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 affixed 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 dominions 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 stationed as 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 besieged, 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 latitude 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 besieged, 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 holsters.

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 war, they may happen to fall; but, if it be necessary that anything should be taken from them for the use of such belligerent, the same shall 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 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.

PROTOCOL.

DONE AT STOCKHOLM, MAY 26, 1869.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the convention agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this convention, were entered in the following protocol:

1. Relating to the first article of the convention.

It is understood that if a citizen of the United States of America has been discharged from his American citizenship, or, on the other side, if a Swede or a Norwegian has been discharged from his Swedish or Norwegian citizenship, in the manner legally prescribed by the government of his original country, and then in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner acquires citizenship, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required; but a person who has in that manner been recognized as a citizen of the other country shall, from the moment thereof, be held and treated as a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, and, reciprocally, as a citizen of the United States.

2. Relating to the second article of the convention.

If a former Swede or Norwegian, who, under the first article, is to be held as an adopted citizen of the United States of America, has emigrated after he has attained the age when he becomes liable to military service, and returns again to his original country, it is agreed that he 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 act of emigration itself, unless thereby have been committed any punishable action against Sweden or Norway, or against a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, such as non-fulfillment of military service, or desertion from the military force or from a ship, saving always the limitation established by the laws of the original country, and any other remission of liability to punishment; and that he can be held to fulfil, according to the laws, his military service, or the remaining part thereof.

3. Relating to the third article of the convention.

It is further agreed that if a Swede or Norwegian, who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States, renews his residence in Sweden or Norway without the intent to return to America, he shall be held by the government of the United States to have renounced his American citizenship.

The intent not to return to America may be held to exist when the person so naturalized resides more than two years in Sweden or Norway.

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

And whereas the said convention and protocol as amended have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Stockholm on the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by C. C. Andrews, Minister Resident of the United States, and Count C. Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway;

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the eighth instant (two thirds of the Senators present concurring), did advise and consent to the said exchange, notwithstanding said exchange was delayed beyond the time appointed therefor, and resolved that the said exchange may be regarded as valid as if it had taken place within the time mentioned in the resolution of the Senate on the subject, of the ninth of December, 1870:

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 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 twelfth day of January, 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.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States," it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, 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.

WHEREAS, The act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

And whereas, On the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas, It is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen, and mechanics;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment and payment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

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 eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER..........CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this twenty-fourth day of the month of December, 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-seventh, before me, Armand Pitot, Jr., a notary public duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish and city aforesaid, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereinafter subscribed, who declared that they agreed and covenanted, and do, by these presents, agree and covenant to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company shall be the "New Orleans and Grand Ecore Packet Company," and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans, and it shall exist and continue for the term of twenty-five years from the date of these presents, unless sooner dissolved. The company shall have a seal, having for inscription the name of the company.

ARTICLE II.

The operations of said company shall be the purchase, or building, or chartering of one or more steamboats, and the carrying of freight or passengers, or both, on said boats, up and down the Mississippi river and Red river and tributaries.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of said company is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for as follows, to wit: thirty per cent as soon as the company goes into operation, and the balance in installments of ten per cent upon the call of the Board of Directors as the necessities of the company may require it. This company shall go into operation as soon as the sum of forty thousand dollars is subscribed for.

ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of the said company shall be under the direction of a Board of Control, composed of five stockholders, possessing in their own name, or that of the firm of which they are partners, not less than five shares of the stock of the company.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The regular meeting of the stockholders shall be held annually on the third Monday of October, at which meeting a majority in capital stock, represented at the meeting shall choose five of the members to serve as directors for the ensuing year. At such election each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, and the directors elect shall, within five days after their election, organize into a board by appointing one of their members as president. The board thus organized shall have power to appoint all officers or agents and fix their respective compensations. The board shall also appoint a secretary, whose duty, independent of others that might be ascribed to him, shall be to attend the meetings of the board, and keep a correct record of their proceedings.

SEC. 2. A failure to elect directors, as aforesaid, shall not dissolve the corporation, but the board in office shall continue to exercise the functions until a new board can be elected.

SEC. 3. Three members of said Board of Control shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said board is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the company and the transactions of its affairs, provided the same shall not conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act of incorporation or the laws of this State. They are hereby authorized to buy, sell and charter steamboats, fuel for the use of the company, to make contracts, leases, mortgages, hypothecations and compromises; to borrow money, and to build, or cause to be built, one or more steamboats for said company.

SEC. 4. The Board of Control shall make dividends as often as they think desirable and proper.

SEC. 5. If any member of said Board of Control should cease to be a stockholder during his term of service, his office shall thereby, ipso facto, become vacant. And in the event of the death, permanent absence, or resignation, (a vacancy from whatever cause) of any member of said Board of Control, the board shall have power to fill vacancies occasioned thereby until the first regular meeting thereafter of the stockholders of the said company for the election of officers of the company.

SEC. 6. The Board of Control shall meet monthly for the transaction of business, and the president may call them together at any time by giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing.

SEC. 7. No two partners whose subscriptions are in the name of their commercial firm shall be eligible at the same time as members of the said board.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president of said company to keep, or cause to be kept, in bound books, in the name of the company, a correct record of all its proceedings, transactions, accounts, property, business and affairs, as well as full and complete detailed accounts of the receipts and disbursements thereof. He shall, moreover, act as the treasurer of the company, and keep a cash account in one of the banks in New Orleans, subject to the approval of the Board of Control in the name and for account of the company, and to be also authorized and empowered to draw checks and transact all banking business thereof. The president of the company is the proper person on whom citation shall be served.

ARTICLE VII.

When the period arrives from any cause for the winding up of the concerns of this company, three stockholders shall be selected by a majority of the stockholders at a general meeting, whose duty it shall be to convert all the assets of the corporation into cash, and after the payment of the liabilities of the company, disburse the surplus funds among the stockholders in proportion to their respective shares.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of the company beyond the amount of his stock in said company.

ARTICLE IX.

For the purpose of starting and putting the company into operation, the following named stockholders, to wit: John C. Mitchell, Esq., Michel Dietrich, Esq., Horace E. Shropshire, Esq., John A. Williams, Esq., and George W. Tucker are constituted a temporary Board of Control, whose term of office shall expire as soon as their successors are elected and have qualified.

ARTICLE X.

The names and respective interest of the subscribers to this act and the amount of their respective shares are hereby declared to be as follows:

John C. Mitchell,
Horace E. Shropshire,
George W. Tucker,
John C. Mitchell,
Caspari & Dietrich,
Gans & Co.,
D. Pierson,
A. E. Sompayrac,
Alex Garsin,
J. J. McCook & Co.,
Emile Deblieux,
J. Ducasse,
A. E. Leinee,
Trichel & Airey,
John P. Campbell,
Charles L. Perot,
J. A. Ducourneau,
T. Schuman,
P. Poete,
H. Lichtenbenstein,
A. Perrini,
Hy. M. Levy,
H. Jaffa,
John Rusca,
Wienburg & Koffie,
Mrs. Grozan,
A. J. Ducote,
Mose Rosenthal,
W. B. Harper,
A. Jarreau,
François Barbier,
A. David,
Julius Levin,
B. C. Duke,
J. C. French,
David Kuhmayel,
Sam Pincus,
Henry A. Boissart,
John S. Butler,
Joseph H. Hynson,
Daniel Gehr,
John S. Weil,
Louis Texada,
John Cluney,
Patrick Kelone,
P. M. Fiermant,
F. Regard,
A. D. Coco,
George W. Tucker,
Oscar Chopin,
A. A. Mouton,
W. H. Langfield & Co.,
James M. Rhorer,
H. A. Thompson,
T. Spence Smith,
Louis Lawrence,
Millnig & Bolton,
M. L. Morgan & Co.,
William Strong,
D. Kelly,
V. Girard,
E. M. & Jeff Wells,
C. M. Wells,
E. C. Herbert,
M. Hyman,
D. Levey,
Dr. Mecker,
John Grimes,
Miller & Fitzpatrick,
A. M. Kilpatrick,
James E. Elkin,
J. F. Muse,
W. J. S. Johnson,
Charles F. Huesman,
Henry Dusey,
Faenack & Son,
Ballard & Campbell,
Jacob Israel,
Boult & Brothers,
S. W. Kile,
T. F. McLain,
C. J. Harkins,
J. W. Suddath,
J. Jules Bossier,
Allen Weeter,
B. Llorens,
L. Charleville,
Sam Bernstein,
William Freund,
M. Gans,
Benoist & Rachal,
E. Rost,
J. B. Morentini,
S. S. Cuney,
Lazarus & Lengsfield,
Peter Bereland,
B. Kraft,
John A. Williams.

Charles H. Brown,
Robert M. Walmsley,
T. J. C. Batchelor,
M. H. Carver,
Peter Venleman,
William M. Levy,
William H. Jack,
John Genoe,
P. Haller,
Willis Holmes,
E. Smith,
W. B. Carr,
U. Simon,
Amb. Deblieux,
J. H. Cosgrove,
T. Lacoste,
L. Duplex,
J. Messi,
Is. Kahn & Co.,
G. Pontenot,
T. H. Burdick,
F. M. Hartman,
S. Nelkin,
Isaac Jacob,
S. Weinburg,
John Chambers,
Sarah Mayer,
J. J. Portherie,
N. T. Dozier,
J. W. Johnston,
Louis Abadie,
J. Goodman,
E. & S. Weil,
J. A. Williams,
Jonas Rosenthal,
Mike Legras,
James W. Osborn,
Thomas Woodward,
Sol Hess,
J. Jackson,
Henry St. John,
Solomon Meyer,
E. L. Pierson,
H. B. Wamsley & Co.,
P. Clavarie,
L. Dronin,
F. J. C. Monin,
C. L. Walmsly & Co.,
Horace E. Shropshire & Co.,
C. H. C. Brown, (J. M. J* & Co.,
H. A. Boyee,
Stafford & Cullen,
S. L. McGinnis,
Horace Breedlove,
W. A. Griffin,
P. Clark,
John Schwartzenburg,
P. W. Linsky,
Henry Levy,
E. L. Watkins,
A. G. Compton,
J. P. Snelling,
Geo. W. Stafford,
Branch Tanner,
George C. Smith,
M. Wells,
Charles C. Weems,
Cappell & Curry,
E. R. Irion,
L. Goudeboux,
L. F. Rose,
William Bush,
A. Daisne,
Keyser & McKenna,
T. Pous,
B. H. Boult,
H. V. Tessier,
Fassell & Barbee,
Sam Aaron,
C. V. Murphy,
Fred Wilson,
Adolph Kaffie,
N. Jaquinot,
M. B. Llorens,
A. Marianovich,
John Clark,
W. T. Barnett,
William Watson,
V. Benoist,
M. Givanovich,
Robert Aaron,
S. B. Shackelford,
W. R. Railand,
J. C. Morentini,
P. Kelly.

Thus done and passed at New Orleans, in my office, in the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Messrs. Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., and Ambroise G. La Pice, competent witnesses, residing in this city, who have signed with the said appearers and me, notary, after due reading of the whole.

Original signed:
JOHN C. MITCHELL,
HORACE E. SHROPSHIRE,
G. W. TUCKER,
CHARLES H. BROWN,
R. M. WALMSLEY,
T. J. C. BATCHELOR,
JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
G. LE GARDEUR, JR.,
A. G. LA PICE,
A. PITOT, JR., Notary Public.

The undersigned, deputy recorder of mortgages for this parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, does hereby certify that the foregoing charter is duly recorded in this office, in book society No. 9, folio 59 et seq., this day.

New Orleans, December 24, 1872.
C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

A true copy:
A. PITOT, JR., Notary Public. de27 law 4t

CHARTER..........CHARTER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this thirty first day of the month of December, 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-seventh, before me, Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the parish and city aforesaid therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared Charles Cavaroc, Esq., of this city, president of the NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and having its domicile in this parish of Orleans, the said appearer herein acting in his aforesaid capacity, by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of said corporation, at their sitting of the twenty first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, a certified copy whereof is hereto annexed for reference.

Which said appearer declared in his said capacity, that in order to carry into effect, and causing to be recorded the resolutions adopted at a general meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation, held on the twentieth day of December, 1872, pursuant to a call made by the said Board of Directors specially for the purpose of taking into consideration, and voting upon the adoption of amendments proposed to the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, by the Board of Directors, at their sitting of the eighteenth day of November, 1872, which said call was advertised by notices in the New Orleans Republican, a newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, from the nineteenth day of November last until the day of holding said general meeting, as will more fully appear by reference to the annexed certified copy of the proceedings of the said general meeting of the stockholders, wherein stockholders owning and representing in the aggregate seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-two shares of the capital stock of the said corporation, being all the stock represented at said general meeting, voted in favor of the adoption of the said amendments, being more than three-fourths, as required by law.

He, the said appearer, acting in his aforesaid capacity, does, by these presents, in behalf of the stockholders of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, declare, proclaim and publish the said amendments to the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, which have been unanimously adopted at the said general meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation, to be henceforth binding and obligatory upon the stockholders of the said corporation and all others whom the same shall or may concern, and that the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association is accordingly amended in the manner following, to wit:

Firstly—That section one of article three of the act of incorporation be amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The capital stock of this association is hereby fixed at the sum of three millions of dollars, of which the one million of dollars already subscribed and issued shall form part. The remaining two millions of dollars of stock shall be created and issued as follows:

Whenever the special fund created and established under section three of article seven of this act of incorporation shall amount to the sum of one million of dollars, stock to that amount shall be apportioned and allotted to the stockholders of the association, in the ratio in which they shall then respectively be holders of the original one million of dollars of the capital stock and certificates of stock, entitling them to ten per cent per annum interest and privileges attached to said original stock, shall be issued to them accordingly.

Whenever, after the allotment and issue of one million of dollars of additional stock as aforesaid, the special fund created and established by section three of article seven shall again amount to one million of dollars, a new apportionment and allotment of stock and new issue of certificates of stock shall be made to the stockholders of the association, in the ratio in which they shall then be holders of the first two millions of dollars of the capital stock, and entitling the bearers thereof to the same rights and privileges as the prior issues.

And after this second allotment and issue of additional stock, the special fund established for the purpose of increasing the stock of the association, as aforesaid, shall cease to exist.

Second—That article seven of the act of incorporation be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. From and after the beginning of the third year the stockholders shall pay no premiums on the insurances effected by them.

SEC. 2. But on the last day of each quarter the president shall cause to be made a statement of the losses and expenses of the association, to which shall be added two and a half per cent interest, to be paid to the stockholders on their stock paid in full, or on such part thereof as shall have been paid, which said statements shall be published as provided for in section one of article six for the annual statement to be made in January, 1871 and 1872.

SEC. 3. At the same time as this quarterly statement shall be rendered a call shall be made on each insuring stockholder for a contribution of sixty-five per cent on the premiums of the sums insured for by him, earned during the expiring quarter, which said contribution shall be paid at the office of the association immediately after the first publication of the call made for the same; and such call shall be published three times in at least two newspapers printed in the city of New Orleans. The amount so collected shall be applied first to cover the losses, expenses and interest specified in the last quarterly statement, and the surplus, if any, shall be set apart and constitute a special fund for the increase of the capital stock, as provided in section one of article three of this act of incorporation.

SEC. 4. If the amount of the losses, expenses and interest due to stockholders specified in the quarterly statement exceed sixty-five per cent of the premiums earned during the expiring quarter, but do not exceed the aggregate amount of said earned premiums, then a contribution shall be made and called for only for a sum sufficient to cover said losses, expenses and interest.

SEC. 5. And if the losses, expenses and interest incurred during any one quarter amount to a sum exceeding the premiums earned during said quarter, the insuring stockholders shall be called upon and required to pay in full the premiums earned during said quarter on the insurances effected by them, and the excess shall be taken from the special fund set apart to increase the capital stock, as provided in section three of this article, to the extent of the amount of said special fund; and if that be insufficient, from the other available resources of the association, as provided in this act of incorporation.

SEC. 6. After the capital stock of this association shall have attained the sum of three millions of dollars, as provided in article three, no contribution shall be called for of the insuring stockholders for an amount exceeding the sum of the losses, expenses and two and a half per cent interest to the stockholders, ascertained and declared in the quarterly statement, made and published by virtue of section two of this article.

SEC. 7. No party insuring shall be liable for contributions as provided in this article, to an amount exceeding the premiums on insurances effected by him.

Thirdly—That article nine of the act of incorporation be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to invest the capital stock and other moneys of the association in bonds, bills, and notes and in mortgages on real estate. They may also invest the capital stock and other cash funds of the association in any bonds or stocks created by or under the laws of the United States, of this State, or of corporations of this State, or loan its funds on pledge of any of the aforesaid public or private securities, bonds or stocks.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful also for the Board of Directors to purchase any property, real or personal.

Wherefore the said Charles Cavaroc moreover declared, in his said capacity, that by virtue of the powers in him vested by the aforesaid resolution, and in order to more fully carry into effect the aforesaid amendments, he does hereby declare and make known that sections one of article three, article seven and article nine of the charter or act of incorporation of the said New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association have been changed and amended so as to read and be as is hereinabove written; and he hereby authorizes and requires the recorder of mortgages in and for this city and parish to record said amendments on the books of his office, as is required by law.

Thus done and passed at New Orleans, in my office, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Armand Pitot, Jr., and Ambroise G. La Pice, competent witnesses, who have signed with the said appearer and me, notary, after reading the whole.

Original signed:
C. CAVAROC
A. PITOT, JR.,
A. G. LA PICE,
G. LEGARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Deputy Recorder of Mortgages for this parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing amendment of charter was duly recorded this day in this office, in Book Society No. 9, folio 63.

New Orleans, January 2, 1873.
C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

A true copy:
G. LEGARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.
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FURNITURE.

NOTICE..........NOTICE.

MIRAMON.

Dealer in all Kinds of Furniture.

NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra ...), with testers, $12.

Solid Walnut ... Marble ... $35.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $40.

Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $125.

Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.

Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.

... Glasses at moderate prices.