offered in support of the same, shall be laid before His Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other, through their respective representatives at Berlin.

The high contracting parties may include in the evidence to be considered by the arbitrator such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases.

After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the arbitrator a second and definitive statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be so laid before the arbitrator, and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid, by each party to the other, within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the arbitrator

ARTICLE XXXIII.

If, in the case submitted to the arbitrator, either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrator, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrator may require. And if the arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any point contained in the statements laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either party, and he shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent for each party in relation to any matter, and at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The representatives or other public agents of the United States and of Great Britain at Berlin, respectively, shall be considered as the agents of their respective governments to conduct their cases before the arbitrator, who shall be requested to address all of his communications, and give all his notices to such representatives or other public agents, who shall represent their respective governments, generally, in all matters connected with the arbitration.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

It shall be competent to the arbitrator to proceed in the said arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, as and when he shall see fit, either in person, or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either orally or by written discussion or otherwise.

ARTICLE XL.

The arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a secretary, or clerk, for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This, and all other expenses of and connected with the said arbitration, shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE XLI.

The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE XLII.

The arbitrator shall be requested to give his award in writing as early as convenient after the whole case on each side shall have been laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said agents.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

HAMILTON FISH.
ROBERT C. SCHENCK.
SAMUEL NELSON.
EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR.
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.
DE GREY & RIPON.
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.
EDWARD THORNTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD.
MOUNTAGUE BERNARD.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London, on the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty 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 fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued, enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the the United States:

And whereas, Subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent, lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the twelfth day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such harbor, port, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent. But if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor or roadstead or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a European port of the government to which she belongs.

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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

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

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

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States [of America] the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
EDOUARD DE STOECKL.

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

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
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