ble. 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; [illegible] manifests and lists [illegible] also to draw [illegible] 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 account, interfere in these differences, except in cases where [illegible] 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 [illegible] 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 [illegible] United States [illegible] 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 their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the Consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the Consuls, until the said Consuls my find an opportunity of sending them away.

If however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties can not agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the Government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked, or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualing, or, if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

All merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country where the wreck takes place shall be free of all duties.

ARTICLE XVII.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Berlin, the eleventh of December, 1871.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the Consular Convention, signed on the eleventh day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of articles three and nine, is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate."

2. That, according to the laws and the constitution of the United States, article ten applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged, and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the twenty-ninth of April, 1872.

GEORGE BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchange at Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of April last—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and protocol 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 first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America 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.

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Naturalization. Signed September 20, 1870; ratified March 24, 1871; ratifications exchanged July 14, 1871; proclaimed August 1, 1871.

WHEREAS, A convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of September, 1870, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, etc., Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, his Majesty's Privy Counselor and Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Empire, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen and Leopold, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy who have resided in the United States of America uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Austria and Hungary to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have resided in the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and shall be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

In particular, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, who, under the first article, is to be held as an American citizen, is liable to trial and punishment, according to the laws of Austro-Hungary, for non-fulfillment of military duty:

1. If he has emigrated, after having been drafted at the time of conscription, and thus having become enrolled as a recruit for service in the standing army.

2. If he has emigrated while he stood in service under the flag, or had a leave of absence only for a limited time.

3. If, having a leave of absence for an unlimited time, or belonging to the reserve or to the militia, he has emigrated after having received a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war has broken out.

On the other hand, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy naturalized in the United States, who by or after his emigration has transgressed the legal provisions on military duty by any acts or omissions other than those above enumerated in the clauses numbered one, two and three, can, on his return to his original country, neither be held subsequently to military service nor remain liable to trial and punishment for the non-fulfillment of his military duty.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded on the third of July, 1856, between the government of the United States of America on the one part and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the other part, as well as the additional convention, signed on the eighth of May, 1848, to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the said governments on the twenty-seventh of August, 1829, and especially the stipulations of Article IV. of the said additional convention concerning the delivery of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels remain in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

The emigrant from the one state, who, according to Article I. is to be held as a citizen of the other state, shall not, on his return to his original country, be constrained to resume his former citizenship; yet if he shall of his own accord re-acquire it, and renounce the citizenship obtained by naturalization, such a renunciation is allowable, and no fixed period of residence shall be required for the recognition of his recovery of citizenship in his original country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, etc., King of Hungary, with the constitutional consent of the two legislatures of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed this convention as well in German as in English, and have thereto afixed their seals.

Done at Vienna the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the ninety-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty.

JOHN JAY.
BEUST.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Vienna, on the fourteenth day of July, 1871, by John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, etc., 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 convention 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 first day of August, 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-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy. Commerce and navigation. Signed February 26, 1871; ratified April 29, 1871; ratifications exchanged November 18, 1871; proclaimed November 23, 1871.

WHEREAS, A treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his majesty the King of Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Florence, on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, which treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy.

The United States of America and his majesty the King of Italy, desiring to extend and facilitate the relations of commerce and navigation between the two countries, have determined to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries: The United States of America, George Perkins Marsh, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his majesty the King of Italy; and his majesty the King of Italy, the Noble Emilio Visconti Venosta, Grand Cordon of his Orders of the Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, Deputy in Parliament, and his Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation.

Italian citizens in the United States, and citizens of the United States in Italy, shall mutually have liberty to enter with their ships and cargoes all the ports of the United States and of Italy respectively, which may be open to foreign commerce. They shall also have liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of said territories. They shall enjoy, respectively, within the States and possessions of each party, the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities and exemptions for their commerce and navigation as the natives of the country wherein they reside, without paying other or higher duties or charges than are paid by the natives, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

War vessels of the two powers shall receive in their respective ports the treatment of those of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to travel in the States and territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do any thing incident to or necessary for trade, upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives.

They shall, however be exempt in their respective territories from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia. They shall likewise be exempt from any judicial or municipal office, and from any contribution whatever, in kind or in money, to be levied in compensation for personal services.

ARTICLE IV.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable, in the States or Territories of the other, to any embargo, nor shall they be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatsoever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification previously agreed upon when possible.

ARTICLE V.

The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may also be imported in Italian vessels; that no other or higher duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and, in like manner, that whatsoever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into Italy in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported and re-exported from the one country, in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in the like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country, and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Italy.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of Italy, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into Italy of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or the manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to Italy, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or the exportation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States or of Italy, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of Italy, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

Vessels of the United States arriving at a port of Italy and, reciprocally, vessels of Italy arriving at a port of the United States may proceed to any other port of the same country, and may there discharge such part of their original cargoes as may not have been discharged at the port where they first arrived. It is, however, understood and agreed that nothing contained in this article shall apply to the coastwise navigation, which each of the two contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

The following shall be exempt from paying tonnage, anchorage and clearance duties in the respective ports:

1. Vessels entering in ballast and leaving again in ballast from whatever port they may come.

2. Vessels passing from a port of either of the two states into one or more ports of the same state, therein to discharge a part or all of their cargo, or take in or complete their cargo, whenever they shall furnish proof of having already paid the aforesaid duties.

3. Loaded vessels entering a port either voluntarily or forced from stress of weather, and leaving it without having disposed of the whole or part of their cargoes, or having therein completed their cargoes.

No vessel of the one country, which may be compelled to enter a port of the other, shall be regarded as engaging in trade if it merely breaks bulk for repairs, transfers her cargo to another vessel on account of unseaworthiness, purchases stores, or sells damaged goods for re-exportation. It is, however, understood that all portions of such damaged goods destined to be sold for internal consumption shall be liable to the payment of custom dues.

ARTICLE IX.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage, on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to it all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, and to reload the same, or part thereof, paying no duties whatsoever but such as shall be due upon the articles left for consumption.

ARTICLE X.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties shall have liberty, within the territories and dominions of the other, to complete their crew, in order to continue their voyage, with sailors articled in the country, provided they submit to the local regulations and their enrollment be voluntary.

ARTICLE XI.

All ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports or domains of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

ARTICLE XII.

The high contracting parties agree that, in the unfortunate event of a war between them, the private property of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party; it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party.

ARTICLE XIII.

The high contracting parties having agreed that a state of war between one of them and a third power shall not, except in cases of blockade and contraband of war, affect the neutral commerce of the other, and being desirous of removing every uncertainty which may hitherto have arisen respecting that which, upon principles of fairness and justice, ought to constitute a legal blockade, they hereby expressly declare that such places only shall be considered blockaded as shall be actually invested by naval forces capable of preventing the entry of neutrals, and so st[illegible] to create an evident danger on their part to attempt it.

ARTICLE XIV.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing the same is beseiged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband of war, be confiscated, unless, after a warning of such blockade or investment from an officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, by an indorsement of such officer on the papers of the vessel, mentioning the date and the lattitude and longitude where such indorsement was made, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually beseiged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel, having thus entered any port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces to return to the port blockaded and discharge the said cargo, and if, after receiving the said warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XV.

The liberty of navigation and commerce secured to neutrals by the stipulations of this treaty shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband of war. And, in order to remove all causes of doubt and misunderstanding upon this subject, the contracting parties expressly agree and declare that the following articles, and no others, shall be considered as comprehended under this denomination:

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fusees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, bombs, grenades, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to, and expressly manufactured for, the use of these arms.

2. Infantry belts, implements of war and defensive weapons, clothes cut or made up in a military form and for a military use.

3. Cavalry belts, war saddles and bolsters.

4. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE XVI.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States, and for the subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed to be free and exempt from capture which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of the other, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board of a free ship; and they shall not be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle, but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE XVII.

All vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and furnished with such papers as their laws require, shall be regarded in Italy as vessels of the United States, and, reciprocally, all vessels sailing under the flag of Italy, and furnished with the papers which the laws of Italy require, shall be regarded in the United States as Italian vessels.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war shall meet with a vessel not of war of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at a convenient distance, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers, concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence or ill treatment; and it is expressly agreed that the unarmed party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever

ARTICLE XIX.

It is agreed that the stipulations contained in the present treaty, relative to the visiting and examining of a vessel, shall apply only to those which sail without a convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when bound to an enemy's port; that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XX.

In order effectually to provide for the security of the citizens and subjects of the contracting parties, it is agreed between them that all commanders of ships of war of each party, respectively, shall be strictly enjoined to forbear from doing any damage to, or committing any outrage against, the citizens or subjects of the other, or against their vessels or property; and if the said commanders shall act contrary to this stipulation, they shall be severely punished, and made answerable in their persons and estates for the satisfaction and reparation of said damages, of whatever nature they may be.

ARTICLE XXI.

If by any fatality, which can not be expected, and which may God avert, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, with the safe conduct necessary to protect them and their property, until they arrive at the ports designated for their embarkation. And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting the unfortified towns, villages or places, and, in general, all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their goods or houses be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the belligerent in whose power, by the events of the war, they may happen to fall; but it will be necessary that anything they shall take be paid for at a reasonable price.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its provisions are to be sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations in the law of nations.

ARTICLE XXII.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of them at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein such goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

As for the case of real estate, the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The citizens of either party shall have free access to the courts of justice, in order to maintain and defend their own rights, without any other conditions, restrictions, or taxes than such as are imposed upon the natives. They shall, therefore, be free to employ, in defense of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy mutually engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE XXV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for five years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, twelve months befor the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to terminate the said treaty, it shall remain obligatory on both parties one year beyond that time, and so on until the expiration of the twelve months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever may be the time when such notification shall be given.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by his Majesty the King of Italy, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within twelve months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties have signed the present treaty in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done at Florence, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

GEORGE P. MARSH,
VISCONTI VENOSTA.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the eighteenth instant:

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 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-third day of November, 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-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention and protocol between the United States of America and Sweden and Norway.—Naturalization.—Signed May 26, 1869; ratified December 17, 1870; Exchanged June 14, 1871; proclaimed January 12, 1872.

WHEREAS, A convention and protocol between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway were concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Stockholm, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1869, which convention and protocol as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Swedish languages, are word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway, and their dependencies and territories, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Joseph J. Bartlett, Minister Resident, and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Count Charles Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have resided in Sweden or Norway for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become and are lawfully recognized as citizens of Norway or Sweden, shall be held by the government of the United States to be Swedish or Norwegian citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally, citizens of Sweden or Norway who have resided in the United States of America for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Sweden and Norway to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of citizenship legally acquired.

ARTICLE II.

A recognized citizen of the one party, on returning to the territory of the other, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitations established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

If a citizen of the one party, who has become a recognized citizen of the other party, takes up his abode once more in his original country and applies to be restored to his former citizenship, the government of the last named country is authorized to receive him again as a citizen, on such conditions as the said government may think proper.

ARTICLE IV.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part, and Sweden and Norway on the other part, the twenty-first of March, 1860, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI

The present convention 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 King of Sweden and Norway; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stockholm within twenty-four months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Stockholm, May 26, 1869.

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25.....Commercial Place.....25

Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

(Strictly Fire.)

Parties desirous of insurance have the privilege of making two half yearly payments, and are entitled to an equal portion of the dividends at the end of the year, or in lieu thereof to the usual rebate. Insures against fire risks exclusively, in city or country, at the lowest rates of premiums.

D. LEURIE, President.
O. S. ASCH,
Superintendent of Agencies.
B. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. K. Loeb,	P. Blaise,
H. Weber,	C. Jacob,
F. Robbert,	M. Ascona,
B. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schermann,
H. Hafner,	J. B. Verges,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz.

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MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104.....Canal Street.....104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$719,323 57
On marine risks		102,615 17
On river risks		169,212 00
Total premiums		$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums