Postal .Conventions-United States and Denmark-United States and Ecuador.

Postmaster Lowell furnishes us with copies of postal conventions between the United States and the Kingdom of Denmark and the United States and the Republic of

United States and the Kingdom of Denmark and the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, as follows:

State Convertion

**A postal convention establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Denmark has been concluded, and will be carried into operation on the first of January next. It provides for a direct exchange of correspondence, in closed mails, between the two countries by means of the steamers in regular service between their territories, as well as by the steamers employed in transporting mails between New York on the one side and Hamburg and Bremen on the other, embracing letters, newspapers, book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples of merchandise.

The international postage on ordinary letters is established at seven cents in the United States, and twelve skilling rigsmont in Denmark, per each single rate of fifteen grammes (one-half onnee) or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other. But if any letter should be forwarded unpand, or insufficiently paid, it will be charged on delivery, beside the unpaid or deficient postage, with a fine or additional postage of four cents in the United States, and six skilling rigsmont in Denmark, it is particularly to be observed, however, that the maximum weight of letters thus exchanged between the United States and Denmark is fixed at 250 grammes (cight and three quarter onneys). Other classes of cerre-

tienlarly to be observed, however, that the maximum weight of letters thus exchanged between the United States and Denmark is fixed at 250 grammes (eight and three-quarter onners). Other classes of correspondence, when posted in the United States for transmission in the closed mails to Denmark, will be subject to the following rates of postage, the prepayment of which is compulsory, viz: Newspapers, four cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four ounces, or fraction the reof.

Book-packets, prints of all other kinds, and patterns or samples of merchandise, when not exceeding one ounce in weight, six cents; when exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, and for packets exceeding four ounces. But, if the postage on this correspondence should not be wholly prepaid, it will, nevertheless, be forwarded to destination, charged with the deficient postage; and in addition thereto, a fine or additional postage of four cents in the United States, and six skilling rigsmont in Denmark, will be collected on delivery.

Any international correspondence, as well printed matter and samples as letters, may be registered; and the correspondence so registered will, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage; be subject to an international registration fee of ten cents in the United States, and eight skilling rig smont in Denmark; and the fee as well as the ordinary postage on all matter so registered shall always be prepaid.

New York and Chicago are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, for all mails forwarded to or received from Denmark under the provisions of this convention.

Postmasters will take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly in levying

convention.

Postmasters will take notice hereof, and

Convention.

Postmasters will take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly in levying and collecting postage on the correspondence exchanged with Denmark on and after the first of January next.

By order of the Postmister General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.

Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Postorical Paparitient, Mails of the control of the Postmister General.

A postal convention has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, establishing and regulating the exchange of international correspondence between the two countries by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama.

This convention, which goes into operation immediately, establishes a combined international letter postage of twenty cents in the United States, and of two reals in Ecuador, per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce, the prepayment of which is compulsory; and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other.

But for all correspondence other than

But for all correspondence other than But for all correspondence other than letters it is provided that the two countries may respectively levy and collect such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea transportation as they shall deem advisable. The following rates of are accordingly to be levied and collected in the United States on all correspondence (except letters) posted therein and addressed to the Republic of Ecuador, or posted in that country and received in the United States, viz:

Newspapers, two cents cach, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of two cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

tional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

Prints of all other kinds, in sheets, in pamphiets, and in books; sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, if not exceeding one ounce in weight, two cents; when exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, three cents; when exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, four cents; and an additional rate of four ounces, or fraction of four ounces. New York and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails forwarded to and received from Ecuador, under the provisions of this con-Ecuador, under the provisions of this con-

Postmasters will lovy and collect postage coordingly from and after this date.
By order of the Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Academy-Mrs. Chanfrau-Dora. Anecdote of Jacob Barker. This anecdote is told of the late Jacob

Barker:

He owned two banks in New Jersey at one time, both of which failed in about the year 1829. He was a trouble-some customer to the other banks in the neighborhood, for he frequently gathered up their bills and presented them for redemption in specie, in one occasion a bank cashier prepared for him two bags of six-and-aquarter and twelve and-a-half cent pieces, containing several thousand dollars in each, which it was determined to hand out to him the next time he made a demand for specie, which would so amony him by compelling him to count so much small money that he would stop his practice of presenting bills of that bank for redemption.

ank for redemption. But Barker was not to be outdone. He But Barker was not to be outdone. He presented his chain again as another opportunity presented itself, and the two bags of small mency were handed out to him. He looked a little surprised, on opening the mouths of the bags, to see how small were the pieces; but, without he sitation, he put his hamas first into one and then into the other bags, taking from each a handfal of the small change, which he quickly put into his pocket, and, turning the bags back to the cashier, said: "Please pass the remainder of this specie to my credit." He walked out of the bank, and the clerks were obliged to count the contents of the bags to find out how much had been taken from each.

locat, but how much had been taken from each, a century—

—ofessor in a certain college took his A Washingte on a pleasant afternoon, to exer
Bepublican says in surveying and next morning to is the intentil hem on the same. The first pairs that all the riced up. Said the professor; commission relating you go to work to survey a be applied after Tuesd (Deep timhing, but no in force tail Congress of man should come to you netopting, monitying o of land, what would you is decided that they said the student thought and, therefore, do not get him he had better get clerical force in the depart.

The case of promotion from — Dorn.

[General Nature No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Cougress assembled. That in place of original checks issued for pensions, when lost stolen or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, to issue duplicate checks, and the Treasurer, assistant treasurers and designated depositories of the United States are directed to pay such checks, thawn in pursuance of law he such others or agents, upon notice and proof of the less of original check or checks, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and mon the execution of such bonds, with surview, to indemnify the United States, as the Servieur of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of five hundred foliars.

Approved April 19, 1871.

Approved April 19, 1801.

[General Nature-No. 7.]

AN ACT to create a neut of delivery at Potennie. Virginia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the 's rate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all the waters, shows, buys, larbors, creeks and inlets on the south-side of the river Potennae, comprehen led between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit Foint, now a part of the collection district of Tappehannock. Virginia, by, and the same are hereby, annexed to the collection district of Alexandria, Virginia.

NEW GILLANS REPUBLICAN, WEINESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1972

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four themsend two hundred dollars, as provided by existing laws five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, first thousand dollars; provided, that no part of said sum shall be expended for electical services.

For salaries and expense of the direct tax commissioners of South Carolina, and of their clerks, front July first, eighteen hundred and seventy, until the closing of their office, three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy two:

For salary of the governor of the District of Columbia, there thousand dollars.

For compensation of the members of the council of the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the members of the council of the District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the board of public works of the District of Columbia, four thousand doublars, provided, that no person shall be entitled to draw a salary as a member of the board of public works of the District of Columbia, four thousand dollars, provided, that no person shall be entitled to draw a salary as a member of the bard of public works of the States; and said board shall be find to be an existing beard for all the purpose specified in the "Act to be provided a government for the District of Columbia," from and after the appointment and qualification of the numbers thereof.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to publicate of Messrs Little, Brown and Company two thousand conject of the sixteenth volume of the United States Statuse at Large, for distribution agreeably to the a bit of the Columbia, the contract for surveying the thir model is a surveying the states and the surveying the states and the surveying the states and the surveying the survey of the surveying the survey of the surveying the su

lars.
To pay William Hardin a balance due him under his contract for surveying the public lands in Nebraska, three thousand is fundered delays.

To supply a definency in the appropria-ien for clothing for the Marine Corps for the year cading Jaine thereinth, eighteen undered and seventy-one, if een thousand oblives.

and inlets on the south side of the river Potemae, comprehended between Royd's Hole and Cockpit Foun, now a part of the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, be and the same are hereby, annexed to the collection district of Alexandria, virginia.

Sec. 2. That Potemae, in the State of Virginia, shall be and is hereby, constituted and created a port of delivery within the collection district of Alexandria, and there is shall be appointed, at a compensation not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, a deputy collector of customs, to reside at Said 19th, who shall perform such duties as may be constructed on him. In pursuance of law, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts establishing at Dumfries, in the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia a port to the above appropriation in addition.

needed by the army, not exceeding five thousand dollars in value, for distribution among the destitute aged persons above mentioned.

Sec. 23. That the use of the buildings in Armory square occupied by the quarter-masters departmant, if not needed for the public service, be granted, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, to the association above mentioned, for the purpose of enabling it still further to relieve the destitute persons above mentioned.

Sec. 24. That the provisions in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sandry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes," for the exection of a public building in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, for the use of the castomhouse and other civil onlices of the government of the United States, shall be extended and made available for and during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

siture, edipteen handred and seventyone, and for other purposes, approved March three, edipteen handred and seventy one, is hereby made subject to present use, so hereby made subject to present use to the manual proportion of the manual sevents, entitled which the subject of the camela min at Carson city, centained in the act making appropriations for sturic, days the works "exclusive of indicage."

So. 2. That the appropriation of the trutt, thousand three handred and twenty-six days the works "exclusive of indicage."

So. 3. That the appropriation of the proposes of the government for the infect here are continued in the next making appropriation for built, the subject of the camela min at Carson city, entitled "Almet making appropriation for built in the act making appropriation for built the subject of the subjec

sons to the equal protection of the laws or by force, intimidation or threat to preventany citizen of the United States, lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advecage in a lawfull manner toward or in favor of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or injure any such citizen in his person so dreading shall be deemed guilty of high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of the United States having jurisdiction of the United States having jurisdiction with or without hard labor, as the court may determine for a period of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dbllars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years as the court may determine, or by both saddine and imprisonment as the conting hard in the court of the United States in furtherance of the object of such any act in furtherance of the object of such any act in furtherance of the object of such cospiracy, whereby any person shall be incired in his person or property, or depired of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the persons on injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain as action for the recovery of chamages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges may have and maintain as action for the property, or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain as action for the property of chamages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges may have and other rights and to furnish the means of the United States, as the courts, under the proposition of the crimish the means of the united states, and the constitution of the United States as sons to the equal protection of the laws, or by

sichs of this section shall not be infere after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, upon any impury, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act, who shall, in the judgment of the contible in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly of indirectly, counseled, advised or colmatally aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled, "an act defining additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional eath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, be and the same is bureby repealed.

Sec. 6. That any person or persons naving knowledge that any of the wrongs are conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, or are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wronging act shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wronging act which such first mand person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wronging act which such first mand person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action entherson specific or refuse or of the such wronging act have actived states and any, number of persons guilty of such wronging act herein such action shall be consumed by any such wronging act and expensed and the

Sec. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supercede or repsel any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any offeness heretotre committed against the tener of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the presention thereot shall be continued and compassed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Approved April 20, 1874.

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 114]

AN ACT for convening the next legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Legislature of the Territory of New Mexico be, and it is hereby, authorized to convene on the first Monday of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventyone; and that an election for the members of both to maches of said Legislature be authorized to be held on the day of the next general branches of said Legislature be and to be held on the day of the next election, under the existing laws Territory.

Approved April 20, 1871