either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such harbor, port, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent. But if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor or roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a European port of the government to which she belongs.

In testimony 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 eighth day of October, 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.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, Divers evil-disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begun, or set on foot, or provided, or prepared the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence against the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies pretending to have powers of government over portions of the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, or by being or assuming to be members of such bodies, by levying or collecting money for the purpose, or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territories or dominions, by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such powers, and by fitting out, equipping, and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces to be employed in hostilities against such powers;

And whereas it is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend, that such evil-disposed persons have also, at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violated the laws thereof by accepting and exercising commissions to serve by land or by sea against powers with whom the United States are at peace, by enlisting themselves or other persons to carry on war against such powers, by fitting out and arming vessels with the intent that the same shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against such powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for such vessels, to the intent that they might be employed as aforesaid;

And whereas, such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States in such case made and provided, and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations which all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States owe thereto, and are condemned by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States committing any of the aforerecited violations of law, or any similar violations of the sovereignty of the United States for which punishment is provided by law, will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and, upon conviction and sentence to punishment, will not be entitled to expect or receive the clemency of the executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this government, civil or military or naval, to use all effort in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

In testimony 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 twelfth day of October, 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.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, It behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively to acknowledge their gratitude for his favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech for their continuance;

And whereas, The people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from chief magistrates of States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

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 twenty-first day of October, 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.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence was given to me on the seventeenth day of this month by the government of Portugal that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in the ports of Portugal on merchandise imported in vessels of the United States into said ports from other countries ~~than those of which said merchandise was~~ the growth, production or manufacture have been abolished:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of January 7, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of May 24, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in ports of the United States upon merchandise imported in Portuguese vessels from countries other than those of which such merchandise is the growth, produce or manufacture, shall be and are hereby suspended and discontinued, this suspension or discontinuance to take effect on and after the said seventeenth day of this month, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States from such discriminating duties shall be granted in the ports of Portugal.

In testimony 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 twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence;

And whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed;

And whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character, and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein;

And whereas, the legislature of said State is not now in session and can not be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws;

And whereas, the laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

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 twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, An additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the eighteenth December, 1832, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1868, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce between them of the eighteenth December 1832, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Privy Councillor, Edward de Stoeckl, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other ~~on merchandise to show its origin and quality~~, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

The trade marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged exclusively, to wit: The marks of citizens of the United States in the department of manufactures and inland commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the patent office in Washington.

This additional article shall be terminable by either party, pursuant to the twelfth article of the treaty to which it is an addition. It shall be ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the respective ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at St Petersburg within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
EDOUARD DE STOECKL.

And whereas, the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the twenty-first day of September last by Cassius M. Clay, Esquire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Valdimir de Westmann, acting minister of foreign affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article 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 fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, OF JUNE 18, 1858.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, signed at Tientsin, the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, were concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-eighth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which additional articles are, word for word, as follows:

Additional Articles to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire of the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

WHEREAS, Since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the eighteenth of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon ~~their citizens or their property. It is further~~ agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ARTICLE II. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ARTICLE III. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ARTICLE IV. The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ARTICLE V. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ARTICLE VI. Citizens of the United States, visiting or residing in China, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects, visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ARTICLE VII. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

And whereas, the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMITON FISH, Secretary of State.

AMENDED ARTICLE To replace Article Sixteen of the detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at the Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

In accordance with article XIX. of the Postal Convention between the Netherlands and the United States, signed at the Hague on the twenty-sixth of September, 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace article XVI. of the detailed regulations of the twenty-sixth of November, 1867, by the following article:

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the dispatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid letters or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. The reductions of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of 2 42-100 guilders for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bills in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and two and a half cents of the Netherlands shall be taken as equivalents.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the twenty-third day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Signed at the Hague, on the fifteenth of June, 1870.

J. P. HOFSTEDE,
Chief Director of Posts.

POSTAL CONVENTION between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of New Zealand. Signed at Washington, the fifth of October, 1870, and at Wellington, New Zealand, the third of August, 1870, and approved by the President of the United States, October 5, 1870.

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 colony of New Zealand:

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and New Zealand, by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and said colony, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and New Zealand as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New Zealand and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The postoffices of New York, Boston and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Aukland and Wellington the offices of exchange of the colony of New Zealand, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States and six pence in New Zealand, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (six pence) for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be prepaid at least one single rate, by means of postage stamps, at the office of the mailing in either country. Letters unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

The United States postoffice shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of two cents; and on all other articles of printed matter addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The postoffice of New Zealand shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the colony of New Zealand.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter 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, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

ARTICLE IV. The United States office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the New Zealand postoffice may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and at the following rates of United States transit postage, viz:

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from New Zealand for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada or other British North American provinces, when transmitted entirely by land routes, six cents per ounce for letter mails and sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails from New Zealand for British Columbia or other British North American provinces, Mexico, Central and South America or the West India Islands, when transmitted from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter mails, and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

The New Zealand postoffice shall render an account to the United States postoffice, upon letter bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the above named countries and colonies; and the accounts arising between the two offices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States transit charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the New Zealand postoffice to the United States postoffice, in such manner as the Postmaster General of the United States shall prescribe.

ARTICLE V. Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and letters received in New Zealand from the United States addressed to New South Wales or Australia; will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New Zealand and addressed to those countries.

ARTICLE VI. In the event of any of the Australian colonies not agreeing with New Zealand to contribute to the maintenance of any line of mail packets plying between New Zealand and the United States of America, and subsidized by New Zealand, the New Zealand postoffice may require the United States postoffice not to forward by such subsidized packets any mails, letters, newspapers, or other articles addressed to such colony, and the New Zealand postoffice may refuse to transmit to their destination all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter addressed to such colony, and received in New Zealand from the United States by such subsidized packets, and may refuse to forward to their destination by such subsidized packets, all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter received in New Zealand from such colony, and addressed to the United States of America, or elsewhere.

ARTICLE VII. The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and —— in New Zealand.

ARTICLE VIII. The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE IX. Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all" in red ink, on the right hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in black ink.

ARTICLE X. 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 offices will permit.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall come into operation on the first day of December, 1870, and shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of six months.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Wellington, New Zealand, on the third day of August, in the same year.

JOHN. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
JULIUS LOYD,
Postmaster General of New Zealand.

I hereby approve the foregoing 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.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-First Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 63.]

AN ACT to extend the benefits of the donation law of September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who, at the time of settlement, possessed the qualification prescribed in the fourth and fifth sections of "An act to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who made bona fide settlement upon the lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in Washington Territory, within the time limited for settlement by said act and the amendments thereto, shall be, and are hereby declared to be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of said act and amendments.

SEC. 2. That the rights and privileges of heirs and assigns under the said donation law, and the amendments thereto, shall be, and are hereby, extended to the heirs and assigns of the settlers named in the first section of this act.

Approved March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 65.]

AN ACT to authorize the restoration of James Belger to the rank of major and quartermaster in the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to restore James Belger to the rank of major and quartermaster in the army to date from the day of his restoration to his said rank under this act.

Approved March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 66.]

AN ACT to restore Robert Boyd, junior, to the active list of the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Robert Boyd, junior, now on the retired list, as a commander on the active list of the navy.

Approved March 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 67.]

AN ACT to amend an act for the relief of Jearum Atkins, approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the relief of Jearum Atkins," approved July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the Commissioner of Patents be, and he hereby is, authorized to entertain and exercise jurisdiction over a petition of Jearum Atkins for the extension of letters-patent granted to him on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for a further term of seven years from the day on which such extension may be granted, and to hear and determine upon the said petition in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original term of said patent had not expired, and to grant or refuse such extension upon the same principles that govern his decisions upon such applications, when made in due course of law; provided, that before granting any extension upon such petition, the commissioner shall be satisfied that the same will inure to the sole benefit of said Atkins; and provided further, that no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patent, if extended, for making use of said invention since the expiration of the original term of said patent, and prior to the date of its extension.

Approved March 3, 1871.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

AN ACT to repeal the preamble of an act in relation to the National Theological Institute, approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the preamble to an act entiled "An act declaring the construction of 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute,' approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also 'An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute and to define and extend the powers of the same,'" approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved June 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

AN ACT to authorize the reduction of the width of an alley in square number three hundred and seventy-six, in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council of the city of Washington be, and they are hereby are, authorized to reduce the width of the public alley entering square number three hundred and seventy-six, from Ninth street west, from its present width of twelve feet, to the width of seven feet, and that the portion which will be restored to individual property by such reduction be added to the lot number twenty-two, from which the entire alley was originally taken.

Approved June 1, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two:

For expenses of the commanding general's office, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant-general's department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the signal service of the army, five thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, and for payment to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, twelve million three hundred thousand dollars; of which sum one hundred thousand dollars, and no more, may be expended for pay of Indian scouts.

For allowance to officers of the army for transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty, without troops, escorts, or supplies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For general expenses, such as the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses while on court-martial service, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, and postage on letters and packages, and telegrams received and sent by officers of the army on public business, one hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence of regular troops, engineers, and Indian scouts, two million nine hundred thousand dollars, of which sum fifty-five thousand dollars, and no more, may be expended for subsistence of Indian scouts.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field, and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, four million dollars.

For extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March two, eighteen hundrad and nineteen and August four, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at post on the frontiers, or at posts or other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, authorized office furniture, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department, compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July five, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, namely: The purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron, and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeon, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for Indian scouts, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of *of* delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores and small arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, four million dollars.

For hire of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safekeeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, one million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, five thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, five hundred thousand dollars.

For establishing and maintaining national cemeteries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For army contingencies, namely: Such expenses as are not provided for by other estimates, embracing all branches of the military service, fifteen thousand dollars.

For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital attendants, expenses of purveying depots, of medical examining boards, and incidental expenses of the medical department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the Army Medical Museum and medical and other necessary works for the library of the surgeon-general's office, seven thousand dollars.

For trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defense and to instruct the engineer troops in their practical construction and application, ten thousand dollars.

For completion of barracks and officers' quarters at the engineer depot at Willet's Point, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of bridge equipage, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase and supply of material and labor for repairs of quarters and barracks at engineer posts, two thousand dollars.

For the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses of the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms and other ordnance supplies, two hundred thousand dollars.

For manufacturing metallic ammunition for small arms, one hundred thousand dollars.

For overhauling, preserving and cleaning new ordnance stores on hand in the arsenals, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For seacoast cannon and carriages for the same, two hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of other ordnance stores to fill requisition of troops, fifty thousand dollars.

For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a board of commissioners, to be designated as commissioners of claims, to consist of three commissioners, who shall be commissioned for two years, and whose duty it shall be to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them, of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and the government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States in States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States. And the said commissioners in considering said claims shall be satisfied from the testimony of witnesses under oath, or from other sufficient evidence, which shall accompany each claim, taken under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may adopt, of the loyalty and adherence of the claimant to the cause and the government of the United States before and at the time of the taking or furnishing of the property for which any claim shall be made, and of the quantity, quality, and value of the property alleged to have been taken or furnished, and the time, place, and material circumstances of the taking or furnishing of the same. And, upon satisfactory evidence of the justice and validity of any claim, the