OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention between the United States of America and Denmark—Naturalization—Concluded July 20, 1872; ratified January 22, 1873; exchanged March 14, 1873; proclaimed April 15, 1873.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his majesty the King of Denmark, relative to the naturalization of citizens and subjects of the two countries, was concluded and signed at Copenhagen by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of July, 1872, the original of which convention, being in the English and Danish languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and his majesty the King of Denmark being desirous to regulate the citizenship of the citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the United States of America to the kingdom of Denmark, and of Danish subjects who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries; that is to say, the President of the United States of America: Michael J. Cramer, minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen; and his majesty the King of Denmark, Otto Ditlev Baron Rosenorn-Lehn, commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmand, chamberlain, his majesty's minister for foreign affairs, etc.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the kingdom of Denmark as Danish subjects, shall be held by the United States of America to be in all respects and for all purposes Danish subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States of America.

In like manner, Danish subjects who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall be held by the kingdom of Denmark to be in all respects and for all purposes as citizens of the United States of America, and shall be treated as such by the kingdom of Denmark.

ARTICLE II.

If any such citizen of the United States, as aforesaid, naturalized within the kingdom of Denmark as a Danish subject, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his application, and on such conditions as that government may see fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and the Danish government shall not, in that case, claim him as a Danish subject on account of his former naturalization.

In like manner, if any such Danish subject, as aforesaid, naturalized within the United States as a citizen thereof, should renew his residence within the kingdom of Denmark, his majesty's government may, on his application, and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a Danish subject, and the United States government shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE III.

If, however, a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Denmark, shall renew his residence in the former country without the intent to return to that in which he was naturalized, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization.

In like manner, if a Dane, naturalized in the United States, shall renew his residence in Denmark, without the intent to return to the former country, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the one country shall reside more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on or after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force for 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 V.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be, within eight months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Copenhagen, the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

MICHAEL J. CRAMER.
O. D. ROSENORN-LEHN.

And, whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Copenhagen, on the fourteenth day of March, 1873, by Michael J. Cramer, minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen, and Otto Ditlev Rosenorn-Lehn, Commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmand, chamberlain, his majesty's minister for foreign affairs, 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 caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

The undersigned, John A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Oluf Stenersen, Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to the United States of America, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. This exchange of correspondence shall embrace: 1. Letters, ordinary and registered. 2. Newspapers, books, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds. Such correspondence shall be exchanged whether originating in the United States and destined for either of the United Kingdoms, or vice versa; or originating in, or destined for, such foreign countries to which the contracting countries may serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II.

The offices for the exchange of mails shall be—on the part of Sweden—1. Goteborg; 2. The travelling postoffice No. 1 between Goteborg and Stockholm; 3. The traveling postoffice No. 2, between Malmo and Falkoping. On the part of Norway—1. Christianssand; 2. Christiania; 3. The sea postoffice on the steamboat line between Hammerfest and Hamburg; and on the part of the United States—1. New York; 2. Chicago.

The respective postal administrations are authorized, if circumstances should require it, to discontinue any of the offices designated for the exchange of mails, or to establish others in their place.

ARTICLE III.

The postoffices of Sweden and Norway shall make their own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the United States; and in like manner the postoffice of the United States shall make arrangements for the dispatch of mails to Sweden and Norway. The mails shall be forwarded by regular routes of communication; and each office shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of the intermediate transportation (sea and territorial) of the mails which it dispatches to the other country. It is agreed that the cost of the international, ocean and territorial transit of closed mails, exchanged in either direction, between the frontiers of the respective countries, shall be first defrayed by that one of the offices which shall have obtained from the postoffices of the intermediary countries the most favorable terms for such conveyance, and any amount so advanced by one office, for and on account of the other, shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV.

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

1 For letters, fifteen grammes.

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each office adopts for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the regulations prescribed for such correspondence in the dispatching country. Each office shall, however, give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts and of any subsequent change thereof.

The rule of progression shall be an additional single rate for each additional single weight or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in the case of manifest error.

ARTICLE V.

The single rate of postage for letter correspondence exchanged in direct mails between the United Kingdoms and the United States shall be—

I. By closed mail, via England, without regard to the forwarding of the correspondence, whether to or from a Swedish or Norwegian seaport, or through Germany—

1. For letters from Sweden for the United States—

(a) When prepaid in Sweden, thirty-six ore.

(b) When paid in the United States, fourteen cents.

2. For letters from the United States to Sweden—

(a) When prepaid in the United States, nine cents.

(b) When paid in Sweden, fifty-six ore.

3. For letters from Norway for the United States—

(a) When prepaid in Norway, twelve skilling.

(b) When paid in the United States, fifteen cents.

4. For letters from the United States for Norway—

(a) When prepaid in the United States, ten cents.

(b) When paid in Norway, eighteen skilling.

II. By direct regular steamship communication between ports in the United Kingdoms, whether the port be Swedish or Norwegian on the one side, and ports in the United States on the other side—

1. For letters from Sweden for the United States—

(a) When prepaid in Sweden, twenty-four ore.

(b) When paid in the United States, nine cents.

2. For letters from the United States for Sweden—

(a) When prepaid in the United States, six cents.

(b) When paid in Sweden, thirty-six ore.

3. For letters from Norway to the United States—

(a) When prepaid in Norway, seven skilling.

(b) When paid in the United States, nine cents.

4. For letters from the United States for Norway—

(a) When prepaid in the United States, six cents.

(b) When paid in Norway, ten skilling.

Insufficiently prepaid letters shall be charged with the postage for unpaid letters, after deducting the prepaid amount.

On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched by either route, that which the dispaching office shall adopt, adapted to the regulations prescribed for such correspondence in the dispatching country. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

The Atlantic sea rate on the correspondence sent in closed mails through England shall not exceed six cents per ounce for letter mails, and six cents per pound for other correspondence; nor shall the charge for the sea conveyance thereof, between England and the United kingdoms, exceed two cents per single letter rate, or six cents per ounce net weight of letter mails, and six cents per pound for other correspondence.

It is also agreed that the entire cost of the sea transportation between the boundaries of the respective countries, by any direct line of steamships adapted to the conveyance of mails, and employed by the respective postoffices, shall not exceed two cents for each single letter rate, or six cents per ounce, net weight, of letter mails, and six cents per pound of other correspondence.

It is further stipulated that the Atlantic sea rate on the correspondence sent in closed mails through Germany shall not exceed five cents per thirty grammes of letters, and ten cents per kilogramme of other correspondence.

It is also understood and agreed that the Norwegian postoffice shall be reimbursed for the closed mails sent through Germany, which have been forwarded by the direct steamboat line between Christianssand and Hamburg, worked on Norwegian account, by a sum corresponding to the Swedish and Danish rate of transit for closed mails sent through Sweden and Denmark.

ARTICLE VII.

Ordinary letters may be sent prepaid or unpaid, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, prepayment shall be obligatory.

ARTICLE VIII.

Registered articles shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee of thirty ore in Sweden, of eight skilling in Norway, and of eight cents in the United States. This fee, as well as the postage, shall always be prepaid. Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it dispatches.

ARTICLE IX.

Any correspondence may be registered, as well the international as that originating in or destined for other countries to which the postoffices of the contracting countries may serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles.

Each office shall notify the other of the countries to which it may serve as intermediary.

ARTICLE X.

The accounts on the international correspondence exchanged in either direction, shall be adjusted and settled on the following basis, viz:

I. Between Sweden and the United States:

From the total amount of international postages and register fees for correspondence between Sweden and the United States, collected in Sweden, the Sweden postal administration shall deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of the United States. From the total amount of international postages and register fees, for correspondence exchanged between Sweden and the United States, collected in the United States, the postal administration of the United States shall, in like manner deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of Sweden (or of Norway, in case of conveyance by direct steamship communication, or through England.)

Of the amount of the two net sums thus obtained, Sweden shall receive one moiety and the United States the other.

II. Between Norway and the United States:

From the total amount of the international postages and register fees for correspondence between Norway and the United States, collected in Norway, the Norwegian postal administration shall deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of the United States. From the total amount of international postages and register fees for correspondence between Norway and the United States, collected in the United States, the Postal Administration of the United States shall, in like manner, deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of Norway (or of Sweden, in case of conveyance by direct steamship communication, or through England).

Of the amount of the two net sums thus obtained, Norway shall receive one moiety, and the United States the other.

ARTICLE XI.

The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be dispatched under regulations to be established by the dispatching office; but these shall embrace the following:

1. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and numbers and prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

2. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

3. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

4. The customs duties that may be chargeable in each of the two countries may be levied for the use of the customs.

5. Except as above no charge whatever shall be collected on the letters and other correspondence exchanged. The small local carriers' fee now charged in Sweden may, however, be levied to the use of the Swedish office; and as long as a fee of two skilling for the delivery of poste restante letters, and one of four skilling for letters posted after the general time for collecting the post, are chargeable in Norway, these fees may be levied to the use of the Norwegian office.

ARTICLE XII.

The postal administrations of each of the United Kingdoms, and that of the United States, shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the offices may exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may serve as intermediaries.

It is, however, always understood that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to international correspondence augmented by the postage and other taxes due to foreign postal administrations, and any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE XIII.

The postal accounts between the respective offices which, according to article ten, are to be settled separately between Sweden and the United States and between Norway and the United States, shall be stated quarterly and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office, either by exchange on London, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

The rule for the conversion of the moneys of the respective countries shall be established by common agreement between the respective offices.

ARTICLE XIV.

When in a port, whether belonging to either of the United Kingdoms or to the United States, a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XV.

Official communications between the respective postal administrations shall not be the occasion of any accounts between them.

ARTICLE XVI.

The respective postoffices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations for carrying the articles of this convention into execution; and in like manner modify such regulations, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE XVII.

Letters wrongly sent, wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned to the dispatching office, at its expense for the return, if any expense shall be incurred. Registered articles, in the second paragraph of the first article mentioned, shall also be returned in like manner. Other articles shall be left to the disposition of the receiving office.

Any postages not collected upon the correspondence returned, but which shall have been charged against the receiving office, shall be deducted from the account.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This convention shall take effect from and on the first day of July, 1873. It shall be continued in force until one year from the time when any of the governments of the respective countries shall have given notice of its wish to terminate the same. It is to be ratified, and the ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate original at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
OLUF STENERSEN.

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, March 15, 1873.

[Translation.]

We, Oscar, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, Norway, the Goths and the Vandals, make known that whereas, we and the United States of America have found it expedient and necessary to enter into negotiations having for their object the conclusion of a postal convention, and our minister, duly authorized for that purpose, having, on the fifteenth day of March, in the present year, with the Postmaster General of the United States, established, concluded, signed and, with his seal, provided a convention, word for word, as follows:

(See convention above.)

Therefore we have desired to ratify, approve, and accept the convention so concluded, with all its articles, paragraphs, and clauses, and we do by these presents, in the most express terms, approve, accept, and ratify the same; and we will sincerely and honestly uphold and fulfill the foregoing convention and all its articles, paragraphs, and clauses.

In witness whereof we have, with our own hand, signed, and caused the same to be confirmed by our royal seal.

Done at Stockholm Castle, on the sixteenth day of the month of May, in the year after the birth of our Lord and Saviour one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. OSCAR.

O. M. BJORNSTJERNA.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the convention concluded at the city of Washington on the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the United States of North America, concerning the exchange of correspondence between the United States of North America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and the respective ratifications of the said convention having been carefully compared and found to agree exactly one with the other, and both with the original of the said convention, the exchange has this day been effected in the usual form.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present certificate of exchange, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Stockholm, the twenty-sixth day of May, 1873.

C. C. ANDREWS.
O. M. BJORNSTJERNA.

Detailed regulations agreed upon between the Postoffice of the United States and the postal administration of Sweden for the execution of the convention of the fifteenth of March, 1873, between the United States of America and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

ARTICLE I.

The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up mails for the Swedish exchange offices of Goteborg, the traveling postoffice No. 1 between Goteborg and Stockholm, and the traveling postoffice No. 2 between Malmo and Falkoping.

The latter shall make up mails for the exchange offices of New York and Chicago.

Table A, hereto annexed, indicates the correspondence to be distributed to each exchange office.

ARTICLE II.

Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter-bill showing the postages and the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence.

The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models B1 and B2, hereto annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the dispatching office during each quarter of the calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and numbers corresponding to the letter bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the models C1 and C2, hereto annexed.

All registered letters and the register list shall be enveloped together, in strong paper, and securely fastened, and the packet plainly inscribed with the word "registered," or "rekommenderas," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the registered letter list for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters and figures expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word "nihil," or "nil."

ARTICLE VI.

The register lists dispatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge by the first mail the registered articles, numerically, from No. — to No. —.

If the verification by the exchange office disclose an error of any kind in the register receipt of the list, it shall be, also, by the first mail, notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

The two administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes toward the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss.

ARTICLE VIII.

All letters exchanged between the several offices shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon the office of origin, and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "paid all" and in Sweden "franko."

Registered articles shall be stamped "registered" in the United States, and "rekommenderas" in Sweden.

Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped in the United States "insufficiently paid," and in Sweden "ofullstandig frankerad," and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures (black) on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by a direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "direct service," or "service direct."

When dispatched via England or via Germany and Denmark, it shall be stamped to indicate British or German and Danish transit.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective postal administrations are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, and until such lists are furnished neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the several offices, and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE X.

The respective exchange offices shall mark, in red ink, in the upper corner of the address, at the right hand, of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the extra national postage due to the country through which the same are forwarded; and in the same manner and place, but in black ink, shall mark the amount of the extra national postage due to the forwarding country upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

ARTICLE XI.

Articles under band which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in article eleven of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, and shall remain subject to its disposal.

ARTICLE XII.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mail, for transit through the United States or through Sweden, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the respective administrations of the amount prepaid.

ARTICLE XIII.

Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the dispatching administration at the end of every month (see exhibits D1 and D2), but all other articles of correspondence, not registered, which from any cause can not be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

The unpaid postages on the letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The prepaid postages on the letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transported by either administration in closed mails, and shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the deduction. No charges shall be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XIV.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it.

The receiving office shall also correct, accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

ARTICLE XV.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter bills (for the convenience of the transit account) the exact number of single rates and weight of letters and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mails by the British or by the German and Danish transit.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills, in the proper money of the dispatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid letters, or insufficiently paid letters, shall be computed in the money of the receiving office.

The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of four rixdaler, or 400 ore of Sweden, for one dollar of the United States.

In entering on the letter bills the international postages on the partly paid letters in the money of the receiving office, and the foreign charges in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of four ore of Sweden.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

ARTICLE XVII.

The quarterly accounts mentioned in article thirteen of the convention shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models E1 and E2, hereto annexed.

A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive result, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed and marked F; and shall then be transmitted with the quarterly accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office.

Done in duplicate and signed at Stockhelm this thirtieth day of May, 1873, and at Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, 1873.

WILHELM ROOS,
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

Second additional convention to the postal convention of August 21, 1867, between the United States of America and Belgium.

The General Postoffice of the United States and the Postal Administration of Belgium having recognized the propriety of reducing the rates of postage fixed by the convention of twenty-first August, 1867, and by the additional convention of first March, 1870, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The international single rate upon letters exchanged in direct mails, via Great Britain, between Belgium and the United States, is fixed as follows:

1. At forty centimes for prepaid letters originating in Belgium.

2. At eight cents for prepaid letters originating in the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The international single rate for prepaid letters sent by the direct steamship lines to be established between the two countries, in conformity with article six of the convention of twenty-first of August, 1867, is fixed at thirty centimes for letters sent from Belgium, and at six cents for letters sent from the United States, of which ten centimes (two cents) shall represent the sea postage.

ARTICLE III.

When one of the two contracting offices shall consider it advisable to exchange closed mails with a foreign country to which these offices may respectively serve as intermediaries by the direct packets which the other contracting office shall have established between Belgium and the United States, it shall pay to the other office, for the maritime transportation of said mails, between Belgian ports and those of the United States, a fixed fee of—

1. Three cents (fifteen centimes) per thirty grams for letters.

2. Ten cents (fifty centimes) per kilogram for other correspondence.

And the same rates of sea postage are also fixed for the closed mails conveyed by any line of direct mail steamers between the two countries.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be considered as additional to those of August 21, 1867, and March 1, 1870, and shall take effect from the date agreed upon by the two administrations.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington this ninth day of May, 1873.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
MAURICE DELFOSSE.

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, May 12, 1873.

Detailed regulations agreed upon between the Postoffice of the United States and the postal administration of Norway, for the execution of the postal convention of the fifteenth of March, 1873, between the United States of America and the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

ARTICLE I.

The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up mails for the Norwegian exchange offices of Christiania, Christiana, Bergen and the sea postoffice, on the steamboat line between Hammerfest and Hamburg.

The latter shall make up mails for the exchange offices of New York and Chicago.

ARTICLE II.

Each mail exchanged between the two countries shall be accompanied by a letter bill, showing the postages on each class of correspondence, the number of register fees, total weight of correspondence, etc.

The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models A1 and A2, hereto annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the dispatching office during each quarter of the calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages according to the letter bill.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and numbers corresponding to the letter bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the models B1 and B2 hereto annexed.

All registered letters and the register list shall be enveloped together in strong paper and securely fastened, and the packet plainly inscribed with the word "Registered" or "Registreret," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the registered letter list for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters and figures expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word "nihil" or "nil."

ARTICLE VI.

The register lists dispatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge, by the first mail, the receipt of the registered articles numerically from No. — to No. —.

If the verification by the exchange office disclose an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also, by the first mail, notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

The two administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence and for pursuing it when lost, but it is understood that neither assumes toward the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss.

ARTICLE VIII.

All letters exchanged between the two countries shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon the office of origin; and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "Paid all," and in Norway "Franco."

Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered in the United States, and "Anbefalet" in Norway.

Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped in the United States "Insufficiently paid," and in Norway "Utilstrakkeligt frankeret," and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures (black) on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by a direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "direct service," or "Service direct."

When dispatched via England or via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate British or German transit.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective postal administrations are mutually to furnish each other with lists, stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the several offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE X.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red ink* in the upper corner of the address at the right hand, of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail the amount of the extra national postage due to the country through which the same are forwarded; and in the same manner and place, but in black ink, shall mark the amount of the extra national postage due to the forwarding country upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

ARTICLE XI.

Articles under band, which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in article eleven of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, and shall remain subject to its disposal.

ARTICLE XII.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mail for transit through the United States or through Norway, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the respective administrations of the amount prepaid.

ARTICLE XIII.

Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the dispatching administration at the end of every month; (see exhibits C1 and C2.) But all other articles of correspondence not registered, which, from any cause can not be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

The unpaid postages on the letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The prepaid postages on the letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transported by either administration in closed mails and shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the deduction. No charge shall be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XIV.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it.

The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to such correspondence.

The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

ARTICLE XV.

The dispatching office shall state on the letter bills (for the convenience of the transit account) the exact number of single rates and weight of letters; and the total weight of the correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mails by the British or by the German transit.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills, in the proper money of the dispatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid letters or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving office.

The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of 112 skillings of Norway for one dollar of the United States.

In entering on the letter bills the international postages on the partly paid letters in the money of the receiving office, and the foreign charges in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of one and one-eighth skilling of Norway.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in coin and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

ARTICLE XVII.

The quarterly accounts mentioned in article thirteen of the convention shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models D1 and D2 hereto annexed.

A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive result, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed and marked E; and shall then be transmitted with the quarterly accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the twenty-sixth June, 1873, and at Christiana the thirty-first May, 1873.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
W. JOHANSEN.

Additional articles of agreement between the Postoffice Departments of the United States of America and of the Dominion of Canada, establishing an exchange of postal cards between the two countries.

ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of providing additional facilities of mail communication between the United States and Canada, it is hereby mutually agreed that United States postal cards mailed at any postoffice in the United States and addressed to Canada, and Canadian postal cards mailed at any postoffice in Canada and addressed to the United States, when prepaid an additional postage of one cent, by affixing thereto an ordinary one cent postage stamp of the country of origin, in addition to the stamp printed or impressed on the card, shall be reciprocally forwarded and delivered in the country of destination free of charge. Postal cards not so prepaid will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries.

ARTICLE II.

The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in the domestic mails of the United States and of Canada, respectively, shall apply equally to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to the other country.

ARTICLE III.

Each country will retain to its own use the postage it collects, at the prescribed rate on postal cards forwarded to the other country.

ARTICLE IV.

The present articles shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two offices on the twenty-fifth of March, A. D. 1851, and on the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth of August, 1856, and shall come into operation on the first day of July, A. D. 1873.

In witness whereof the Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, have hereto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the date set opposite to each respectively.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
June 19, 1873.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General of Canada.
June 26, 1873.

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
Washington, June 19, 1873.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVIS & JACKSON, BANKRUPTS.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1189.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM DAVIS, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of the firm of Davis & Jackson, of New Orleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of December, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office in Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, November 13, 1873.
no14 21 26 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE L. KOUNS, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1291.

WHEREAS, GEORGE L. KOUNS, OF NEW ORleans, and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the twenty-second day of November, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given, that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 5, 1873.
no6 13 19 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

MONITION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

PIERRE LABERIE VS. MRS. ANNA T. FRERET and her husband, E. Freret—No. 42,526.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO ALL WHOM IT may concern, greeting: Whereas, Pierre Laberie, of the city of New Orleans, has purchased, at a sale made by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1873, the property hereinafter described, and has applied to the judge of this court for a monition or advertisement, in conformity with sections 2370 and 2330 of act No. 96, of the General Assembly of 1870, commonly known as the Revised Statutes of 1870; now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or interest in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement or advertisement in the time and manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be homologated and confirmed.

The said property was sold by the aforesaid sheriff by virtue of and pursuant to a writ of seizure and sale, issued by the said Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, at the suit of Pierre Laberie vs. Mrs. Anna T. Freret and her husband, E. Freret, No. 42526 of the docket of said court, and at which sale the said Pierre Laberie became the purchaser for the price and sum of six thousand dollars.

Description of the property as contained in the judicial conveyance:

A certain lot of ground, together with the two brick dwellings thereon, and all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Carondelet,