New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

The Tribune Sold to Reid.

This is a special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

NEW YORK, December 22.—William Orton, after considerable negotiation, has sold to Whitelaw Reid fifty shares out of the 100 constituting the capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, for a large advance on the price at which he last week purchased it. He retains one share, and it is further agreed that he shall be elected one of the trustees of the association, thus securing it the benefit of his wide influence and recognized business ability.

The New York *Tribune*, in an editorial announcing the proprietorship, has the following:

"We purpose continuing our old battle against injustice and ignorance, under the same Republican banner which Horace Greeley upheld so stoutly and so long, and on the same policy of candid independence which it was one of his latest acts to reaffirm, over his own signature in these columns. Naturally, we shall prefer to support, as far as possible, an administration which professes the party name. Such an administration will receive from us a frank and cordial approval of every action performed in accordance with the principles, but the *Tribune* is nobody's official advocate. Our party sympathies are not strong enough to overcome our independence or muzzle our honest utterances."

The same paper says editorially:

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has purchased a large number of shares in the *Tribune*, and will be its editor. He proposes to run the paper in accordance with his own independent views, without the fear or favor of rings or cliques, commending what he thinks deserves commendation, and rebuking what should be rebuked. His course toward the administration will be controled, it is said, by his convictions of its merits and demerits.

A Washington special says:

A special dispatch from New York to the *Capitol* to-day contains an interview with Whitelaw Reid, wherein the latter is reported as saying that Schuyler Colfax, after an interview with Orton, refused to take charge of the *Tribune* at any price. That when negotiations were first entered upon, it was understood that the object in view was mainly to swing that journal round to the support of the administration, and the name of Colfax was to be the pledge to old country subscribers; but when the plan was further developed of making the paper the organ of Orton and the Western Union monopoly Schuyler backed out. George William Curtis was next suggested, but a feeler in that direction satisfied the managers that Curtis could not be made available.

Mr. Reid says the losses of the *Tribune* are grossly exaggerated, and came more from the withdrawal and death of Mr. Greeley than from any change in the paper toward independence.

Postal Telegraphy Again.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has again interviewed the Postmaster General, this time in relation to the discussion before the committees of Congress. We have seen intimations that the discussion resulted in discrediting the figures of the department in relation to postal telegraphy. So far is this from being true, Mr. Creswell is more confident than ever of the ability of the government to take this whole business in its hands at an expense within the figures he furnishes.

Here is a portion of the interview:

Question—Have you estimated, Postmaster General, what sum would be required to buy out the Western Union telegraph?

Answer—The government would replace all these lines, with its superior advantages over individuals, at the price I have already named ($12,000,000) in the first place: for government has few if any rights of way to pay, and, again, would have no duty to pay upon what articles it would find necessary to import. It must be borne in mind that under the act of 1866, although the companies are bound to sell the government is not bound to buy, and unless the companies will sell upon fair and reasonable terms, I would myself advise the government to have nothing to do with their lines, but to proceed to construct its own lines and operate them independently of all others. Mr. Orton, in his speech, said that 1,000,000 people used the telegraph. A like remark might have been made about the postal service of the country. When facilities were small and postage high the number of letters sent did not exceed one-tenth of the six or seven hundred millions which now pass annually through the mails. This wonderful increase is owing to the extension of facilities and to cheapening of rates. So with regard to the telegraph business. The multiplication of facilities and the reduction of rates, instead of limiting the business to one million, will extend it to many millions of the people of the United States. Instead of being a luxury to the rich, as now, it will become equally the privilege of the many. This has been verified in Switzerland, in England, in Canada and in every other country where telegraphic facilities have been increased and the rates have been lowered. And herein lies the distinctive principle between the management by private companies and that of the government. On the one hand the companies are managed in the interest of the stockholders, and to make money; on the other hand, the postal telegraph will be managed for the public benefit. What advantages over the present system would your plan give to the press? The press generally would have the right to rent wires, which I think would be much cheaper than the most favorable rates that they can obtain now from the Western Union telegraph.

Cost of Telegraph Lines.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

Under the inspiration of its opulent stockholders, Orton, Cornell & Co., who are so deeply interested in the defeat of postal telegraphy, and who are said to have made their investment in the *Tribune* partly with a view of using it to that end, that journal hat already commenced its onslaught. If its efforts, under its new management, are not to be characterized by a higher regard for truth than its statements in relation to the estimates of the Postmaster General, then it is not likely to win favor with the class of people who have been accustomed to support the *Tribune*, because of the fearlessness with which it attacked rings and monopolies sustained at the expense of the people. Mr. Colfax did well not to touch the paper if that was the kind of service he was expected to render. His recent utterances against moneyed monopolies, and the evils with which they threaten the government, would not look well alongside of a defense of one of the greatest moneyed monopolies there is in the country. We have greatly mistaken the man if George William Curtis is ready to enter into the service of the *Tribune* company for the performance of any such work.

A statement so preposterous as that the telegraph lines of the country could not be replaced for $238,000,000 ought not to find a place in the editorial columns of such a paper as the New York *Tribune*. The highest estimate ever placed upon the value of the property, good will and all, is $30,000,000, and it has never been pretended that it would cost half that sum to put up an entirely new line, worth thirty per cent more than the present one. Responsible contractors, with great experience, stand ready to contract, with ample bonds, to put up new lines for $10,000,000, with all the equipments of the latest and best type.

A couple married at East Lyme last thanksgiving day had been engaged since 817. At the conclusion of this protracted and agonizing suspense it was found that the bride had pined away a whole set of front teeth, and the bridegroom been forced to conceal the ravages of time under a wedding wig.

David G. Croly, late managing editor of the New York *World*, has been engaged as managing editor of an illustrated daily paper, which will be started shortly with a heavy capital, mainly furnished by parties in Montreal. Several insurance companies are interested in the enterprise.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 132.]

An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be and are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation and completion of the following public works hereinafter named:

For the improvement of Du Luth harbor, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars; provided, that no part of said sum shall be expended so as to injure the harbor of Superior city, Wisconsin.

For the improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Marquette harbor, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Menomonee harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Ahnapee harbor, Wisconsin, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Oak Orchard harbor, New York, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of the Monongahela river between Morgantown and New Geneva, in accordance with the plan submitted by General A. A. Humphreys in his report to the House of Representatives dated February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Ohio river, and the harbors thereof, including the repair of the Cumberland dam, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Currant river, Missouri, five thousand dollars.

For the continuing the work on the canal at the falls of the Ohio river, three hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to report to Congress, at its next session, or sooner, if practicable, the condition of said canal, and the provisions necessary to relieve the same from incumbrance, with a view to such legislation as will render the same free to commerce at the earliest practicable period, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary for the superintendence and repair thereof, which shall not, after the passage of this act, exceed five cents per ton.

For the improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Chicago harbor, Illinois, ninety thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Calumet harbor, Illinois, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of New Buffalo harbor, Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For payment to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for so much of all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river and the mouth of the Fox river, including its locks, dams, canals, and franchises, as were under the act of Congress for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, reported by the Secretary of War to be needed, in his communication to the House of Representatives dated March eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Frankfort harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pere Marquette harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Muskegon harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saugatuck harbor, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, three thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Mary's river and Saint Mary's Falls canal, Michigan, three hundred thousand dollars, of which sum fifteen thousand dollars may be applied to secure the right of way.

For the improvement of Cheboygan harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the mouth of Black river, in Saint Clair river, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, four thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Toledo harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Port Clinton harbor, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Rocky river harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Maumee river above Toledo, Ohio, seven thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Monroe harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars; and the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for building sea-wall at Buffalo.

For the improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pulineville harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Big Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Ogdensburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Plattsburgh harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, thirty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Otter creek, Vermont, from Vergennes to its outlet on Lake Champlain, ten thousand dollars.

For dredge and snag boats on the upper Mississippi river, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Minnesota river, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, fifty thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the falls of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, ninety thousand dollars; for improvement of the Little Missouri river, ten thousand dollars; for improvement of the Ouachita river, in Arkansas, sixty thousand dollars; and further improvement of the Ouachita river, in Louisiana, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Illinois river and the mouth of the Missouri river, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Merrimac river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Wabash river, Indiana, commencing at its mouth, fifty thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the work now in progress on the Tennessee river, below Chattanooga, including the Muscle shoals, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tennessee river, between Knoxville and Chattanooga, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cumberland river, in Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Tones bayou, Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Calcasieu pass, in the State of Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of bar in Galveston bay, ten thousand dollars, and for improvement of the harbor of Galveston, Texas, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cypress bayou, near Jefferson, Texas, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tangipahoa river, Louisiana, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For removing the raft in Red river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For removing the wreck of the gunboat Oregon in the Chifuncte river, Louisiana, six thousand dollars.

For dredging the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Florida, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For dredging the bar at the mouth of Saint John's river, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Mobile harbor and bay, Alabama, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the ship channel in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For removing obstructions in Ashepoo river, South Carolina, one thousand three hundred dollars; and the amount of the appropriation made by act of Congress approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, for removing obstructions in Town creek, near Charleston, South Carolina, which remains unexpended, is hereby appropriated to remove wrecks obstructing navigation in Stono river, South Carolina, near Church flats.

For the improvement of Savannah harbor and river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore, in Patapsco river, and Chesapeake bay, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the James river, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Appomattox river below Petersburg, Virginia, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Aquia creek, Virginia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of Accotink creek, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Roanoke river below Weldon, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Queenstown harbor, Maryland, six thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Worton harbor, Maryland, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cambridge harbor, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

For removal of rocks at New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Northeast river, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Wicomico river, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For clearing and improving the channel of the Schuylkill river from its mouth to the Chestnut street bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, forty thousand dollars, of which sum sufficient is to be used for removing the rock between Locust street and the said bridge.

For the improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

For the repair of pier of the ice harbor at New Castle, Delaware, and for building a new pier at said harbor, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Delaware river, between Trenton and Bordentown, New Jersey, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Cocheco river within the town of Dover, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Black River harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveys and examinations, with a view to the improvement of rivers and harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Keyport harbor, New Jersey; channel between Staten island and New Jersey; at Cohansey creek, New Jersey; at Bear creek, Lake Ontario, New York; at Waddington harbor, New York, for a breakwater at Rouse's point, on Lake Champlain, New York; at Port Austin and Port Crescent, Michigan; at the mouth of Pensaukie river, Wisconsin; at Waukegan harbor, Illinois; the Machias river, Maine; at Wickford harbor and Newport harbor, Rhode Island; the east side of Providence river, between Field's point and Fox point, Rhode Island; at Port Orford, Oregon; at Estero bay, San Louis, Obispo county, California; the mouths of Nomoni creek and Occoquan river, Virginia; the bay or sound from Delaware line through Worcester county to Chincoteague inlet, Virginia, with a view to an inlet at or near a place called the Hommacks; for a ship canal between the waters of Galveston bay and Saline lake, Texas; Chester river at Kent island narrows, Maryland; St. Francis river, from Greenville down, Missouri; Gasconade river, Missouri; Tombigbee river, between Fulton and Columbus, Mississippi; harbor of Cedar Keys and channel to same, Florida; Niantic river, Connecticut; the bars at the outlet of Sabine pass, Texas; the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river; west end of the pass at and near Pilo Buck point, Texas; the bar at the mouth of Sabine river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Belzora; at the mouth of the Nueces river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Boonville, at the point where the Angelica river falls into the Nueces river, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Pattonia, Texas; at the mouth of the Trinity river, in Galveston bay, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Magnolia, Texas; Washington harbor, North Carolina, Edenton harbor, North Carolina; mouth of Mackay's creek, North Carolina; Chippewa river, up to Chippewa falls, Wisconsin; harbor at Swanton, Vermont; harbor at Galveston, Texas; at Apalachicola river, from Chattahooche, Florida, to Apalachicola; at Chattahooche river, from Columbus, Georgia, to Chattahooche, Florida; at Flint river, from Albany, Georgia, to Chattahooche, Florida; for survey of breakwater at Milford, Connecticut; mouth of Pine river, Michigan; the harbor of San Diego, California; mouth of Grand Calumet river, Indiana; Great Kanawha river, from the great falls to the mouth, West Virginia, to complete the survey of the James river and Kanawha canal; for survey of Camden harbor, Maine; for a sea wall or breakwater at Trinidad harbor, California; of the channel and bank at entrance of Salem harbor on Merrimack river, Massachusetts, from Haverhill to Newburyport, including Duck Hole and Currier shoals; the New river from the mouth of Greenbrier, in West Virginia, to the lead mines, in Wythe county, Virginia; at St. Helena bar, in the Columbia river, Oregon; for survey for the removal of wrecks of gunboats, steamers and other obstructions placed in Yazoo river during the war, and for the resurvey of Savannah harbor; the Delaware river between Trenton and Easton; for the survey of the river St. Mary's, in Ohio and Indiana; for the survey of the Minnesota river above the mouth of the Yellow Medicine, Minnesota.

SEC. 3. That in the examinations or surveys of all points mentioned in the foregoing section, the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of tonnage of commercial business during the previous year at each point, together with such other facts as bear upon the question of the contemplated improvement, and that he communicate the same together with his report of the examination or survey of such point, to Congress: provided, that so much of the amount here with appropriated for the survey of rivers and harbors as is requisite for contingencies may be used for said purpose.

Approved June 10, 1872.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.

The undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Antonio Flores, minister of the Republic of Ecuador at Washington, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, San Francisco and Panama, so long as direct service by United States steamers, including the Isthmus transit, is maintained under existing conditions; and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportion thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as the present or other similar arrangement for the ocean mail service between Panama and Ecuador is continued. The correspondence so exchanged shall comprise:

1. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage.

2. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

New York and San Francisco shall be the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guayaquil and Manta shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations.

The two Post Departments may, at any time, discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be:

1. For letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, one-half ounce (avoirdupois).

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each country shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration; but each country shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

ARTICLE IV.

No accounts shall be kept between the Postoffice Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect and retain to its own use the following postal charges, viz:

1. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter, or manuscript, subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Republic of Ecuador, shall be twenty cents, United States currency, per each weight of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce; and the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in Ecuador and addressed to any place in the United States of America, shall be two reals, or the fifth part of a dollar (hard), Ecuador currency, the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country. Either country, however, is at liberty to reduce this charge, but not to increase it without the previous assent of the other.

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the Post Departments of the United States and Ecuador may respectively levy, collect, and retain to their separate and exclusive use such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea transportation as they shall deem advisable. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rates it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Newspapers and other correspondence of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods, or to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE V.

Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, can not be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and without charge, to the Postoffice Department of the dispatching country; but newspapers, and all other articles of printed matter, shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office without charge.

ARTICLE VI.

The Post Department of the United States shall establish, in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open malls, the correspondence originating in Ecuador and destined for countries to which the United States may serve as an intermediary; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the United States and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

The Post Department of the United States shall furnish the Post Department of Ecuador with a list stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amounts thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, and shall modify such list from time to time, as the exigencies of its foreign postal service may require.

In conformity to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, a table marked A is hereunto annexed, enumerating the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions on which, Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter bill from the dispatching exchange office of Ecuador, specifying the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post to such dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgements of receipt shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereunto annexed, and shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts.

The accounts to be kept between the two Post Departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the amounts found due shall be paid promptly to the United States office, under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe. Such quarterly statement shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall follow the form D, hereunto annexed.

ARTICLE VII.

Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postal charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE VIII.

The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation with its government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions, which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ARTICLE IX.

When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking privilege of the vacant legation shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consulate or vice consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

ARTICLE X.

Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination; and any article subject by the laws of either country to customs duty or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from the other, be treated in accordance with the laws of the receiving country.

ARTICLE XI.

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 of each article shall be ten cents in the United States and one real in Ecuador.

ARTICLE XII.

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. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed, according to the requirements of the service, without rescinding or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

This convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from the date of notice given by one of the two departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

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

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
ANTONIO FLORES.

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, May 9, 1871.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention between the United States and the German Empire respecting Consuls and trade-marks, signed December 11, 1871; exchanged April 29, 1872; proclaimed June 1, 1872.

WHEREAS, A convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities and duties of Consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries;

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages are, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and his majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his majesty the Emperor of Germany; his majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernard Konig, his Privy Councilor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Consular Agents shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal, State or communal, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and districts, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment, except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties and contributions, whether Federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents may place over the outer door of their offices or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on their consular edifice, except in place where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of Consules ulasi who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Consular Agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and, while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls General and Consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint Vice Consuls and Consular Agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the Consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in article three.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases such consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls or Consular Agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or of any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul or Consular Agent, under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation, who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents shall be at liberty to go either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and customhouse officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Consular Agents, shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls or Consular Agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the Consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the Consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in port, at the disposal of the Consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the Consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls or Consular Agents may arrest the officers, sailors and all other persons making part of the crews of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the Consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, State or municipal courts or authorities; and the Consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the Consuls, the deserters (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of