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 and 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 Auckland 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $8 to $36 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.

Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago, Or, E. C. PALMER & CO., 93, 95, 97 Camp street, New Orleans. General Agents for the Southern States. mh6

WANATA GUACO BITTERS.

The best preparation known for DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, FEVER AND AGUE, and all diseases caused by imperfect digestion, a disorganized liver or the debilitating effects of the climate.

For sale by J. LLADO,
je18 8 Corner of Chartres and Dumaine streets.

SENSATION ON CARONDELET STREET

FISHER'S REFRIGERATOR.

This new article, constructed on scientific principles, can be seen daily at the grocery of Clark & Maeder, corner of Common and Carondelet streets. It is guaranteed to consume not more than Fifteen Pounds of Ice in twenty-four hours. It is the only kind made not to require the breaking of the ice, and it thoroughly separates the warm from the cold air. It is now recognized as the only refrigerator in which the contents can be kept perfectly dry and cold without freezing. Even matches are kept dry in it for any length of time. See the Scientific American about FISHER'S REFRIGERATOR. je9 1m

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth.
ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinner's Hardware, French Tinned Iron Wares, Japanned and Enameled Wares, Ice Cream Freezers Stove Shovels, Waiters, Foundry Supplies, Tinner's Tools and Machines, Coal Hods, Stove Polish, Black Lead, Rivets, Ears' etc. au4 tf

LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$250,000

Corporators.

L. P. Generes, Bradish Johnson,
J. U. Payne, Duncan F. Kenner,
D. A. Chadfraix, Adolphe Schreiber,
Billingham Lawrence, George Urquhart,
George W. Campbell, William Von Puhl,
Arch Montgomery, S. P. Griffin,
P. S. Wiltz.

Extract from the Charter:

ARTICLE II. The object and purpose of the company shall be to induce immigration from foreign countries with a view to supply laborers to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of the United States.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the company are now open at the offices of
L. F. GENERES, No. 109 Customhouse street.
ARCH MONTGOMERY, No. 13 Carondelet street.
TRIST & OLIVER, No. 13 Carondelet street.
ap23 1m

INSURANCE.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

Office, No. 121 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1871.

Amount received from members for assessments upon deaths		$149,841 25
Amount received from interest and dividend		2,292 25
Amount passed to credit of forfeitures		4,446 25
Amount to credit of profit and loss account		1,566 65
Total		$149,136 40
Amount paid on deaths	$115,337 00	
Expenses—		
Advertising, stationery, salaries, etc	11,692 68	
Commissions, for three years	5,947 95—	132,977 63
Net profits		$16,158 57

LIABILITIES.

Amount to credit of policy holders for membership fees and deposits	33,386 75
Total	$49,545 32

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$12,823 54
Cash due by members on assessments	2,500 00
Bills receivable	2,500 00
Crescent City railroad stock	8,958 25
New Orleans and Carrollton railroad stock	7,640 00
Canal and and Claiborne street railroad stock	5,216 25
Bank of America stock	4,210 50
Factors and Traders' Insurance Company stock	4,525 00
Office furniture	1,161 70
New Orleans Insurance Company	10 00
Total	$49,545 32

JOHN DAVIDSON, President.
L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer. au3 1m

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Capital.....$300,000.

Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICERS:

KASPAR AUCH, President; ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
Louis Matthias, Secretary; John Purcell, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Keller,	Philipp Drumm,
E. H. Burton,	Henry Rice,
W. R. Fish,	L. L. Levy,
O. F. Theisman,	Florence Pfister,
Louis Faessel,	J. F. Kranz,
Henry Ellermann,	Dr. W. B. Wood,
Henry Bensel, Jr.,	Alfred Shaw,
Charles Kummel,	R. D. Maclin,
Christian Mehle,	John Henderson, Jr.,
B. H. Schene,	J. M. G. Parker,

August Bernard. jel0 1y

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established in 1859.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.
CASH OR THIR PREMIUMS.
NO NOTES REQUIRED.

Last Cash Dividend Fifty Per Cent.

Cash assets over	$3,000,000
Policies in force	25,000,000
Annual income	1,000,000
Losses paid since 1859	600,000

OFFICERS:

W. H. PECKHAM, President.
W. T. HOOKER, Vice President.
L. McADAM, Secretary and Actuary.
G. A. FREDRIKAR, Superintendent of Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John A. Dix, New York.
John J. Crane, President Bank of Republic.
William M. Vermilye, Banker, Wall street (Vermilye & Co).
Charles G. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking Company.
Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New York.
Minot C. Morgan, Banker.
Thomas Rigney, firm Thomas Rigney & Co.
Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam Sugar Refining Company.
Aaron Arnold, firm Arnold, Constable & Co.
Richard H. Browne, of Wetmore & Browne, lawyers.
E. V. Haughwout, firm E. V. Haughwout & Co
William Wilkens, firm W. Wilkens & Co
Julius H. Pratt, Merchant.
William W. Wright, Merchant.
Charles J. Starr, Merchant.
William Allen, Merchant.
George W. Cuyler, Banker, Palmyra, New York.
George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
John H. Sherwood, Park Place,
Walton H. Peckham, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York.
William T. Hooker, Wall street.
Edward H. Wright, Newark, New Jersey.
George W. Farlee, Lawyer.
W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.

JOSEPH MAGNER,
Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 158 Common street, New Orleans. fel8 2y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks at Lowest Rates.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, NO. 111 GRAVIER STREET, NEAR THE CORNER OF CAMP STREET.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Subscribed.....700,000

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

A. Eimer Bader,	M. Frank,
W. B. Schmidt,	Theodore Lilienthal,
Louis Schneider,	Frank Roder,
J. M. Schwartz,	Hermann Eicke,
F. Rickert,	C. H. Miller,
Jacob Hassinger,	Ch. Engstfeld,
S. L. Nasits,	H. Fohlmann,
Louis Schwartz,	G. L. L. Mayer,
R. Seig,	X. Weissenbach,
H. R. Gogreve,	N. A. Baumgarden,
W. Davis,	Joseph Keller,
Isaac Scherck,	E. T. Del Bondio.

je4 t jal

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

61.....Camp street.....61

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Amount of premiums for the year ending thirty-first Decembe viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$102,660 89	
On Marine Risks	48,465 64	
On River Risks	74,305 59	
	$224,832 11	
Add—		
Unterminated Risks for 1869	51,511 00	
		$276,343 11
Deduct—		
Unterminated Risks for 1870	$45,612 00	
Return Premiums	914 56	
		46,526 56
Net earned premiums for 1870		$229,816 55
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$78,539 00	
On Marine Risks	51,005 61	
On River Risks	20,964 88—	150,510 09
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,031 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 38—	117,507 22
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings	6,759 04	
	$274,776 35	
Less—		
Discount and interest, and profit and loss	57,995 80	
		216,780 55
Net Profit		$13,036 00

The Company have the following Assets, estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz:

465 Consolidated and Railroad City Bonds	$338,435 00
8 State Bonds	5,160 00
44 City Seven Per Cent Bonds	23,630 75
4 I. O. O. F. Bonds	4,000 00
3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	3,000 00
2 N. O. Turners' Association	1,000 00
600 Shares N. O. Gas Light Company*	99,000 00
224 Shares Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	36,600 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
223 Shares Canal Bank*	9,372 00
60 Shares Crescent City Bank	1,200 00
59 Shares Louisiana State Bank*	5,900 00
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,800 00
30 Shares Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
5 Shares Merchants' Bank	325 00
Loans on Pledge	54,863 45
Loans on Mortgage	72,450 00
Bills Receivable	2,900 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,381 60
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	28,000 00
Cash on hand	83,256 82
Total	$774,061 82

*Including Dividends.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President
THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF