dise 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 Waldmir 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:
HAMILTON 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.

Convention between the general postoffice of the United States of America and the general postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The general postoffice of the United States of America and the general postoffice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing an exchange of money orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries. The maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling, when issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and when issued in the United States, at fifty dollars in the national paper currency of the latter country.

ARTICLE II.

The British Postoffice shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money orders issued in the United Kingdom; and the United States Postoffice shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued in the United States. Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission which shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be paid in advance by the remitter, and shall not, in any event, be repayable. It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money orders in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance, should give rise to abuses, or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE III.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money orders issued within it, but shall pay to the other country one per cent on the total amount of such orders.

ARTICLE IV.

No money order shall include a fractional part of a penny or of a cent.

ARTICLE V.

The service of the postal money order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States, the office of exchange shall be New York, and on the part of the United Kingdom, London.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by article one, may pay it into any postoffice in the United States designated for such purpose from time to time, by the Postmaster General of that country. Such person shall, at the same time, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United Kingdom, and his own name and address. Any person in the United Kingdom, desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the same limits, may pay it into any money order office of the United Kingdom, giving, at the same time, the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and his own name and address. The receiving postmaster in either country shall, in accordance with the rules established by his postal administration, notify every such payment to the dispatching exchange office. The postmaster of New York, upon receipt of every notification of that kind, shall make out and forward to the payee in the United Kingdom, a money order, payable in sterling at the postoffice in that country, designated by the remitter of the order, it being understood that the money orders so remitted shall be sent, in the first instance, to the controller of the money order office in London, and shall not be subject to postage.

ARTICLE VII.

By every mail, the exchange office of each country shall send to the exchange office of the other country a certified list of sums payable in that country, and received since the despatch of the previous list. As soon as any such list shall have reached the New York office, and been verified, this office shall make out inland money orders in favor of the payees, for the amount specified in the list, and shall promptly forward them to the payees or to the paying office, in conformity with the regulations existing in the United States for the payment of money orders. The list forwarded to the United Kingdom shall be accompanied by the relative letters of advice of the orders entered therein, together with the orders themselves, as already settled in article vi. After comparison with the list, the advices shall be despatched to the offices drawn upon, and the letters enclosing the orders posted for delivery. The lists, by means of which each office of exchange communicates with the other, shall be according to the forms A and B annexed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The lists dispatched from each office of exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1, at the beginning of each year, and the entries, also, in these lists, shall have consecutive numbers, those in the lists from the United Kingdom commencing each calendar month with No. 1. Of each list dispatched from New York, a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate shall, after being verified at the British office, be returned to New York.

ARTICLE IX.

Should any list fail to be received in due course, the dispatching office shall, on receiving information to that effect, transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the list, duly certified as such.

ARTICLE X.

Each office of exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error which it may discover in the verification of the lists. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation from the dispatching office; and this explanation shall be afforded without delay.

ARTICLE XI.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

ARTICLE XII.

At the close of each quarter, three copies of an account shall be prepared and transmitted by the office at London, exhibiting the balance found due on the exchanges of orders during the quarter; which balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the United States office, be paid at London; but if due by the British office, it shall be paid at New York, and always in the money of the country to which the payment is made. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand pounds sterling, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account, and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances, shall be in accordance with the forms C, D and E annexed to this convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

Until the two General Postoffices shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters of account relative to money orders which shall result from the execution of the present convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars and eighty-six cents of the gold coin of the United States.

ARTICLE XIV.

Each exchange office shall certify its orders to the other, in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the dispatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established upon the basis of gold by article xiii of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

ARTICLE XV.

All payments for money orders, whether to or by the public, if not in gold, shall be made to the nearest practicable equivalent.

ARTICLE XVI.

The value, in gold coin of the United States, of deposits in paper money made in that country for payment in Great Britain, shall be determined at the exchange office of New York, according to the rate of premium on gold, on the day of receipt at that office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value, in United States paper currency, of money orders certified in the lists sent from the exchange office of London to the exchange office of New York, shall be determined (also at New York) in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of such lists.

ARTICLE XVII.

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and remain at the disposal of the country of origin. The British office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. On the other hand, the United States office shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the British office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the lists dispatched from the latter office which, under this article, become void.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders were payable; and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. It is the province of each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

ARTICLE XIX.

The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country on which they are drawn.

ARTICLE XX.

The General Postoffice in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing) for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the postoffice of the other country.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present convention shall take effect on the first day of October next, and shall continue in force until twelve months after the date at which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Done in duplicate, and signed in London on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in Washington on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

W. MOUSELL.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, July 27, 1871.

Additional article between the United States of America and the German Empire—Additional article to the convention for the amelioration of the postal service, concluded on the twenty-first of October, 1867, between the Post Departments of the United States of America and the North German Union, as well as to the additional convention of the 7-23 April, 1870.

As a regular steamship line between a port of Germany and a port of the United States of America can be employed for the transportation of the German-American mails at such a compensation that the entire cost of transportation between the boundaries of the two countries shall not exceed one-half silbergroschen for each single letter: Now, therefore, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, that is to say, the government of the United States of America and the government of the German Empire, have agreed upon the following additional article to the postal convention of the twenty-first of October, 1867, and to the additional convention of the 7-23 April, 1870.

SOLE ARTICLE.

The single letter rate on correspondence exchanged directly between the two administrations by means of such steamship line shall be as follows, viz:

1. For letters from Germany to the United States:

a. When prepaid in Germany, 2½ silbergroschen.

b. When paid in the United States, 12 cents.

2. For letters from the United States to Germany:

a. When prepaid in the United States, 6 cents.

b. When paid in Germany, 5 silbergroschen.

This additional article takes effect on the date of the dispatch of the first mail by such steamship line, and from that date forward has the same duration as the convention of October 21, 1867, and the additional convention of April 7-23, 1870.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in Berlin the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
HEINRICH STEPHAN,
General Post Director of the German Empire.

I hereby approve the aforegoing additional article, 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, March 31, 1871.

In the office of the New York *Evening Post* Mr. Bryant has (it is alleged) hung up a catalogue of words that no editor or reporter is allowed to use. Among these interdicted words are bogus, authoress, poetess, collided, debut, donate, donation, loafer, located, ovation, predicate, progressing, pants, rowdies, roughs, secesh, osculate (for kiss), indorse (for approve), lady (for wife), jubilant (for rejoicing), bagging (for capturing), loaned (for lent), posted (for informed), realized (for obtained).

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Folsom Brothers vs. Mrs. Annie Marie Fay.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,177.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, September 25, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

THE ONE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, situated in the Faubourg Annunciation, in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Prytania, Euterpe, Polymnia and St. Charles streets, being part of lots numbers one and two, and measuring, in French measure, sixty feet front on Prytania street by sixty-five feet in depth, which property was acquired by Jacob Fay from Hugh McCann, per act passed before M. Gernon, notary public in this city, on the third day of May, 1850.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET,
au25 sell 23 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

HORSES AND MULES.

IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE HORSES AND A1 MULES.

For Account of Whom it may Concern, Without Limit or Reserve.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Office No. 78 Camp street—Will be sold on THURSDAY, August 31, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Louisiana Stables, Nos. 255 and 257 Magazine street—

21 FINE HORSES, in pairs and single.
12 A1 MULES.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.
au29

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer—Will be sold on every SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, at eleven o'clock—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, such as Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Armoirs, Bureaus, Washstands, Parlor Furniture, Marble Top Centre Tables, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Cooking Stoves, etc.

ALSO.

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Upright and Square Pianos of Pleyel, Favre and other manufactories.

ALSO,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE of all description at private sale.

Terms—Cash no8

By Placide J. Spear.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

SUCCESSION OF CATHERINE MERCIER, DECEASED WIFE OF HENRY MANNER.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans. No. 33,642.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 46 Exchange alley — TUESDAY, September 12, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, on St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier streets, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated July 3, 1871, for account of the above succession, to the prompt bidder, the following described property, to wit:

1. SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Claiborne, Robertson, Jeanne and Barthelemy streets, designated by Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, on a plan of L. H. Pilie, on the eighth of March, 1859, deposited in the office of E. Bouny, notary public. Said lots adjoin each other, and constitute that portion of ground designated on said plan as the No. 33, and measures, in American measure, as follows: Lot No. 1, forming the corner of Jeanne and Robertson streets, 31 feet front on Jeanne street, by a depth of 119 feet 4 inches and 3 lines front on Robertson street, between parallel lines; lots 2 and 3, each, 31 feet front on Jeanne street, by a depth of 119 feet 4 inches and 3 lines, between parallel lines; lots 4, 5 and 6, each, 29 feet 10 inches and 1 line front on Claiborne street, by 120 feet 3 inches in depth, between parallel lines; lot No. 7, forming the corner of Claiborne and Jeanne streets, measures 29 feet 10 inches front on Claiborne street, by a depth and front on Jeanne street of 120 feet 3 inches, between parallel lines.

2. THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of the city, in square No. 34, bounded by Barthelemy, St. Avid, Prosper and Macarty's plantation, designated by the numbers one to thirteen inclusive; number 1 to 11 measures together 342 feet 7 inches front on Barthelemy street, by 119 feet 3 inches and 2 lines deep on each of Prosper and St. Avid streets. Lot No. 12 measures 30 feet front on Prosper street, by 171 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth, and lot No. 13 measures 30 feet front on St. Avid street, by 171 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth.

3. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in square No. 25 of the same faubourg, bounded between St. Avid, Prosper, Barthelemy and Mazant streets, measuring as follows: Lot No. 1, 43 feet 3 inches and 3 lines front on St. Avid street, 171 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth and front on Mazant street. Lot No. 2 measures 43 feet 3 inches and 3 lines front on Prosper street, by 171 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth and front on Mazant street.

Terms and conditions—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, in notes of purchasers bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date of sale, with special mortgage on the property sold; the purchasers to keep the improvements insured and transfer the policy, and in case of suit on the notes to pay the attorney's fees at five per cent; also, to pay all the taxes of the year 1871 over and above the price of adjudication.

Acts of sale, together with internal revenue stamps, at the expense of the purchaser, before Joseph Cohn, notary public. au16 17 24 31 se7 12

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY CORNER OF Live Oak street and Peters avenue, Sixth District.

SUCCESSION OF A. R. BEEHLE.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 24,706.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER—Office 46 Exchange alley—WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, on St. Charles street, between Gravier and Common streets, by virtue of and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated August 1, 1871, for account of the above succession, the following described valuable property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereof, in the Sixth District of this city, in the square B, bounded by Octavia, Live Oak and Laurel streets and Peters avenue, designated by the No. 19, on a plan of Pilie and Depouilly, architects, dated April 9, 1866; deposited in the office of W. H. Peters, notary public, as plan No. 52. Said lot forms one of the corners of Peters avenue and Live Oak street, and measures 30 feet 1 inch front on Live Oak street, by a depth and front on Peters avenue of 120 feet.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Act of sale, together with the internal revenue stamps, before John L. Lewis, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. au5 12 19 26 se2 6

By C. E. Girardey & Co.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON HOWARD AND LOCUST STREETS,

IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH DISTRICTS.

SUCCESSION OF SYLVESTER DOOLEY.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 34,755.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.—NICHOLAS J. HOEY, auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange place—SATURDAY, September 30, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold at public auction, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of