New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

KANSAS CITY DESCRIBED.

Site of the City—Growth and Population—A Railroad Centre.

The editor of the *Telegraph*, a newspaper published in St. John, New Brunswick, was in Kansas City some months ago and purchased property there. Upon his return to St. John, he wrote three columns in his paper concerning Missouri and Kansas City, from which we make the following extracts:

The man who first thought of building a city on the spot on which Kansas City has risen, must, I presume, have been an engineer who refused to entertain the idea of "engineering difficulties." He must have believed that grading was a good exercise for a young city, and could accomplish anything. The site chosen consists of a series of lofty bluffs, with corresponding ravines or valleys. The excavator, street-builder and housebuilder have, however, to deal with clay for the most part, and not with rocks. Such digging and filling I have never seen. Council Bluffs is nothing to Kansas City for physical inequalities of surface. You will see houses perched up hundreds and hundreds of feet above the roads leading to them, and above other houses not far distant.

The finest private residences in the city are being built on the roughest and loftiest bluffs in the town, overlooking the river, the railway depots and the business streets far beneath. They are generally built of brick manufactured in the city. I should suppose that some of the houses, not far from the river and the Union depot, look down upon the latter from a height of five hundred and six hundred feet, or perhaps more.

Such is Kansas City, the most aspiring, and, perhaps, the most prosperous of the cities of the Missouri valley. Its rate of progress is something surprising, and its geographical and industrial advantages, which I shall presently describe, of the very highest order.

The site of a town was surveyed in 1836, a few cabins erected, and the enterprise flagged until 1856, when a new survey was made. The growth of the city dates from that year. In 1848 it had a population of 700. In 1854 it managed to start a newspaper, though the population had decreased to 300. In 1853 it was incorporated with a population of 400 or 500. In 1860 it had over 4000 and in 1864 under 6000, and declined during the war, as with Missouri, the State to which it belonged, it was identified with the rebellion. During that period Leavenworth, a centre of Federal supplies and a base of operations, piled up immense fortunes. Now look at Kansas City.

In 1860 the population was precisely 4471; in June, 1870, it was 32,286. It enjoys the benefit of two or three prosperous suburban towns, such as Westport, State Line and Wyandotte. The two latter are on Kansas soil, but all cluster together, and with Kansas City, form one commercial, if not one social, community. Wyandotte alone claims a population of between three and four thousand.

Kansas City has now eight railroads running into it from east and west, north and south, while three more lines are in progress. The new lines include one to Memphis, a Louisiana line, and a line from Rock Island, on the Mississippi. The roads built are the North Missouri and the Missouri Pacific, between St. Louis and Kansas, the Kansas Pacific, which starts at Kansas City, runs on to Denver, through very rich bottom and prairie lands, and is continued to Cheyenne, where it, of course, connects with the Union Pacific road.

This road gives a short line to the Pacific through a fine territory, and, of course, Kansas City gets the benefit of it. It has another terminus in Leavenworth, and on its way to Topeka, the capital of Kansas; it traverses the thriving town of Lawrence, which has about twelve thousand inhabitants. The Fort Scott and Gulf Road, the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs, and the Kansas City and Santa Fe, are its other railway lines, the last mentioned being a road traversing Kansas and going on westward and southward through Kansas to the valley of the Arkansas, where it will afford an artery for the cattle trade of Texas, which overflows into Kansas at the period permitted by law, which, I believe, is from December to March. When the first of December comes, forty thousand head of Texas cattle will be seen swimming the Arkansas, coming to Kansas to graze, thence to be driven, when sufficiently fat, to one of the stations on the Kansas Pacific Railroad for slaughter in Kansas City, or other Eastern depots, or shipped further East, alive, say to Chicago, for the supply of the Eastern markets, or butchered, barreled and shipped to Europe.

Kansas City already gets a nice little share of this trade, but is bound to get more. It has cheaper beef in consequence. Steak that in New York would be worth from thirty-five to forty cents a pound, may be had in Kansas City for fifteen cents. A butcher in Kansas City who was cutting up a side of beef, told me it cost him two and a quarter cents a pound. It was a native Missourian, but he said he chiefly bought Texans. Standing at the Union depot, Kansas City, among the truly motley crowd that mingles there, and where dead buffaloes and Rocky Mountain elks, with magnificent horns, brought in by the Western trains, are seen strewn around, a man pointing to some cars of cattle going East, said to me: "Are these cattle yours?" I said "No; why do you ask?" "Those are Texans," he said, "and big as they are, they only cost the purchasers about twenty dollars apiece." "Does that pay?" "Pay? I guess it does. The Texans sell them from one to three dollars in lots, according to their age, and the drovers in a year or two double and treble their money on them. Grass and land are plenty down there."

My interrogator finally informed me that Montgomery county, Kansas, (in the region where the Texan cattle, after passing the Indian Territory, cross over), that he was partly a farmer and partly a grazier; that he had worked on the Union Pacific Railroad, and was going to Omaha to bring away some funds he had left there, and that he was, originally, from the county of Fermanagh, in the neighborhood of Enniskillen. To show that there was no reason why I should be mistaken for a drover or a butcher, another of the motley group asked me "if I did not belong to the army," and if I had "not been out in Wyoming on a visit to Governor Campbell?" He said the Governor was a man of fine family, and that his family and the Governor's were connected, and that he thought he had seen me out there! But I was treating of Kansas City railroads, and I have got switched off the track.

The Bird Trade.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says:

I asked a dealer in birds, the other day, where all the canaries came from. He said that a single firm in New York city has a contract for the delivery of fifty thousand of the warblers in that city, the season being from September to May. The birds are sent to him by an agent at Hamburg at the rate of fifteen hundred per week, and these are disposed of according to orders he may have to fill for dealers in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. These birds are collected in Prussia, the low people of the Hartz mountains raising many of them for the American market. Agents go from house to house and collect them, paying about fifty cents apiece for each one. In the American cities canaries retail for about thirty-six dollars per dozen. There are only three firms in this city that deal in birds. Mocking-birds and bullfinches are much sought after. A popular tea store paid a hundred-dollar bill for a superior mocking-bird the other day, and an up-town lady paid eighty dollars for a bullfinch.

How soon we are forgotten! Thirty years ago Edwin Crosswell, as editor of the Albany *Argus*, and one of the Albany regency, was among the best known and influential men of the State. Twenty years ago he abandoned journalism, and from that time to this the public has heard from him only at long intervals, and unimportant particulars; so that he has been consigned to forgetfulness almost as effectually as if he had been dead. He is now in this city in indigent circumstances.—*New York Evening Express.*

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

POSTAL CONVENTION between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador.

ARTICLE I.

An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador by the ordinary routes of communication, via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, and between San Francisco and Panama; and the government of Salvador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Salvador.

ARTICLE II.

All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective countries shall be forwarded in closed bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to the United States Conful and resident mail agent at Panama, United States of Colombia who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags, or pouches at that port, from either direction, distributing and dispatching them to their destinations. Said consul and agent is hereby instructed to make up the mail for Salvador in separate bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to San Salvador, and the ports of La Union and Acjutla, respectively.

ARTICLE III.

No accounts shall be kept between the Postoffice Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz:

First—The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be ten (10) cents; and the postage to be charged in Salvador on each letter or parcel of like weight addressed to or received from the United States, shall be two (2) reals (or twenty-five cents United States currency;) and each additional weight of half an ounce, or less than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of ten (10) cents in the United States and two (2) reals in Salvador.

Second—The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be two (2) cents on each newspaper, or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, or pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; and the postage to be charged and collected in Salvador on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book or other article of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents (one real) per pound. Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE IV.

The Postoffice Department of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause can not be delivered to their address in the country to which they were sent.

ARTICLE V

This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Postoffice Departments of the two countries, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Postoffice Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its attention to annul the same.

Done in duplicate and signed at the city of Washington on the fifth day of October, 1870, and at the city of San Salvador on the twentieth day of July, 1870.

ELIAS ANGULO,
Director General de Correos.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.

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.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, October 5, 1869.

[Translation.]

The President of the Republic having seen and examined the aforegoing convention, concluded between the Administrator General of Posts of the Republic and the Director General of the same branch in the United States of the North, and finding it useful and convenient, has approved it in all its parts.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
ARREGO ARBIRN.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America.—Additional Convention between the United States and Great Britain.—Slave Trade.—Concluded June 3, 1870; exchanged August 10, 1870; proclaimed September 16, 1870.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, with instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies employed to prevent that trade, and regulations for the mixed courts of justice thereunto annexed, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the seventh day of April, 1862; and whereas a convention additional thereto, and instructions thereunto annexed, were concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the third day of June last, the originals of which additional convention and instructions are word for word as follows:

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, OF THE SEVENTH OF APRIL, 1862, RESPECTING THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having come to the conclusion that it is no longer necessary to maintain the three mixed courts of justice, established at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope, and at New York, in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Washington, on the seventh day of April, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade, they have resolved to conclude an additional convention for the purpose of making the requisite modifications of the said treaty, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, Esquire, Companion of the Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Everything contained in the treaty concluded at Washington on the seventh of April, 1862, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, and in the annexes A and B thereto, which relates to the establishment of three mixed courts of justice at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope and at New York, to hear and decide all cases of capture of vessels which may be brought before them as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, as well as to the composition, jurisdiction, and mode of procedure of such courts, shall cease and determine as regards the said mixed courts, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, except in so far as regards any act or proceeding done or taken in virtue thereof before this additional convention shall be officially communicated to the said mixed courts of justice. The said courts shall nevertheless have the power, and it shall be their duty, to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the final determination of all causes, and proceedings which may be pending, and undetermined in them, or either of them, at the time of receiving notice of the ratification of this convention.

ARTICLE II.

The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the said mixed courts in pursuance of the provisions of the said treaty shall, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, be exercised by the courts of the high contracting parties according to their respective modes of procedure in matters of maritime prize; and all the provisions of the said treaty with regard to the sending or bringing in of captured vessels for adjudication before the said mixed courts, and with regard to the adjudication of such vessels by the said courts, and the rules of evidence to be applied and the proceedings consequent on such adjudication, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the courts of the high contracting parties. It is, however, provided that there may be an appeal from the decision of any court of the high contracting parties, in the same manner as by the law of the country where the court site is allowed in other cases of maritime prize.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that in case of an American merchant vessel searched by a British cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible for adjudication, or shall be handed over to an United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture; and that in the corresponding case of a British merchant vessel searched by a United States cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent for adjudication to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

All the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of the master, crew, or other persons found on board of any such vessel, shall be sent and handed over with the vessel itself, in order to be produced to the court before which such vessel or persons may be brought for trial.

All negroes, or others, (necessary witnesses excepted,) who may be on board either an American or a British vessel for the purpose of being consigned to slavery, shall be handed over to the nearest British authority. They shall be immediately set at liberty, and shall remain free, her Britannic Majesty guaranteeing their liberty. With regard to such of those negroes, or others, as may be sent in with the detained vessel as necessary witnesses, the government to which they may have been delivered shall set them at liberty as soon as their testimony shall no longer be required, and shall guarantee their liberty.

Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs, shall accompany the vessel.

ARTICLE IV.

It is mutually agreed that the instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations destined to prevent the African slave trade, which are annexed to this convention, shall form an integral part thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been annexed to the treaty of the seventh of April, 1862, in lieu of the instructions forming annex A to that treaty.

ARTICLE V.

In all other respects the stipulations of the treaty of April 7, 1862, shall remain in full force and effect until terminated by notice given by one of the high contracting parties to the other, in the manner prescribed by Article XII thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

The high contracting parties engage to communicate the present convention to the mixed courts of justice, and to the officers in command of their respective cruisers, and to give them the requisite instructions in pursuance thereof, with the least possible delay.

ARTICLE VII.

The present additional convention shall have the same duration as the treaty of the seventh of April, 1862, and the additional article thereto of the seventeenth of February, 1863. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HAMILTON FISH.
EDWARD THORNTON.

ANNEX TO THE ADDITIONAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1870.

Instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies employed to prevent the African slave trade.

ARTICLE I.

The commander of any ship belonging to the United States or British navy, which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain any United States or British merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged in the African slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the United States or British navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel (save in the case provided for in Article V of these instructions) as soon as possible for judgment, in the manner provided by Article III of the additional convention of this date, that is to say:

In the case of an American vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by a British cruiser, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible, or to handed over to an United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

In the case of a British vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by an United States cruiser, she shall be sent to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the treaty of the seventh of April, 1862, and of this additional convention, the search shall be conducted with the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navy, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

ARTICLE III.

The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized, as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained, the master, the mate or the boatswain, two or three at least of the crew, and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given or sent in with the detained vessel, to be produced as evidence in the proper court.

He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of the papers found on board the same, as well as a certificate of the number of negroes or other persons detained for slavery, who may have been found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes or others destined for slavery who may be found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of delivering the vessel's papers and the certificate of the commander into court, deliver also a certificate, signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew and her cargo, between the time of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs shall accompany the vessel.

ARTICLE IV.

The negroes or others (necessary witnesses excepted) who may be on board either an American or a British detained vessel, for the purposes of being consigned to slavery, shall be handed over by the commander of the capturing ship to the nearest British authority.

ARTICLE V.

In case any merchant vessel detained in pursuance of the present instructions should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to be taken in for adjudication as directed by the additional convention of this date, the commander of the detaining cruiser may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed by him in duplicate at the time, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, subject to rebuttal by counter proof.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the papers found on board, and other necessary proofs and witnesses, and one of the certificates mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered at the earliest possible moment to the proper court before which the vessel would otherwise have been sent. Upon the production of the said certificate, the court may proceed to adjudicate upon the detention of the vessel in the same manner as if the vessel had been sent in.

The negroes or others intended to be consigned to slavery shall be handed over to the nearest British authority.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the IVth article of the additional convention, signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said convention, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HAMILTON FISH.
EDWARD THORNTON.

And whereas the said additional convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the tenth instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

POSTAL CONVENTION between the United States of America and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, at the following points, viz: On the side of the United States at Boston, New York, San Francisco, Portland, (Oregon), Olympia: on the side of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, Victoria. The two post departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others, by mutual consent.

ARTICLE II.

The mails exchanged between the offices of Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Portland on the one side, and Victoria on the other, are to pass each way as through mails, not to be opened at any intermediate office.

ARTICLE III.

The authorized weight of a single international letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. The postage on a single international letter shall be six cents if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid; and for other than single letters the same charges shall be made for each additional fifteen grammes, (or half ounce,) or fraction thereof. Letters insufficiently paid shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid. But, if one or more full rates shall be prepaid, the number of rates fully prepaid shall be always allowed, and the deficient postage only rated up for collection on delivery.

ARTICLE IV.

No accounts shall be kept between the post departments of the United States and Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, on the international letters exchanged between them, but each shall retain to its own use the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE V.

Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and all other printed matter posted in the United States and sent to the provinces of Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in those provinces and sent to the United States, shall be chargeable with the regular domestic rates of postage, both to and from the frontier line in each country; which postage shall be collected at the office of mailing, on matter sent, and at the office of delivery on matter received; and each country shall retain to its own use the postage which it thus collects.

ARTICLE VI.

Each mail dispatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of each of the articles comprising the mail, and distinguishing the paid letters from the unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, with their postage in separate columns.

ARTICLE VII.

Prepaid letters dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in red ink, in the right hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and in like manner and place, the letters insufficiently paid shall be stamped in black ink with the words "Short paid," in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and the number of rates unpaid shall also be expressed in black figures on the face of the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

Dead letters, which can not be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective countries will permit. But newspapers and other articles or printed matter, which from any cause cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

ARTICLE IX.

Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any office in the United States or their territories, and addressed to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and addressed to the United States or their territories, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same; provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be pre-paid at such mailing office; and provided also that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Postoffice Departments, or their revenues, either jointly or separately, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

ARTICLE X.

All such letters mailed in the United States or Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

ARTICLE XI.

The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter or parcel of registered letters originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them, to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in the preceding article, and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, and the postoffice to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then inclose each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package, which shall be conspicuously marked and plainly inscribed with the word "Registered." The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be inclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be forwarded in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the office to which such registered letters were sent.

ARTICLE XII.

On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and indorse it "Correct," if found so; or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland postoffice. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

ARTICLE XIII.

Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices, and destined for an inland postoffice, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

ARTICLE XIV.

The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Postoffice Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and in like manner the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the postoffice department of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia to the United States.

ARTICLE XV.

The two departments may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this convention, and may modify the same from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require; such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either department.

ARTICLE XVI.

This convention shall go into operation on the first of July, 1870, and it may be annulled at the desire of either department upon six months' previous notice.

Done in duplicate, and executed in Washington the ninth day of June, 1870, and in Victoria the twenty-fifth day of July, 1870.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Postmaster General of British Columbia.

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.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, October 5, 1870.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Mary A. Fisk vs. Her Husband, F. M. Fisk: Same vs. Same—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 126.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 29, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, privileges, etc., situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Notre Dame, New Levee, Girod and Fulton streets, and designated by the number ten on a plan known as the plan of J. A. Beard, duly certified by Hugh Grant, late surveyor, under date of the twelfth January, 1852, and deposited in the office of R. D. Covas, late a notary public in this city, for reference. Said lot measures twenty-three feet eight inches and six lines front, on New Levee street, and twenty-three feet nine inches and six lines front on Fulton street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-one feet seven inches and five lines, on the line which divides it from lot number nine, and one hundred and twenty-one feet nine inches and one line in depth and front on Notre Dame street. Being the same property acquired by defendant herein by purchase from Henry Fassmau, as per act passed before George W. Christy, a notary public in this city, on the twenty-first day of March, 1866.

Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
de28 ja12 23 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Clement St. Cyr vs. Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Tason (Marie Augustine Guesnard, wife of Theophile Tason), Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 7868.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 21, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the square bounded by Music, Love, Goodchildren and Enghien streets, in the Third District of this city, measuring thirty feet, more or less, front on Music street, on a depth of about sixty-four feet, and buildings and improvements thereon, belonging to the said Mrs. L. T. Tason, for having been put in possession of the same as the sole and legitimate daughter and heir of her deceased father, Emilien or William Guesnard, by virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated seventeenth December, 1855, bearing said order the No. 9607, of the docket of said court.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
de23 ja10 23 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Thomas H. McDonnell & Co. vs. Oscar Wibel—Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1912.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, and pursuant to an agreement entered into between the parties interested therein, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, December 31, 1870, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit—

THE CONTENTS AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY Store, situate at No. 421 St. Charles street; also the Furniture and movable effects therein contained.

The whole as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
de23 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Tomy Lafon vs. Adam Boussion—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 24,711.

R. J. & A. A. Ker vs. Same—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 2817.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, and of an alias writ of fieri facias, both to me directed by the Honorable the said District Courts for the parish of Orleans, respectively, in the above entitled causes, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, January 7, 1871, at half-past four o'clock P. M., the following described property, to-wit—

THE FURNITURE AND MOVABLE EFFECTS of every description, including Horses, Carts, etc., on the premises No. 29 Marigny street, in the Third District of this city, as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
de27 ja7 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Mrs. Jeannette Braun vs. S. Schwartz and Wife—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1946.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on WEDNESDAY, December 28, 1870, at half past four o'clock P. M.—

THE CONTENTS OF A CLOTHING AND DRY Goods Store, situate at No. 404 Dryades street, near the corner of Melpomene street, in the First District of this city.

Also, the Furniture and movable effects therein contained.

The whole as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
de16 22 28 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Louis Breton, Agent and Attorney in Fact of Paul Boe, vs. Fulgence Ricau—Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1550.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND sale directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Basin, Toulouse, Rampart and St. Peter streets, and forming the corner of Basin and Toulouse streets, and measuring forty-one feet front on said Basin street, by a depth and front on Toulouse street of eighty feet, together with the buildings and improvements thereon; and being the same property by F. Ricau purchased from the widow and heirs of Evariste Blanc, by act passed before F. Grima, notary public in this city, on the thirty-first of May, 1859.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.
de9 18 ja10 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Mrs. Camille Sauvinet, Wife of Theodore Lewis vs. Henry M Hyams—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 3240.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, at the southwest corner of Canal and Claiborne streets, and measuring together fifty-four feet front on said Canal street, by a depth and front on said Claiborne street of one hundred and six feet.

2. SIX LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Canal, Rocheblave, Pontil and Customhouse streets. The said lots adjoin each other, and measure each twenty-five feet front on Canal street, by one hundred and ten feet in depth. One of said lots forming the corner of Canal and Rocheblave streets.

As will more fully appear by reference to an act passed before Theodore Pavol, notary public in this city, dated twenty-first of January, 1861.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
de16 ja3 17 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Jefferson Savings Company vs. Edmund Burk, representing his minor children, Lovella and Edmunteen Burk—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 24,018.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the rights, ways, privileges, servitudes and advantages thereto belonging, situate in East Bouligny, parish of Jefferson, in this State, designated by the number seventeen of square number sixty-eight, which is bounded by Nayades, Apollo, Marengo and Constantinople streets, on a plan deposited in the office of Selim Magner, a notary public in this city, for reference, dated fifth of April, A. D., 1858, according to which plan said lot measures thirty feet front on Apollo street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-four feet, between parallel lines, being the same property acquired by the minor children of Edmund Burk (Lovella and Edmunteen Burk), by purchase from Joseph M. Muir, as per act passed before T. J. Beck, late a notary public in this city, on the eighth June, 1863.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
de6 20 ja6 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Myrtile Courcelle vs. William Whitfield et. al.—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 24,251.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 10, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in suburb St. Mary, First District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Joseph, Julia, Magazine and Foucher streets, which said lot of ground measures, more or less, thirty-one feet seven inches and ten lines front on St. Joseph street, by sixty-three feet eleven inches and three lines in depth, between parallel lines, American measure, according to a plan drawn by H. Moelhausen, late surveyor, dated ninth of November, 1846, deposited for reference in the office of D. L.