suppression.

The regulation of this social blotch has from from time to time been the subject of discussion in the United States as in other countries, but no full conclusion has been arrived at among us. There is very little difference of opinion among the thinking portion of the community about the awful nature of the evil, or the necessity of taking measures in reference to it; men disagree only as to what these measures should be.

One class, including generally the professedly religious, advocates entire suppression of the social evil, by any legal enactment that might be necessary, as a deep sin, which it is a deep sin to think of tolerating.

Another and larger class, admitting the criminality of the social evil to the fullest extent, and so far agreeing with the first class, yet advocates its legal regulation upon the supposition that the evil is, in the nature of things, ineradicable.

These two classes comprise, we believe, the vast majority of the community. For the comparatively few who advocate no action whatever, but would leave the evil to take care of itself, are to be found nearly altogether among those to whom the evil brings nefarious profit.

The arguments put forward by the first class here spoken of, in favor of the utter suppression of the social evil, are the same that apply to every species of sin. To their minds the reasoning appears to be conclusive that, in the words of the Divine Founder of the Christian religion, the social evil is classed with other crimes which the law of no land ever tolerated. "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, *fornications*, thefts, false witness, blasphemies; these are the things which defile a man."

They hold, further, that no rule given by God for man's government is impracticable; that there exists no sin against God which God's creatures, from the very nature of their organization God has given them, are compelled to commit; that the suppression, therefore, of all criminal sexual commerce is just as possible and supposable as is the entire suppression of theft. With this class of reasoners no thought of regulation can be entertained; for that, they say, implies toleration, and toleration is out of the question. In the words of one of the ablest among them (Dr. Paley), "and as to the usual apology for this relaxed discipline (toleration), the danger of greater enormities if all access to prostitutes were too strictly watched and prohibited, it will be time enough to look to that when the laws and magistrates have done their utmost."

Besides, they argue that any legal regulation, by taxing or licensing, is necessarily a recognition of the social evil as a source of revenue, which will, in the minds of many, very much dim, if not do away with the sense of guilt that now attaches to it; particularly among the law-honest, who consider nothing wrong that the law does not forbid.

We believe that this is a fair statement of the main arguments of those who contend for the utter suppression of the social evil. True, there is another argument sometimes brought forward, respecting the foul disease wherewith God punishes the foul crime, to tamper with which, in order to facilitate the commission of the crime, without incurring the punishment, is to attempt the defeat of God's justice. This last argument, we hold amounts to nothing; for saints get sick as well as sinners.

That class of the community who are in favor of regulating the social evil admit the enormity of the sin and concede the culpability of letting it alone; but they maintain the impossibility of putting it away entirely, because it is founded upon a natural instinct, upon the most powerful of human passions.

A large proportion of this class of people would content themselves with passive toleration, taking such precautions only as might mitigate the physical consequences of libidinous habits. The whole point and gist of their arguments in favor of regulation is founded upon the assumed eradicability of the evil.

In the principal countries, and in all the large cities of Europe, the social evil has received more or less attention and regulation from the authorities, and more particularly has this been so in France. The only exception is Great Britain, where the evil has never been interfered with, except in garrison towns for the protection of the troops from disease; this interference being rather a military than a civil police regulation. France has certainly taken the lead, and the results of her action will, we opine, be a sufficient foundation whereon to form some judgment of the whole matter.

It has been contended that the system of regulation is a failure. In an article in the Westminster *Review*, Dr. Chapman, whose study of the subject gives his opinions much weight, asserts that in France the community suffers from the social evil and all its baneful adjuncts, as much as other countries where less has been done for regulation, or in Great Britain and the United States, where nothing whatever has been done. Of course, the only inference to be drawn from this statement, is that legal regulation is futile, and that as much will be gained by letting the evil alone, as by tampering with regulations about it.

With every respect for so high an authority, we are compelled to adopt a different conclusion. The system in France is merely one of restraint, and can not be expected to work a moral reform among fallen women, any more than the restraining effects of criminal laws induce moral reformation among professional lawbreakers. Yet who will aver that the laws against crime have not had, to some extent at least, a preventive effect.

The laws enacted for the punishment of criminal offenses and those formed for the regulation and consequent restraint of sexual vice are not reformatory in their nature. Effective moral reform belongs to another system as different as is ecclesiastical from civil government, as church from state. Both systems can cooperate with and assist each other, but neither can do the other's work. The incarceration and punishment of one convicted of a specific crime will no more induce a change of heart than would an opportune tract have turned aside Bill Sykes from a well planned burglary.

It is no argument, then, against a system of legal regulation of the social evil that the regulations adopted heretofore and now in force in other countries have done nothing toward a moral reformation. They deal with full-blown vice just as the criminal law of the land deals with full-blown crime, and in both cases the regulations and laws look not so much to reformation as to shield the law-abiding from the aggressions of the lawless.

In short, the regulations adopted in various countries of Europe respecting the social evil do not strike at the root of the matter. Regulation has not gone far enough, for the means used have been predicated upon the assumption that social vice is irradicable. Had the regulations been founded upon the idea that coarse criminal vice was, if not entirely eradicable, yet capable of such suppression that it would cease to be the great evil of the day, different results might have been expected.

Whether entire suppression is practicable need not, however, be argued. To do something is, without dispute, a great public duty; the evil can not be allowed to spread unchecked; it must be regulated, and if suppression is possible eventually, regulation lies at the threshhold, and should be inducted with a view to ultimate reformation, however long it may be coming. Men do not hesitate to plant the acorn because the oak requires generations to grow. We, therefore, are compelled to believe that a matured system of legal regulation of the social evil should be adopted in every community; and we think it not difficult to prove that this system should be aggressive in its tendency rather than acquiescent as heretofore. Of course, much can and will be said about the freedom of the citizen, and about personal liberty. But there are many instances of personal liberty altogether inconsistent with the safety and well being of society, and society protects itself by suppressing such liberty. Why should the personal freedom of the courtesan and the lewd woman be so precious, that she should be allowed to go on corrupting her kind without let or hinderance? And this is an instance of what we mean.

It is well known by those conversant with police affairs, that houses of ill-fame are to a very large extent recruited from very young girls, hardly yet in the dawn of womanhood. It might be supposed that had these heedless younglings been kept from contamination a few years longer, till their powers of reflection were more matured, very many of them, at any rate, might have been saved. But, so far as we are aware, no step has been taken in this direction.

Is the freedom of the citizen inconsistent with incorporating into whatever system of laws should be adopted something regulating the age at which young women should be allowed to enter on the downward path of destruction? Were a severe law passed, prohibiting young females from throwing themselves away before attaining the time at which the law allows them to do the acts of lawful age, it would be a beginning in the right direction. With such a system as is practised in France, and now adopted in St. Louis, the enforcement of such a law as this would be entirely practicable.

Another equally practicable regulation should be adopted, excluding male minors from visiting places of lewd resort, and in cases of doubt as to lawful age, give the party most concerned the benefit of the doubt, and exclude him anyhow.

It is not too much to suppose that such regulations as the above mentioned, and others like them, incorporated with the regulations already existing in France and put in force in St. Louis, will make the system of regulation of the social evil something more than a restrainer of full blown vice within certain bounds, or a means of enabling men to do evil and escape the consequences. It is not too much too say that such regulations would satisfy even those who advocated utter extirpation, for it would be a step toward it.

And when such regulations have become from sufficient use an essential portion of the law of the land, fully approved by public opinion, a step further might be taken by striking at other roots of the social evil too well known to be discussed, at any rate before the time arrives to antagonize with them.

IRON STEAMSHIPS FOR AMERICA.

Ex-Secretary Seward on the Decline of American Commerce.

Ex-Secretary Seward has written the following letter to Hon. James S. Negley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania:

AUBURN, July 8, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR—It is easy enough to see how the United States have lost the control and profits of their foreign commerce. While we have been engaged in a civil war that taxed all our energies and resources, and forced us to anticipate the contributions of posterity to save the national life, other commercial States, whose good fortune it has been to remain at peace, have taken advantage of the discovery that sailing vessels are being displaced by steamships, and that wooden vessels are giving place to iron ones.

Not merely France and Great Britain, but every other European state is in a condition to build at once iron steamships cheaper than we can with our imperfectly developed mines and forests, and uninstructed and costly labor. Painful as the admission is, it must be made, that this misfortune which so deeply affects our national pride, must continue until we shall be able, with or without the direct intervention of the government, to build iron steamships as cheaply as they now are built in Europe.

Your speech, as well as all the reports you have submitted to me, show that this national power of building iron steamships as cheaply as European ones can not be obtained now without an actual and effective intervention by Congress. When we come to ask the intervention, we encounter a difficulty which an abundant experience ought to have taught us to foresee. All Congresses and all the constituencies agree in the abstract proposition that the national navigation interest must be restored and re-established; but the several sectional or party interests represented in Congress insist that the cost of sacrifice necessary to be incurred shall be cast upon some other interest. The public-land interest insists that the burden shall be devolved upon the commercial interest or the manufacturing interest, and for that reason would prefer subsidies from the national treasury. The internal tax payers and the merchants would cast the burden on the manufacturing and mining interests, and the mining and manufacturing interests, struggling against foreign competition, refuse to assume it.

The object in view, in my judgment, is sufficiently important to justify its attainments through compromise of the several conflicting interests, or even at the cost of any one of them. Those interests seem to be disinclined to so patriotic a compromise at this moment, and each one of them seems strong enough to protect itself by defeating the policy proposed at its own expense. It was just in this way that the building of a Pracific Railroad, which every one, from the beginning, admitted was necessary, was prevented and delayed eighteen long years, until a paramount military necessity compelled Congress to authorize it to be built, not, indeed, in the wisest way, but in the only way found practicable at the time. The national mind does not sleep any more than the national necessities wear out. The national mind will find out its want of a national navigation, and will compel its restoration through Congress.

But with all due deference to those who now sit in the legislative halls, I think that the responsibility will be devolved, not upon them, but upon a future Congress, or at least upon this Congress at a future session.

To speak plainly, the popular mind in new elections will be susceptible to considerations of national interest, developments and aggrandizement. What is wanted to fix and establish the patriotic and wise convictions at which you have arrived in the national mind?

In the election at which the present Congress was chosen, it knew only the rights and felt only the passions and prejudices which were brought into activity by the rebellion. Slowly as it may seem to you that the national judgment discloses itself in its popular form, it is always in advance of Congress. Twenty years since, in accordance with the sentiment of the American people, I proposed to Congress to admit New Mexico as a free State into the American Union. It is only now that Congress seems about to reach the conclusion that what was then proposed is wise and right. How much agitation has not the project cost?

Come down, then, Mr. Negley, from your seat in the House of Representatives, among the people. Show them that their government is wrong in maintaining hopeless and unworthy grudges against foreign nations in refusing to obtain and accept in a peaceful way, upon just terms, the extension of their commerce and the extension of the national jurisdiction throughout the American continent, the free acceptance of immigration without fear or apprehension from Europe and from Asia, with all the labor and skill, not to speak of the wealth which it may bring. Show them that a nation which understands its own capacity and its own noble principles of humanity is just as able, and will find it just as wise, to build its own steamships for foreign commerce as it is to build its own railroads for domestic traffic. Do this, my dear sir, and take my word for it that you will before long have a Congress that will not higgle about measures indispensable to the maintenance of the national prosperity, dignity and honor.

Wishing you abundant success in following the policy in which we both agree on the line which you have chosen, and are so gallantly pursuing, I shall say nothing of what I am now writing to you. At the same time I think it proper to reserve myself for activity in the line I have indicated, if you shall be unsuccessful in your efforts. May I not hope we may have an opportunity of conferring with each other on the subject?

I am, my dear sir, very faithfully your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

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

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