New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOARNAL 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	$30 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

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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

Terms of Subscription.

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

Advertisements.

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

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

Sympathy for France.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, September 11.—London journals to-morrow will surely belie the really formidable popular demonstrations which took place here to-day in favor of the French republic, and against monarchy at home and abroad. These demonstrations were two in number—one in Hyde Park and one in St. James Hall. At the meeting in the open air, in Hyde Park, Professor Beesly made a speech, vigorously denouncing the imbecility of the British government, and charging it on the Queen by name that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march on Paris for the purpose of destroying the new born republic. What the freemen of America recognize and applaud, said Professor Beesly, "the aristocracy of England support a Queen who deserts her post in aiding to stifle and suppress." The name of the Queen was received with a tempest of hisses. When these subsided a voice in the crowd called out "three groans for the Prince of Wales." The response was universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at the time was really appalling.

In the meeting at St. James Hall, which was crowded by persons of a better class than the gathering at Hyde Park, strong resolutions were offered denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance on Paris with the solemn proclamation of the crown prince in August that Prussia made war not upon the French people, but upon the Emperor Napoleon. Professor Beesly spoke, saying that England desired no dismemberment of France; that if the English government were honest, it would say so plainly to the King of Prussia. The English government is hostile both openly and secretly to France, not because it loves Germany, but hates republicanism and fears it. To uphold the present course of Prussia is to uphold despotism in Germany as well as in France.

The government of England has not recognized the republic in France, but the day was at hand when the French republic would be called to recognize the republic in England. Odger read at this meeting an address from the Democrats of London to the French Republicans, which was adopted. The feeling in this city against the government and the royal family is extremely bitter, and not only among avowedly Democratic classes but throughout the ranks of society. The impression made by the *Times* and other papers of some standing, that the foreign policy of the government has been dictated by the personal prejudices of the queen, and the interests of her family, has produced a most dangerous and general indignation.

New York Governorship.

Mr. Greeley was a candidate for nomination for Governor before the Republican State Convention in New York, and this is what the *Tribune* says of the successful candidate:

For some days prior to the assembling of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, the Tammany organs (unblushing and blushing alike) in our city were somehow imbued with the notion that Horace Greeley would be nominated for Governor. Of course, they were moved to characterize him as the worst possible selection—sure to be beaten overwhelmingly—worse than any other possible candidate could be. The *Sun* went so far as to stigmatize him as the "ring's" candidate, put up, through Tammany's manipulation, expressly to insure Hoffman's re-election. His foreordained nomination was triumphantly cited as proof that the Republican managers and wire-workers did not want him to succeed.

The convention may or may not have been affected by these representations, but it sorely disappointed their authors by nominating General Stewart L. Woodford. Instantly the tune is changed, and these same organs in chorus declare that Greeley was the strongest man to head the ticket, while Wookford is weak as water—can't run at all—was only put up to be beaten—that his nomination is a virtual surrender, etc., etc.

Don't believe a word of it! Whether they were false before, are false now, or both, we assure our rural friends that Woodford and Kaufman will gain enough on Griswold's vote in the two counties of New York and Kings to elect them—leaving all their gain in the other fifty-eight counties for majority. General Woodford will take part in the canvass; and those who have been misled to distrust his abilitity will oblige us by hearing him. We should be glad to hear that he and Hoffman will speak to the same audiences at ten or twelve central points, and let the people judge between them. We venture the assurance, that if Mr. Hoffman's friends shall express a wish for joint speaking, they will be accommodated.

In order to show how much the American people lose by not saving the pieces, it may be interesting to know that, under the rules of the United States treasury, all mutilated bank notes are redeemed according to the degree of mutilation. A note with a certain portion of its superficial surface torn off is never redeemed at its full value, but in proportion to the quantity of superficial surface presented for redemption. Since greenbacks came into fashion the redemption division of the treasury has been constantly engaged in redeeming this mutilated currency, and an account of the discount has been kept, which shows an aggregate up to the present date of $186,693 82, which the government has made off the torn currency, all of which has, of course, come out of the pockets of the holders.

Says the New York *Sun:*

Eugenie had a good time of it, after all. She has been for seventeen years the wife of an emperor, and remains for the rest of her life an ex-empress of immense wealth. The trip which she made to Suez was unequaled in splendor since the days of Cleopatra and Robeson's cruises in the Tallapoosa. Surely, she has no reason to complain that she has been ill-treated by fortune.

A gentleman who has been traveling for some time in Camas valley, Oregon, informs a Douglas county paper that, while exploring the mountains in that vicinity, he discovered a wall upon the top of one of the mountains. He says it was laid with great care and precision; that it was composed of square slate rock, neatly cut, and was about twelve feet long, and was, in some places, two feet high. He could find no traces of slate rock in the vicinity, and the fact of its being interlaid with a hard substance resembling red clay, leads one to suppose that it is the work of man. No one in the vicinity knew of its whereabouts, and it was by mere accident that the explorer discovered it, so thickly was it enveloped in brush.

Miss Annie P. Ladd, of Augusta, Maine, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace and Quorum. This is believed to be the first appointment of a lady to this office in New England, and perhaps in the United States east of Wyoming Territory. She holds the responsible position of chief clerk in the United States Pension Agency, in Augusta, and is said to be a young lady of first-class business qualifications, and is highly respected by all who know her. This appointment qualifies her to administer oaths, take acknowledgement of deeds, solemnize marriages, etc.

A new and fearful warning is held up to tea drinkers. A savant has discovered that when we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of the tanned hides, and which makes it leather as distinguishable from the original skin. He consequently estimates that in the course of a year, a tea drinker of average capacity, imbibes enough leather to make a pair of shoes.

The following advertisement appears in an Arkansas paper: "A Lost Dog! A Lost dog! I Have Loss My Dog! I Have Loss My Dog! I got in contack with a Bare on the Third Sunday in July and he followed the Bare off, and He is very Easy to tak up at any Body's House. He is a white and Black Dog with a Large Black Spot run down his back. He is mostly a white Dog. With Black Spots on his Back, and Yellow round mouth, from Hancock Creek Bridge, belonging at the Hardy L. Jones plantation."

The Sheriff of Alton, Illinois, is the champion castor oil man. He has within a week taken two barrels of castor oil, and still lives. He took it on a chattel mortgage.

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.

Advertisements of ten lines Agate solid one dollar and fifty cents per square for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Second page advertisements charged as new each day. Advertisements inserted at intervals charged as new.

In addition to our newspaper department, we have one of the largest job offices in the South, from which we turn out, in the course of a year, more work than any other four establishments of the kind in New Orleans. For dispatch and good taste our job establishment has no superior. We print books of every description in the highest style of the art. Also, blanks, circulars, cards, account sales, briefs, judicial forms, and every description of printing on orders from every parish in the State.

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.

TERMS:

Daily, one year....$16 00 Weekly, one year..$5 00
Daily, six months.. 8 00 Weekly, six months, 2 50

Money should be sent by Draft, Post-office Order, Registered Letter or Express,

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
No. 94 Camp street,
New Orleans, La.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States.

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

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and of Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls-general, consuls, and vice consuls of the two countries respectively, and until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall immediately be informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not beleng 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 saall 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 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.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

To be submitted to the people of the State at the next General Election, to be held on the seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[No. 21.

JOINT RESULUION proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto, That at the general election next ensuing the passage of this resolution, the following amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the people of this State, and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment, the same shall become a part of the constitution, to wit:

Article —. No person who, at any time, may have been a collector of taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been otherwise intrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or to any office of profit or trust under the State government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections and for all public moneys with which he may have been intrusted.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved February 16, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 85.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing to amend the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That at the general election next ensuing the passage of this resolution, the following article shall be proposed to the qualified electors of the State as an amendment to the constitution of the State, which, when approved and ratified by a majority of the voters at said election, shall become a part of the constitution, in the place of the article numbered ninety-nine.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That said article shall be in words and terms as follows, to wit:

No person shall hold any office, or shall be permitted to vote at any election, or to act as a juror, who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction.

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That the tickets of all persons voting upon this proposed amendment shall have written or printed thereon the words, "For the amendment of the ninety-ninth article of the constitution;" or, "Against the amendment of the ninety-ninth article of the constitution;" and the returning officers shall make returns of the votes thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by law for returns of election, and the Secretary of State shall promulgate the result by publication three several times in the official journal.

And if a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be, "For the amendment of the ninety-ninth article of the constitution," then the article numbered ninety-nine, and reading as follows:

"*Article* 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage, by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office; civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styleed 'the Confederate States of America;' those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal; provided, that no person who, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso," shall be stricken from the constitution, and be null and void, and the article herein above set forth and proposed as an amendment, shall be a part of the constitution, and shall be published in all official copies of the same, in place of the article ninety-nine, so stricken out and declared null and void.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved February 10, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 11.

JOINT RESOLUTION Submitting an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, to the effect that Article Fifty of the Constitution shall be abrogated and stricken out.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Sepresentatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto, that at the general election for members to the General Assembly, which will take place in November, eighteen hundred and seventy, an amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their ratification or rejection, in the words following:

"Article fifty of the constitution, which reads as follows: 'The Governor shall be inelligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected,' shall be abrogated and stricken out of the constitution of the State."

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That at the said general election the said proposed amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection, in the manner following, to wit: Each voter shall have printed or written on a ticket the words "Abrogate and stricken out article fifty of the constitution," or the words "Retain article fifty of the constitution." Upon the closing of the polls the tickets shall be counted, the returns made, and the result declared in the manner and form of returning the elections for State officers, prescribed by the general laws relative to elections.

SEC. 3. Be it further resolved, etc., That this joint resolution shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 16, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 12.

JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto, That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana shall be submitted to the people of the State at the next general election for representatives of the General Assembly, and if approved and ratified by a majority of the voters at said election, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

Article —, That prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the debt of the State shall not be so increased as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 16, 1870.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.
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EDUCATIONAL.

SYLVESTER LARNED INSTITUTE.

This institution, established by the Presbyterian Churches of the city of New Orleans, for the thorough and systematic education of young ladies, will commence its first session on the THIRD MONDAY of September proximo, in the Lecture Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, opposite Lafayette square.

The course of instruction will extend through four years, and, in addition to the branches usually taught in advanced high schools and female colleges, will embrace, in the third and fourth years, lectures upon Mental and Moral Science, the philosophy of History and kindred subjects connected with the studies of those years, by Presbyterian clergymen of this city, who have volunteered their services for this object.

Diplomas will be conferred at the completion of the course, but certificates will be given at the close of each scholastic year to those who have satisfactorily finished the studies prescribed for that year.

Scholars, if found qualified will be admitted to advanced classes, and young ladies, not otherwise connected with the institution, will be admitted to the lectures of the third and fourth years.

The school is not designed to be sectarian, but has been founded upon the broad principle that moral culture is as essential as the highest mental development to a complete education.

The principal of the Instit